The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLIV. SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COME IN THE FORENOON

TO THE

BEE-HIVE

If it is at all convenient, as we are unable to satisfy the wants of all our patrons during the afternoon.

THE PURCHASING PUBLIC

Realize that we never deceive them, hence our marvelous success.

Saturday Bargains.

Ready Trimmed Ladies' and Children's Hats at prices amazingly low.

Elegant Trimmed Hats and Bonnets for which Ladies were in the habit of paying from $12.00 to $15.00 are now sold at the Bee-Hive for $6.75,

$10.00 Trimmed Hats for........................ $5.75
8.00 Trimmed Hats for........................ 4.75
6.00 Trimmed Hats for........................ 3.75
5.00 Trimmed Hats for........................ 2.75

Sailor Hats, fully trimmed for Boys and Girls, at 25 cts. each.

Our Millinery Department has been enlarged to almost double its former size, and we devote now 15 large counters to our department of

UNTRIMMED HATS,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Every Conceivable Style and Shape. Every Desirable Color.

WE CONTINUE TO SELL

Canton Braids in Black and Colors..........at 19 cts. each
Union Milan..........at 49 cts. each
Fine Milan..........from 95 cts. upwards
Black Double Ostrich Tips..........at 29 cts. per bunch
Colored and Black Ostrich Tips, a fine quality..........at 49 cts. per bunch
$3.00 Tips, in Colors and Black..........at 98 cts. per bunch

FINER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

Our $3.75 Black and Colored Plumes are equal to any $6.00 Plumes to be found elsewhere.

Flowers, Pompons, Laces.

Velvets in over 200 different shades to match any color of Dress.

Ribbons to match Velvets, Dresses, Tips, or Plumes.

Gloves at 25 cts. per pair.

WORTH ABOUT DOUBLE.

Ladies' 3 and 4 button Silk Taffeta at..........25 cts. per pair
Ladies' Jersey Silk Taffeta at..........25 cts. per pair
Ladies' Lace top, fashioned finger, fine Lisle Gloves at..........25 cts. per pair
Ladies' brilliant Lisle, stockinette top, at..........25 cts. per pair
Ladies' Berlin Lisle, embroidered back, at..........25 cts. per pair
Misses' Jersey Silk Taffeta at..........25 cts. per pair
Misses' Ribbed Top Lisle Thread at..........25 cts. per pair
Misses' extra long Jersey Lisle at..........25 cts. per pair
Gents' 2-button and 2-elastic plain, emb'd back Lisle at..........25 cts. per pair
Boys' 2-button extra fine English Lisle at..........25 cts. per pair

SPECIALTIES IN PARASOLS.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

BEE-HIVE

174 and 176 State-st.

(OPPOSITE PALMER HOUSE ENTRANCE),

LEADING

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Orders by mail receive prompt and faithful attention.

FOR RENT.

The third and fourth floors and basement Nos. 47 and 49 Dearborn-st., size 48x150, now occupied by "The Legal News"; will divide to suit tenants.

No. 2443 Cottage Grove-av., a 10-room frame dwelling.

No. 322 Michigan-av., a 3-story and basement brick residence, to private family only.

ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT FLATS

In the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout.

TO PRIVATE FAMILIES ONLY.

Apply to

JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO.,
Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT.

In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.

In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.

In City National Building, 154 to 158 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.

In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices.

Apply to

HIGGINS & FURBER,
157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

EAST INDIA INSECT POWDER. If you have been disappointed with other powders try 'East India,' the strongest in use. The way it kills bugs, roaches, ants, &c., will surprise you. Not only drives them out, they die. A thorough use in spring insures relief for the summer. Only in air-tight tins at the following druggists:

DALE, Clark and Madison, and 75 State-st.
GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st. (Museum entrance), 44 Monroe, Palmer House, and North Clark and Ohio.
H. SCHROEDER, 453 Milwaukee-av., cor. Chicago-av

TEETH $6 to $8. VERY BEST SET. FINE FILLING. LOWEST RATES. No pain, gas, or vitalized air. Perfectly safe.
DRS. McCHESNEY,
Corner of Randolph and Clark-sts.

It Is Notorious

That the Chicago market is flooded with so-called "Mineral" Waters and "Ginger Ales" made from

LAKE WATER,

Red pepper, salt, and other delightful ingredients. Many hotels and saloons impose this bogus stuff upon their customers, because it is "cheap" (and nasty). Gentlemen who desire a genuine article should ask for

BETHESDA
Mineral Water
AND
Bethesda Ginger Ale

AND SHOULD ASK TO SEE THE LABELS. These goods are bottled in Waukesha, and every bottle is guaranteed to be made from the water of the WORLD-FAMOUS

BETHESDA SPRING.

Hundreds of first-class business houses, clubs, and private families are using these goods with the greatest satisfaction.

BETHESDA is also sold by the gallon in quantities to suit, and is everywhere indorsed as the great cure for every form of kidney and bladder complaint, diabetes, etc., etc. Send for pamphlet and price-list.

CHAS. H. BAKER,
AGENT,
175 Wabash-av. Telephone, 5,298.

MEMBERS OF THE REAL ESTATE BOARD.

EDGAR M. SNOW, Late of H. C. Morey & Co. | THEO. G. DICKINSON, Late with F. B. Peabody & Co.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
97 Washington-st.

Real Estate bought and sold on commission, Mortgage Loans effected, Rents collected, Taxes paid, Estates managed, and the interests of non-resident and local owners carefully attended to.

NOW IS YOUR TIME TO GO TO

Morgan Park.

Buy a HOME very cheap on the highest land within 13 miles of the new Board of Trade Building; small payment down, and monthly payments 6 per cent interest; near stations; 40 minutes' ride to Van Buren-st.; fare FIVE DOLLARS per MONTH.

HOPKINSON & SILVA, 123 Dearborn-st., Agents for the B. I. Land and Building Co.

PARASOLS!

Bargain Sale
YET
UNEQUALED!

MANDEL BROTHERS.

$5.00 Parasols $5.00
FOR
$3.25.
GENUINE VALUE,
$5.00.
"FOR THIS DAY ONLY."

BEAUTIFUL PARASOLS,
Covered entirely with a
Rich Lace Cover
(IN WHITE),
$2.40.
Positively worth $4.00.
"FOR THIS DAY ONLY."

The Best Goods for the Money,
The Handsomest Bulletin,
The Finest Cigar Cases,
The Only Lithograph Circulars
EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

Exclusive sale of Magic and Turkoma Cigars given to one or two prominent druggists in every town and city. Send for Price-List and Circulars.

Address

SETH RIFORD, Agent,
3 to 13 State-st., Chicago.

ARTISTIC
WALL PAPER.

Estimates Furnished.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO.,
134 and 136 Wabash-av.

NORWOOD COLLEGE

(UNIVERSITY FOR WOMEN),
London, Canada,

Under the management of members of the nobility and gentry of England and Germany. Opening exercises September 5, 1884. Thirty-five scholarships (only) are offered at $300, payable 1st of April to the Toronto Trusts Company. Good for three years' tuition in Conservatory of Music, Fine Arts School, and Liberal Arts Course, including board, washing, fuel, lights, calisthenics, and riding. Regular fees for same advantages, if paid yearly in advance, are $400; if quarterly in advance from $500 to $600 per annum. For further information and prospectus apply to

MRS. M. J. RUSSELL,
280 Victoria-st., Toronto.

Will be at 22 Park-av. for two weeks.

VASSAR COLLEGE.

For the Liberal Education of Women.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Class will be held during the first week in June in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Applicants must notify the President before May 23, who will furnish catalogues and required information.

S. L. CALDWELL, D. D., President.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 15, 1884.

Mr. Joshua Kendall's

Day and Family School to fit boys for College. Cambridge, Mass. Two pupils taken in the summer to Mt. Desert, Me., to prepare for the fall examinations. Satisfactory references in Chicago and Cambridge. Circulars. Address 123 Inman-st., Cambridgeport, Mass.

FURS SAVED FROM MOTHS

and insured against all loss or damage. Leave address or send postal, and Furs will be called for. Receipts given. Charges low.

BARNES & CO., Furriers,
26 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Jersey Sale!

TODAY!

Reinforced, Strengthened, New Ideas,
All-Silk Jerseys
At $6.00.

Paris Braided Jerseys
At $1.75.

Superior Quality
All-Wool Jerseys,
$1.25.

Jetted Jerseys,
Endless Variety.

Misses' Jerseys,
All colors and sizes.

EARLY INSPECTION IS ASKED.

FISCHER

Pianos are the standard of excellence among instruments of their class. Upwards of 60,000 made and sold during the 43 years of the firm's existence.

LYON & HEALY,
State and Monroe-sts.

PROPOSALS FOR

Mail Catchers.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until noon, on the fourth day of June, 1884, for furnishing, by contract, Mail-Catchers, and Brackets for the same, conforming to the samples of this Department, in such quantities and at such times as may be required and ordered during one year from the first day of July, 1884.

The proposals must be in accordance with the printed specifications and forms, which will be furnished on application by letter to the Second-Assistant Postmaster-General; and the right to reject any or all of such proposals is hereby reserved.

The contract which may be made will be in conformity to such specifications and the accepted proposal.

W. Q. GRESHAM,
Postmaster-General.

WEST END HOTEL

COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.

Cottages and Restaurant Open June 2.
Hotel and Sea-Water Baths Open June 21.

Most of the rooms in the hotel have been entirely refurnished. A ROLLER SKATING RINK (120x80 feet), which will also be used as a BALL and CONCERT ROOM, and a LADIES' BILLIARD-ROOM are in course of construction on the HOTEL GROUNDS. The HOTEL STABLES will be, as usual, under the charge of RYERSON & BROWN, of the New York Cab Co.

D. M. HILDRETH.
New York Office, 52 Broadway, Room 48.

1,000 ISLANDS.

FOR RENT—Isle Imperial, immediately opposite Alexandria Bay. All steamers pass between it and the village. Finest location on the river. House nicely furnished, ice-house filled, and three boats in perfect order to go with the place. For terms, etc., address C. W. CROSSMON, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

MATTAKESET LODGE.

A Seaside Hotel, situated at Katama, the loveliest spot on the Island of Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Its natural advantages, supplemented with the necessary appointments for health, comfort, pleasure, and rest, make it the ideal "seaside resort." No mosquitoes or malaria; temperature cool and delightful; terms reasonable. For circulars, address W. D. CARPENTER, North Harpswell, Me.

THE BALDWIN,
BEACH HAVEN, N. J.,
FIRST SEASON OPENS JUNE 12.

Entirely new and elegant; the best on the Atlantic Coast; capacity, 300. For particulars address
GEORGE W. KITTELLE, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs.
United States Hotel.
SEASON OF 1884.
OPEN FROM JUNE 21 TO OCTOBER.
TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

Opens for the season the last week in June. Applications may be made to J. G. WEAVER & SONS, Newport, R. I., or to W. M. BATES, Everett House, New York City.

THE "MAGNETON,"

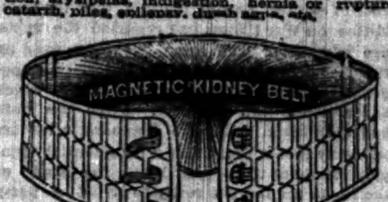
A Marvelous Invention for Healing the Sick and Conquering Pain.

DISEASES CURED WITHOUT MEDICINE.

A Valuable Discovery for Supplying Magnetism to the Human System. Electricity and Magnetism utilized as never before for Healing the Sick.

This Magnetic Belt Is Warranted to Cure,

or Money Refunded, the following diseases without medicine: Pain in the back, hips, head, or limbs, nervous debility, lumbago, general debility, rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, sciatica, diseases of the kidneys, spinal diseases, torpid liver, gout, asthma, heart disease, dyspepsia, constipation, erysipelas, indigestion, hernia or rupture, catarrh, piles, epilepsy, dumb ague, etc.



TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, AND BUSINESS MEN generally, as well as salesmen, bookkeepers, and clerks, who, from close confinement to business and hard mental and physical work, have impaired their health, and need a tonic to strengthen, tone up, and reinvigorate their system, will find the Magneton Appliance Company Magnetic Belt the SAFEST, SIMPLEST, and MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY they can use. It does away with all DRUGGING OF THE STOMACH, and assists nature in a natural way to overcome disease by constantly recharging every nerve, cell, drop of blood, and filament that forms the human system with a mild, soothing, and invigorating magnetic influence, and which gradually restores the lost animal electricity to the body.

WARRANTED IN EVERY CASE.

For Ladies afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache, or cold feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all those complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For all forms of female difficulties it is unsurpassed by anything before invented, both as a curative agent and as a source of power and vitalization.

Price of either Belt with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price. In ordering send measure of waist and size of shoe.

The Magneton Garments are adapted to all ages, are worn over the underclothing, and should be taken off at night. They hold their POWER FOREVER, and are worn at all seasons of the year.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment WITHOUT MEDICINE," with thousands of testimonials.

Persons living at a distance who cannot consult us in person should give a clear statement of their difficulties by letter, and we will designate the kind and quantity of Appliances required in each individual case, upon a guarantee to effect a permanent cure when possible, or the full amount paid will be refunded. Or any person ordering any of the above Appliances and are not perfectly satisfied with the results obtained can return them, and the full amount paid will be refunded.

WE REFER TO THE CHICAGO DAILY PAPERS AS REGARDS OUR INTEGRITY TO KEEP GOOD OUR GUARANTEE.

NOTE—Send one dollar in postage stamps or currency (in letter at our risk) with size of shoe usually worn, and try a pair of our Magnetic Insoles, and be convinced of the power residing in our Magnetic Appliances. Positively no cold feet where they are worn, or money refunded.

HOW TO OBTAIN THESE APPLIANCES.—Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, inclosing the price in money, and they will be sent to you at once by mail, postpaid.

AGENTS WANTED.

Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily; 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays. Lady attendants.

The Magneton Appliance Co.,
218 STATE-ST. CHICAGO.
Milwaukee Office, 117 Wisconsin-st.

BACCARAT
GLASSWARE.

The most complete line in the city.

JUST THE THING FOR
HOUSEKEEPERS, CLUBS, HOTELS,
FANCY BARS, SIDEBOARDS, Etc.,

And at half what others ask for Goods not so fine.

VERGHO, RUHLING & COMPANY,
Cor. Madison and Wabash.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s
CELEBRATED
Lackawanna Coal.
CHICAGO OFFICE,
No. 79 Dearborn-st.

Walter S. Bogle,
Sales Agent.

BAUER PIANO.

THE BEST TONED INSTRUMENT IN AMERICA.

THIS is the only Piano where the Sound Board has the Acoustic Figuring of the Violin, which makes it free of all Metallic Sound.

JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156 and 158 Wabash-av.,
CORNER MONROE-ST.

WEDDING CARDS!
ENGRAVED OR PRINTED.
Best Styles. Moderate Prices.
SAMPLES MAILED ON APPLICATION.

S. A. MAXWELL & CO., Booksellers & Stationers,
134 & 136 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WRITERS The Ideal Caligraph may be obtained at 79 Randolph-st. It stands at the head. Buy no other writing-machine.
JNO. M. FAIRFIELD,
Northwestern Agent.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE.

SCENE IN OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

Putnam Giving Away the Waterbury Watches to the Boys and Children.

Putnam bears in mind that little fellows need clothing as well as their older brothers and fathers. Putnam has not forgotten that he was once a youngster himself, nor that the present of a watch then would have made him the happiest boy in the land.

Manufacturing our Boys' and Children's Stock in all the best qualities of materials and workmanship, using even the finest foreign and domestic cloths, made up by the most artistic tailor's skill, we, of course, produce Suits running as high in price as $15.00 and $18.00.

OUR CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Has again been IMPROVED and ENLARGED. Watchful for the convenience and comfort as well as the economy of our patrons, we place before the fathers and mothers of Chicago and all buyers of Boys' Clothing in the Northwest the most attractive as well as the lowest-priced Boys' Outfitting establishment on the continent.

If you want to buy Boys' Clothing come where Boys' Clothing is kept. Visitors will meet a cordial welcome. The Waterbury Watch goes with every Boy's or Child's Suit, as well as Men's, costing $12.00 and upward, without a penny being added to the price, either directly or indirectly. A Stem-Winding, Nickel-Silver, durable, correct time-keeper.

The best Boys' Blue Sailor Suit for $1.50 in the country.

PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE,
Northeast Corner Clark and Madison-sts.
MINER, BEAL & CO., Proprietors. W. H. FURLONG, Manager.

E. B. Millar & Co.

TEAS, COFFEES, AND SPICES.

Removed to 41 & 43 Wabash-av.

Good Goods Create Trade.

PENANG SPICES. IMPORTERS & GRINDERS QUALITY PURITY ABSOLUTE FINE SPICES, ETC. PENANG SPICES.

Poor Goods Kill Trade.

"Good goods create trade." That's why we had to move into a larger building and increase our facilities in some of our manufacturing departments over 100 per cent. The people want "good goods," and will ask for them. They know when they see our Trade-Mark that it means not only Absolute Purity and the very highest quality of stock, but also skillful manufacturing and correct packing. No Ammonia in Millar's Genuine Cream Tartar Baking Powder—never was and never will be. Has our Trade-Mark on every package, and that settles it. Our new location is central, and convenient for both city and country trade.

Dealers are cordially invited to call.

E. B. MILLAR & CO.,
Importers and Grinders,
41 & 43 Wabash-av.

REDUCTION.

In order to reduce our overstock of TROUSERINGS we will offer for a short time

Trousers at $10.

Former price $12 and $14.

J. B. HALL & CO.,
TAILORS,
128 DEARBORN-ST.

Proposals for Court-House.

The Board of Supervisors of Marshall County, Iowa, will receive proposals for the erection of a new Court-House to be built in Marshalltown until 2 o'clock p. m. May 22, 1884.

Proposals must be addressed to A. N. French, County Auditor, Marshalltown, Marshall County, Iowa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Auditor's office in Marshalltown, and at the office of J. C. Cochrane, Architect, 78 Ashland Block, corner of Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago, Ill.

Detailed instructions, form of proposal, amount of bond, etc., etc., can be had upon application to the Auditor or Architect.

Signed.

J. M. GILCHRIST,
GEO. A. TURNER,
E. G. SWIFT,
Board of Supervisors.

A. N. FRENCH, Auditor.

The City of Paris!

RIBBON
SALE
TODAY.

20,000 PIECES
Satin and Gros Grain
RIBBONS,
PURE SILK,
In all the New and Staple Shades,
ALMOST GIVEN AWAY!

1 inch.... 5 cts.
1¼ inch.... 6 cts.
1½ inch.... 9 cts.
2 inch....12 cts.
2½ inch....15 cts.

JOHN W. GOETZ & CO.,
State-st.,
S. W. Corner Washington.

Wedding Stationery.

Our facilities for executing promptly, and in the very best manner, orders for Wedding and Reception Invitations, After Cards, and Visiting Cards are unsurpassed.

Correspondence solicited and samples sent on application.

JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.,
Wabash-av., cor. Madison-st.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, April 28, 1884.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago, on Wednesday, the fourth day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m.

R. R. CABLE, President.
F. N. TOWS, Secretary.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TODAY.

Brands Advertised as Absolutely Pure

CONTAIN AMMONIA

CHEMICAL TEST.

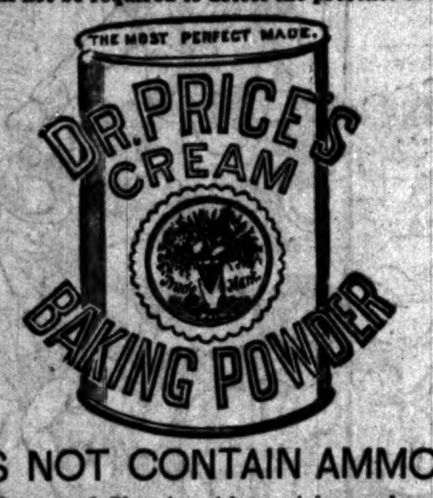
Office of M. DELAFONTAINE, Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
CHICAGO, May 8, 1884.

Dr. Price—Dear Sir: Contrary to my expectation, I find that cakes baked with powders containing AMMONIA, advertised as ABSOLUTELY PURE, still retain some of the Ammonia. Therefore, I cannot believe any longer that the use of so POWERFUL A DRUG in baking is indifferent to PUBLIC HEALTH. DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER CONTAINS NO AMMONIA. It is pure and wholesome.

M. DELAFONTAINE.

HOUSEKEEPERS' TEST.

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover, and smell. A chemist will not be required to detect the presence of AMMONIA.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

Prepared by a Physician and Chemist with special regard to its healthfulness.
Used in a Million Homes for a Quarter of a Century.
Stood the Consumers' Reliable Test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
MAKERS OF
Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts

The Strongest, Most Delicious and Natural Flavors known, and
DR. PRICE'S LUPULIN YEAST GEMS, for Light, Healthy Bread, the Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

ANCHOR LINE.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sail from New York every Saturday for
GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY.
Bolivia, May 10, 5 a. m. | Anchoria, May 24, 5 a. m.
Devonia, May 17, 10 a. m. | Circassia, May 31, 10 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 to $80. Second cabin, $40.
Steerage, Outward, $18; Prepaid, $21.

Liverpool and Queenstown Service.
From Pier No. 41, N. R., New York.
CITY OF ROME..Sails May 17, June 14, July 12.
AUSTRAL......Sails May 31, June 28, July 26.
Superb accommodations for all classes of passengers.
Cabin passage, $60 to $100 according to accommodations. Second Cabin and Steerage as above.
For Passage, Cabin Plans, Book of Rates, &c., apply to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 48 South Clark-st.

CUNARD LINE.

ESTABLISHED 1840.
SPRING AND SUMMER SAILINGS.
"SCYTHIA," from N. Y.......21 May, 25 June.
"GALLIA," from N. Y.......28 May, 2 July.
"AURANIA," from N. Y.......4 June, 9 July.
"BOTHNIA," from N. Y.......11 June, 16 July.
"SERVIA," from N. Y.......18 June, 23 July.
Also sailings from Boston every Saturday.
This line has never lost a passenger, is the oldest line in existence, and has the finest fleet afloat.
RATES AS LOW AS BY ANY FIRST-CLASS LINE.
P. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dep't,
121 Randolph-st., corner Clark.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAMSHIP LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, First Cabin, $100 to $120; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage at lowest rates. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Steamers sail from Pier between Second and Third-sts., Hoboken, N. Y.
OELRICHS & CO.,
2 Bowling Green, New York.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st.
General Western Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
General Transatlantic Company between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st. Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat. Special train leaving the Company's dock at Havre direct for Paris on arrival of steamers. Baggage checked at New York through to Paris.
CANADA, Kersabiec.........Wednesday, May 7, 2 p m
AMERIQUE, Santelli.........Wednesday, May 14, 8 a m
NORMANDIE, Frangeul.........Wednesday, May 21, 2 p m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Havre—First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

U. S. and German Mail Semi-Weekly Steamers.
Hamburg-American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH (London), CHERBOURG (Paris), and HAMBURG. Saturday Steamers to Hamburg direct.
Westphalia.........April 26 | Moravia.........May 10
Rhaetia.........May 3 | Rugia.........May 17
Wieland.........May 8 | Hammonia.........May 22
Rates: First Cabin, $65, $70, and $80. Steerage, $20.
Prepaid steerage tickets, $18. Excursion rates greatly reduced. Send for "Tourist Gazette."
C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen. Pass. Agts., 61 B'way, N. Y.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., Gen. West. Agts.,
170 Washington-st., Chicago.

EUROPE!!

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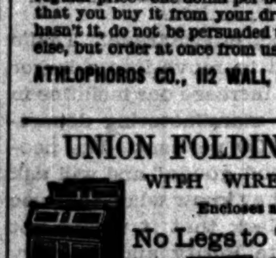

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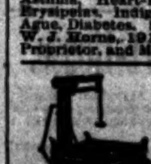

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AT WASHINGTON.

The Claims of Ex-Rebels Favorably Considered by the Bourbon Lower House.

Objector Holman Prepared to Give the Shipping Bill Its Quietus—Swaim's Case.

Plans for Reducing the Revenue—Mr. Hewitt's Tariff Measure—The Jeannette Inquiry.

DISLOYAL CLAIMANTS.

THE BOURBON HOUSE WILLING TO ASSIST THEM IN A RAID ON THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—In its enthusiasm for the "Lost Cause" the Democratic majority in the House, after devoting nearly the whole day to the discussion of a bill to pay disloyal claimants the sum of $22,271, passed it in the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 89 to 79, despite the fact that the Committee on War Claims had reported the measure adversely. The same bill was passed by the Democratic House in the Forty-sixth Congress and rejected by the last House, which had a Republican majority. After the vote had been taken today the Democratic leaders suddenly remembered that a Presidential campaign is about to open, and that the people of the North are not yet ready to trust a party which shows a desire or willingness to pay Rebel claims. Significant nods and frowns were exchanged among the Democrats, and in order to avert further mischief they precipitately adjourned the House before it had confirmed the action of the Committee of the Whole.

The bill referred to is an old acquaintance. It seeks to pay Hiram Johnson and forty-seven other citizens of Tennessee various sums aggregating the amount above mentioned. The claimants were disloyal during the War, and the amount they claim is the sum of assessments collected from them in 1862 by order of Brigadier-General Sullivan, who was then in command of the district of Jackson in West Tennessee. During the summer and autumn of 1862 the Union troops in that district were greatly annoyed by guerrilla raids in which several army depots were captured and much property carried off or destroyed. During the same time the Union pickets were made the constant targets of Rebel bushwhackers, who murdered many of them. The guerrillas were harbored by their parents and other citizens, who remained at home within the Union lines. Young men on furlough from the Rebel army would visit their homes, and after recruiting their health would gather at an appointed place, make a dash upon some outpost or weakly-guarded depot of supplies and gallop back into the Rebel lines. Gen. Sullivan determined to hold the fathers responsible for the acts of their sons, and thus break up the raiding business. Knowing that imprisonment would only aggravate the trouble he determined to exact a pecuniary penalty. In November, 1862, a Rebel raid was made upon the Union post at Henderson, Tenn., resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property belonging to the Government and to citizens of undoubted loyalty. The amount of damage was ascertained and an assessment of about $27,000 was levied on certain sympathizers and coöperators with the Rebellion. Some of the persons assessed fled and joined the Rebel army, leaving no property behind them to satisfy the assessment. From the remainder, who are the persons named in the bill, was collected the sum therein specified. The money was covered into the Treasury of the United States.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

SERIOUS OPPOSITION THREATENED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—The Senate did not dispose of the motion of Senator Frye for a conference on the Shipping bill, owing to the unavoidable absence of that gentleman, and it went over until Monday. There is some opposition to the ruling of Acting Vice-President Edmunds that a conference can be granted when the House has not disagreed to the Senate amendments. This was manifested by the suggestions of Senators Beck and Bayard that the journal did not properly state the motion of Mr. Frye yesterday. Mr. Edmunds coolly remarked that he was accustomed to put motions in a parliamentary form. The Journal Clerk had recorded the motion as he put it. So the motion for a conference stands.

The friends of the Shipping bill are, however, much concerned as to its fate, notwithstanding the ingenious proposition of Mr. Frye to avoid the delay which its opponents might cause in the House. It is now discovered that a point of order which, if sustained, would certainly prove fatal for this session, and which would probably defeat the bill for the Congress, will be made in the House. Mr. Holman, when the bill shall come from the Senate, in whatever form, will make the point that, as the Senate amendments require appropriations of money, the bill, under the House rules, must have its first consideration in committee. This point, if sustained, would send the bill to the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, under 142 bills, and it will rest with Speaker Carlisle whether or not that point of order shall be sustained. There are a number of the friends of free ships who are determined that no bill for the removal of any of the burdens upon the American marine shall become a law unless a free-ship bill shall pass. Senator Beck is one of these, and there are a good many in the House who share his views. The strongest point that will be made by the supporters of the measure against the question of order will be that a request on the part of the Senate for a conference is a matter of courtesy between the two Houses; that the scope and philosophy of parliamentary rules is to bring the two Houses nearer to each other, and not to draw them apart; and that to rule that the point of order should be sustained would in effect place it in the power of one man out of the entire House to declare that the bill should not become a law. The Speaker's ruling will be awaited with the greatest interest, for there is little question of course but that any rulings which he may make would be sustained by the Democratic majority.

THE SWAIM INQUIRY.

CLOSE OF BATEMAN'S TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—When the Swaim court of inquiry had convened and the record of yesterday had been read Bateman asked to make a correction. He had stated yesterday he was President of the Columbia Copper Company temporarily, because a Senator from Wisconsin had been elected President of the company but did not wish to be known as such until after the election in his State. He had meant to say a Senator from Minnesota.

The cross-examination of Bateman then continued. He said his business of dealing in the pay vouchers of officers was not carried on for a very long time. He had invested about $2,000 in that way and only got one good pay account. On redirect examination Bateman testified that after the publication of Gen. Swaim's note to the Secretary of War in reply to the reference by the letter to Swaim of witness' charges he (witness) sent for him, and said to him they would have to go over the whole thing again, as he (Swaim) had given a statement to the Secretary of War which he (witness) believed to be absolutely untrue and was not prepared to stand.

This concluded the examination of Bateman, but the court informed him that they might think proper to recall him.

Judge-Advocate Scott then asked the court for an order for the appearance of Assistant Paymaster-General Carey and Maj. Perry (who, it was said by Bateman yesterday, was present when the former informed him the War Department knew of the arrangement about Col. Morrow's pay accounts) so they might be examined as to what communications were made to the War Department on the subject of Col. Morrow's pay accounts and as to what orders, if any, were issued from the department concerning the payment of said accounts. The order was made as requested.

J. STANLEY BROWN.

J. Stanley Brown was then called to the stand. His business associations with Bateman began after Nov. 15, 1881. In regard to the $5,000 due-bill transaction witness testified that in May, 1882, wishing to increase his capital in business, he had borrowed $5,000 from Gen. Swaim on collateral which he deposited with the latter. He was to pay 6 per cent interest on the money as long as he held it and 10 per cent of his (Brown's) profits in the business of the firm as long as he retained the $5,000. The money loaned him was cash $3,000, a check on the National Metropolitan Bank of New York for $1,000, and a check signed by Swaim on Bateman & Co. for $1,000. The check on the New York bank was paid, but the check on Bateman & Co. was not paid during the time witness was in the firm. When he left the firm Gen. Swaim surrendered to him his collateral deposited to secure the $5,000 loan, and the $5,000 was by agreement with Gen. Swaim placed to the latter's credit with Bateman & Co.—that is, $5,000 were placed to his credit, and he was debited with the $1,000 check which remained unpaid. Witness did not know of any arrangement between Bateman & Co. and Swaim as to the future of this money. He was not present when the due-bill was given Swaim.

After other unimportant testimony the court adjourned.

Several times during the day, when legal objections were made by counsel to questions asked witnesses, Gen. Pope informed them that the court proposed to examine the witnesses if they saw fit without regard to the rules of evidence. He said on one of these occasions that the court was determined to get at all the facts in the case, and would ask such questions as they thought would bring out those facts.

REDUCING THE REVENUE.

TOBACCO AND SPIRITS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—The committee of Southern men interested in the movement to secure an abolition of the tax on tobacco held a meeting today, came to an agreement, and appointed a sub-committee to carry it out. The agreement is that they will endeavor to secure the passage of a bill which shall repeal all the tax on tobacco and reduce the tax on spirits distilled from fruit brandy to 10 cents per gallon. The delegation was composed of men from North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and California. Representative Green, of North Carolina, has a bill upon the calendar to reduce the tax upon fruit-brandy, and the committee have decided that he shall move to substitute the bill which they have agreed upon for his own. As this bill is a revenue measure they hope to secure a ruling that it is entitled to special privileges under the rules, so that it can be brought up for consideration. If the Republicans shall coöperate with the Southern and Western Democrats in this proposition the majority of the Ways and Means Committee, which has declined to consider any further measures relating to tax or tariff reduction on account of the failure of the Morrison bill, may not be able to control the House. The substitution of this proposed new bill for the bill of Representative Green, of North Carolina, will of itself provide a way to escape the inaction of the Ways and Means Committee.

REPRESENTATIVE HEWITT'S BILL.

Representative Hewitt, of New York, will introduce in the House Monday next a bill to amend, simplify, and make clearer the present Tariff law, with a view of obviating some of the difficulties experienced by the Treasury Department in constructing and carrying out its provisions. He has some thoughts also of incorporating in his proposed bill a series of provisions intended to reduce the tariff, but he will not come to a final decision upon this point until he shall have had a conference with other Democrats in the House. Mr. Hewitt said tonight that if he should decide to make his bill a tariff-reduction measure, the changes to be made by it would not be so radical as those which would have been made by the Morrison bill. When he came to Washington at the beginning of Congress he brought with him a Tariff bill which would have been introduced had not Mr. Morrison offered the measure prepared by himself. His (Mr. Hewitt's) bill provided for a reduction of the revenue from customs duties amounting to about $70,000,000. It placed on the free list a number of articles in addition to those made duty-free by Morrison's original bill.

Mr. Eaton (of Connecticut) said today that if no Tariff bill should be introduced this session the Democrats who aided in defeating the Morrison bill will publish a statement giving the reasons for their opposition to it.

THE JEANNETTE.

ALL THE TESTIMONY IN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Before the Jeannette Committee the cross-examination of Dr. Collins was continued. He reaffirmed the statement that Lieut. Lemly had told him he would object to any question before the Court of Inquiry which might reflect on the dead man. He also reaffirmed his statement that Lieut. Lemly told him it was Secretary Chandler's wish for the investigation to be hushed up, and also stated that he was told the charges against his brother would not be presented to the Court of Inquiry unless he persisted in his course. The evidence the witness gave of the conversations he had with Newcomb was also reiterated, and he declared he believed Newcomb had willfully misstated those conversations.

Mrs. Emma De Long, widow of Capt. De Long, testified that her husband studied the provision-lists of other Arctic expeditions before selecting the provisions for the Jeannette, and endeavored to secure the best. His idea was that the officers and men should fare alike. The route of the expedition was chosen by Bennett, after consultation with Dr. Petermann. The witness thought the ship was as carefully and completely furnished with clothing and provisions as possible. She felt perfectly satisfied that everything was done for the relief of her husband that could be done. She had a conversation with Bennett about the expedition the day Danenhower reached New York. Bennett told her he had heard that very strict discipline was enforced on the Jeannette, but that he wanted the expedition to be strictly a military one; he also said that some criticisms had been made upon Capt. De Long for stopping on his way to the Siberian coast for the purpose of exploring Bennett Island, but that De Long would not have been the man he (Bennett) took him for if he had passed by any undiscovered land without examining it. In conclusion Bennett said he considered Capt. De Long's death the most heroic thing he knew.

This closed the testimony, and arguments will be heard tomorrow.

KELLOGG AND THE STAR ROUTES.

A STATEMENT FROM ATTORNEY-GENERAL BREWSTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Attorney-General Brewster said to a reporter today that the published statements charging the Department of Justice with conniving for the dismissal of the Kellogg case are unjust and untrue. "I believe," said Mr. Brewster, "that there was undue haste in preparing and presenting the case against Kellogg, and that it was presented in such a shape as to be entirely rejected by the grand jury in the first instance, and in consequence of which the second grand jury, which had been adjourned, was again convened at the instance of counsel. It was reported to me that Bliss was extremely anxious to finish with the case, and urged its immediate presentation, but in any event no presentation was made. Walsh then left and could not be found. Walsh says he went away because so long as Bliss was in the case he was satisfied there would be no honest attempt to convict. He believed his own testimony would be questioned and himself slandered, and he did not care to appear any longer as an instrument for insincere men. He was made to believe, too, by somebody that I was hostile to him, which was not so, for I didn't know him. At any rate, when he learned that Bliss was no longer in the case and received word from me that his presence was necessary he came without hesitation. I am remarked upon on both sides for my course in this matter by ignorant people, who don't know what they are talking about, for not doing my duty, and by those who know better because I did do my duty. Urgent efforts were made to persuade me to desist from prosecution, but there was too much to be remembered of the honor of the Department of Justice, and besides that, the honor of Mr. Brewster. That I pursued the right course I am perfectly satisfied, and the people of the United States will be, too, some day."

THE SPRINGER COMMITTEE.

John T. Mitchell, foreman of the second grand jury, which considered the star-route cases, was examined by the Springer Committee today. He refused to answer the question whether Bliss, as Government counsel, submitted any evidence against Kellogg, and continued: Bliss, in his testimony, makes implications against the grand jury in the Salisbury cases. He never left a paper in the possession of the grand jury for one minute. Every morning he would bring to the room an immense basket of papers, and take them away with him in the afternoon. "It would have been impossible for any grand jurymen to have read those papers. The impression on my mind was very positive that in several cases oral testimony did not bear out the documentary evidence that Bliss submitted." Witness testified that Walsh was the only witness examined concerning the Kellogg case and he was only before the jury about twenty minutes. Some papers he presented to the jury were read, but not all. He did not remember whether Bliss questioned Walsh as to all of these papers, nor did he recollect whether Bliss made any statements to the jury in regard to Walsh's testimony. Did not remember that Bliss said it was a serious matter to indict a United States Senator.

"Was there any testimony brought before the grand jury other than that brought to Bliss?"

"I have no recollection that any presentment was made against Kellogg before the grand jury. Kellogg was not accused except so far as it came out incidentally before the jury. Walsh was testifying in the Dorsey-Brady case. The jury's attention was not called to Kellogg, Brady, or the Kellogg-Price cases."

"Was there any effort on the part of representatives of the Government to suppress any evidence that would affect these parties?"

"I think not."

Representative Springer received a telegram from New Mexico today stating that Dorsey had gone to Texas and would be absent two or three weeks. Col. Ingersoll informed Mr. Springer that he had advised Dorsey not to appear as a witness before the committee.

The House Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice has decided to make no investigation in Senator Kellogg's case except so far as may be necessary to prove the good faith of the Government officials in securing the indictment. Walsh, who was subpœnaed last week to appear as a witness, was discharged. The committee determined to subpœna the foreman of the third grand jury in the star-route cases to testify tomorrow relative to any attempt that might have been made to shield Kellogg from indictment.

Attorney-General Brewster in his interview said the Kellogg case was dismissed, but the innocence of the defendant was not proved, and if the latter had not pleaded the statute of limitations he would have had ample opportunity to vindicate his innocence.

To this Gov. Kellogg replies that it is not true that he pleaded the statute of limitations and that the Attorney-General repeatedly said there was no case against him. He further says that unless the Springer committee investigates the case he will soon make a statement in the House showing the double-dealing and hypocrisy of the Attorney-General in the whole matter.

WALSH WANTS TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Walsh sent the following letter tonight to Mr. Springer:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—*To the Hon. W. M. Springer, Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Justice*—DEAR SIR: I learn by the public prints that your committee have determined not to hear my testimony in the matters relating to the Kellogg case. You will no doubt remember that George Bliss, when before your committee, gave some testimony relating to a claim which I had against the Government, as also a bill I had presented to the United States. As a matter of justice to me, I beg you to hear me in relation to said matter, after which hearing you will probably be better enabled to determine how much reliance can be placed in the rest of George Bliss' testimony. This will occupy but a few moments. Yours respectfully, JOHN A. WALSH.

THE INDIANS.

DEBATE ON THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—Mr. Dawes called up in the Senate the Indian Appropriation bill. The estimate for the Indian service is $8,466,809. The amount of the bill as it passed the House was $5,456,389. The Senate proposes amendments increasing the amount $757,413, making the total bill $6,213,802, as compared with $5,373,655 which was appropriated last year. The chief increase in the bill of this year is on account of the appropriations for Indian schools. Mr. Plumb attacked the entire system of education for Indian children, and insisted that the only way to rescue these children from ignorance, pauperism, and vice was to take them away from the reservations and give them a chance to make a living in civilized communities. Mr. Conger severely reflected on Mr. Plumb's speech and maintained that the present system of education of Indian children is one of the most humanizing influences of the age.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC LAND-GRANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—The Senate Public-Lands Committee entered upon the formal consideration of the proposition to forfeit the Northern Pacific land-grant, after having voted down by a tie vote the proposition to take up instead of it the House bill forfeiting the Brule & Ontonagon grant in Michigan. Those who have given the subject much attention confidently express the opinion that the Senate committee will not agree to the provision of the House bill which proposes to forfeit all of the grant of the Northern Pacific not earned since July, 1879. That in substance is the Payson bill, but it is quite probable that the Senate committee will agree to forfeit the grant to such of the branches of the Northern Pacific as have not yet been completed. The resolution which Senator Van Wyck, a member of that committee, had passed through the Senate today relating to the unfinished portion of the Northern Pacific known as the Puyallup branch, has reference to the attempt to forfeit all grants of the unfinished portion of that road. Farther than that the committee is not likely to go.

THE KILBOURNE CASE.

Judge Hagner today set aside the verdict of $37,500 as excessive in the case of Hallett Kilbourne against ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson, but said if the plaintiff would accept a judgment for $20,000 it would be allowed to stand. Otherwise he would grant a new trial.

SALUTING THE ENGLISH FLAG.

The Secretary of War has directed that a National salute of twenty-one guns be fired from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, tomorrow, on the occasion of the departure of the Arctic steamer Alert, in honor of the English ensign which will be displayed at the fore. This is in recognition of the action of the British Government in giving this vessel to the United States for use in the search for the Greely party.

ALASKA.

Representative Rosecrans today received the following telegram from the Governor of California:

The following resolution has passed the Legislature:

"WHEREAS, There is now pending before Congress a bill to organize the Territory of Alaska,

"*Resolved*, That our Representatives be requested to use all reasonable means to secure the early passage of the bill."

Gen. Rosecrans has consulted with the California delegation and the members have agreed to urge the passage of the bill as soon as possible.

CUSTOM-HOUSE WITHDRAWALS.

Representative Adams, of New York, was before the House Committee on Judiciary today and made an argument in favor of his bill to allow the New York merchants to make oaths before Notaries-Public for the withdrawal of goods from the custom-house. The committee decided to extend the provisions of the measure to all ports and agreed to report the amended bill Tuesday.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Mr. Dolph introduced a bill to provide for the construction of a harbor of refuge at Port Oxford, on the Pacific coast. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Van Wyck, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold patents for lands on the Puyallup Branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad until Congress decides the question of the forfeiture of such lands.

Pending action on the resolution, Mr. Dawes moved to take up the Indian Appropriation bill. Agreed to, and the resolution was placed on the calendar.

Before taking up the Indian bill the Chair laid before the Senate the pending appeal of Mr. Beck from the decision of the Chair regarding the motion of Mr. Frye for a conference committee on the Shipping bill.

Mr. Harris said Mr. Frye was necessarily absent from the city, and had expressed a wish that the matter might go over till Monday.

The matter went over accordingly.

The Senate then took up the Indian Appropriation bill, and Mr. Dawes briefly recapitulated its provisions. The estimates for the year, he said, were $8,466,809. The amount of the bill as it came from the House was $5,456,389. The amendments proposed by the Senate increased the amount $757,413. The total reported to the Senate for Indian service the coming year was $6,213,802. This exceeds the Indian bill of last year $840,147. The chief element of increase, Mr. Dawes said, was the amount for Indian schools.

The bill was considered by sections and considerable progress was made without debate, except upon the appropriation for education in Alaska. The Senate committee had reduced the amount from $15,000 allowed by the House to $10,000.

Mr. Hawley moved to make the amount $25,000.

Mr. Plumb opposed the motion. He thought the education of the Indian was costing a great deal too much. It was merely spending money without any practical result. The churches were doing the work at much less than the Government was paying. The education of the Indian should be of a practical character. It was no use trying to educate an Indian up to the idea that he was a Prince of the blood. Mr. Plumb ridiculed the efforts of interested parties to influence Congress to appropriate money for schools in Alaska.

Mr. Conger defended the Indians and the work of their education. It was a work, he said, in which many noble, philanthropic men and women were engaged and should be encouraged. He favored liberal appropriations for it.

Pending debate on the amendment the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

About 1 o'clock the Senators will proceed in a body to attend the unveiling of the Marshall memorial statue.

HOUSE.

Mr. Willis presented a remonstrance from the Louisville Board of Trade against the enactment of a Bankrupt law. Referred.

The bill granting additional pension to the widow of Gen. Francis P. Blair was passed. It grants her $5,000 for her husband's services in organizing troops, and increases her pension to $50 a month.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (with Mr. Cox, of New York, in the Chair) on the private calendar.

The first two bills on the calendar were considered and discussed together. The first, appropriating $6,000 for the relief of Willis N. Arnold, of Henderson, Tenn., was reported favorably by the Committee on War Claims; the second, for the relief of Hiram Johnson and forty-six other persons of the same place, was reported adversely. Both these claims have been pending in Congress for many years, and grew out of the Rebel raid on Henderson in November, 1862. Property to the value of $26,751 was destroyed, of which $18,171 belonged to loyal citizens, $3,000 to the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and $5,080 to the United States. On account of these depredations an assessment was made on the disloyal citizens of the place and the money was turned over to the Provost Marshal. Nine thousand six hundred and six dollars of the amount so assessed was paid over to Aldridge and Patterson, two of the sufferers from the raids, and the remainder covered into the Treasury. Willis N. Arnold claims to have been a loyal citizen and to have suffered a loss of $6,000; while Hiram Johnson et al. were disloyal citizens on whom the assessment was made, and who now claim that the sum remaining in the Treasury should be divided among them pro rata.

The debate consumed nearly the whole day, the supporters of the Johnson bill asserting that Arnold did not suffer the loss which he complains of; that the disloyal citizens of Henderson were in no way responsible for the raid, and that the Government had not the right to take the money from the pockets of one man to reimburse another.

The committee finally substituted the Johnson bill for the Arnold bill, and reported its recommendation to the House, but no further action was taken.

Mr. Follett, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the District of Columbia Appropriation bill to the Committee of the Whole.

It was ordered that when the House adjourn today it be to Monday, and the Speaker requested the members to assemble in the House tomorrow in order to attend in a body the unveiling of the statue of Chief-Justice Marshall.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War recommending an additional appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the floods in the Lower Mississippi Valley. Referred.

The House took a recess until 8, the evening session to be for consideration of pension bills.

FINANCIAL.

John F. Smyth, the New York Politician, Assigns.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—John F. Smyth, who has figured largely in State politics in recent years as a Republican boss and prominent Stalwart, made an assignment today as a banker and broker. The preferences are about $8,000. The total liabilities are placed at about $30,000. Mr. Smyth has done but little business of late, and his suspension is believed to be due to this fact rather than to unfortunate speculations, although he has operated in stocks to some extent, and often successfully. It is rumored that he was interested in some of the schemes of Grant & Ward in New York, and that when he heard of the assignment of the Grants he knew he could not realize on his holdings, and was forced to assign. Mr. Smyth was one of the 306 at Chicago four years ago.

Milwaukee Troubles.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—The stock of boots and shoes of James J. Kinsella, the Milwaukee street dealer, has been attached to satisfy a judgment obtained by C. H. Remy, of Chicago.

Sheriff Bentley has also attached a freight-car found here belonging to the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railway Company to satisfy a judgment obtained by Edward A. Wadhams and E. E. Magie.

THE HANGMAN'S NOOSE.

A Kentucky Mob Takes the Law in Its Own Hands.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—[Special.]—At Elizabethtown, Ky., this morning before daylight a band of sixteen masked men rode up to the jail, overpowered the jailer, took out of the cell Miles Petty, a negro accused of criminal assault, and putting him on a horse galloped away. After breakfast his body was found hanging to a tree near town with a card pinned on the coat inscribed: "Warning—A Father's Jury—May 9, 1:15 a. m."

[Petty some weeks ago committed an assault upon Miss Cora Vannert, a beautiful girl living in Hardin County, Kentucky, and this was the third mob that had made an effort to lynch him. By strategy he had been protected and has been in the Louisville Jail, but was taken back to Elizabethtown to plead to an indictment. He was to have been tried yesterday.]

A South Carolina Murderer's End.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 9.—James S. Coleman (colored) was hanged this morning for the murder of Sarah Willis.

ST. LOUIS' NEW REPUBLICAN PAPER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—[Special.]—The first number of a new paper to be known as the *Morning Call* will appear at the beginning of June. It will be a seven-column four-page paper, with an eight-page Sunday edition. Its primary object will be to reunite the Republicans of this State. One of the capitalists interested, in conversation with your correspondent today, made the following statement: "Such a paper as the one we are about to start has excellent prospects. It will be cheap, as its cost will be but 25 cents for a two-weeks' subscription. We have been cheated out of three Congressmen by trickery and treachery in our ranks. St. Louis now supports four German dailies, all prospering, and there is no reason in the world why this, to be the fifth English daily, should not succeed."

A HOT SPRINGS VERDICT.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 9.—[Special.]—This evening the jury in the case of Robert Truitt, charged with murder in the first degree, in the killing of John Flynn, in the bloody butchery enacted here Feb. 9, returned a verdict of not guilty after being out fifteen minutes. Truitt is a Mississippian, and a beardless youth. Five other parties are to be tried upon the same charge.

A COWBOY KILLED.

ATAKA, I. T., May 9.—[Special.]—A cowboy engaged in the spring round-up was killed near Caddo. He attempted to drive off a cow belonging to A. Nester, who objected, and as the cowboy persisted he filled him with shot. There is considerable complaint among the small farmers that their cattle are being driven off by parties engaged in the round-up.

WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS DROWNED.

FREEPORT, Pa., May 9.—Daniel Critzen and Alexander Burket, well-known citizens, were drowned today while crossing the Allegheny River in a boat which sprung a leak and sunk before the men could be rescued.

THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., May 9.—Brig.-Gen. Stanley arrived yesterday and assumed command of the Department of Texas.

AN ALLEGED EMBEZZLER'S BOND.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—The bond in the case of Harry Lee, indicted for embezzlement, was fixed at $4,000 for each case, making $16,000 in all.

HELD FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFING.

LAWRENCE, Mass., May 9.—Ex-Mayor Saunders has been held to trial for ballot-box stuffing.

THE DOMINION.

Fish Culture a Failure—Progress of the Bennett-Mackey Cable—Arrested for Forgery.

MONTREAL, Que., May 9.—[Special.]—W. F. Whitcher, late Assistant Minister of Fisheries, publishes a letter giving statistics which go to show that fish culture in Canada is a lamentable failure. He says in Eastern Canada the quantity of salmon caught fell in 1881—after eight years of artificial hatching—[illegible] per cent below the smallest catch under the natural system. The inclusion of earlier operations in Western Canada is not essential, as it is notorious that in Ontario salmon have been simply improved out of existence. It is a mercy to the cause of genuine fish culture to omit details.

THE BENNETT-MACKEY CABLE.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 9.—The Faraday landed the shore end of the cable at Canso Thursday, then laid seventy miles at sea, returned and connected with the shore end, and then started for Cape Ann. It is expected that the cable to the latter will be completed in a week.

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

TORONTO, Ont., May 9.—R. J. McKim, member of Parliament, has been arrested for forgery.

THE THETIS.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 9.—The Thetis, of the Greely expedition, arrived this morning.

BASE-BALL.

Chicago Union 6, Keystone 3.

The Philadelphia Keystones played a very poor game against Chicago yesterday before the smallest crowd of the season, not over 300 people being present. Blakely and Gillen were the battery for the visitors and Daily and Krieg for the home team. Errors by Luff, Flynn, McCormick, and Gillan's numerous passed balls lost the game for the Keystones, and the only earned run was made by Flynn in the second inning on a hit over left-field fence. The same clubs play today and tomorrow.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	2	0	0	3	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Run earned—Philadelphia, 1. Base hits—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 6. Home run—Flynn. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Double plays—Gillan-Luff, Peak-Luff. Struck out—Daily, 11; Blakely, 3. Bases on balls—Daily, 3; Blakely, 4. Wild pitch—Daily, 1. Passed balls—Gillan, 6; Kreig, 1. Time of game—2:30. Umpire—Crawford.

Pittsburg 8, Chicago 3.

Again in yesterday's game the Pittsburg Reserves showed their marked superiority over the Chicago Colts. The latter had Lee and Young for their battery, and Lauer and Balsley served for Pittsburg. Excepting as to the bases on balls given by Lauer the visitors played a very perfect game, while the home team gave a poor fielding exhibition. This afternoon will close the first series between Pittsburg and Chicago.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Pittsburg	0	1	1	3	3	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Run earned—Pittsburg, 1. Two-base hit—Whitely. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 10; Chicago, 1. Struck out—Lauer, 7; Lee, 2. Bases on balls—Lauer, 5; Lee, 2. Wild pitches—Lauer, 1; Lee, 1. Passed balls—Balsley, 5; Young, 2. Umpire—McQuaid.

New York 5, Detroit 0.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The fourth game between the New York and Detroit League nines was an exhibition of fielding worth seeing. Detroit failed to "catch on" to Welch's delivery, and the home team "got on" to Weidman's only in the sixth inning, when they earned three runs out of the four scored. The New York nine played together in almost perfect form, and the visitors were not far behind them. Geiss made a fine jumping catch of a liner from Connor's bat in the fifth inning, saving two runs thereby. The following is the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
New York	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	[illegible]	5
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Earned runs—New York, 3. Two-base hits—Gillespie and Welch. First base on balls—Detroit, 1; New York, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 1; New York, 2. Struck out—Detroit, 1; New York, 4. Double play—Hanlon-McKinnon. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Decker.

Providence 3, Buffalo 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 9.—In the game today the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	[illegible]	3
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Earned runs—Providence, 1. Two-base hits—Hines, O'Rourke. Struck out—Hines, Farrell, Carroll, Gilligan, Lillie, Galvin. Pitching assists—Radbourn, 2; Galvin, 5. First base on errors—Providence, 4; Buffalo, 2. First base on balls—Carroll, O'Rourke, Force. Double plays—Farrell-Denny, Farrell-Start. Wild pitches—Radbourn, 1; Galvin, 1. Passed ball—Gilligan. Time—1:15. Umpire—Burns.

Boston 6, Cleveland 3.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—In the game today the following was the score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3

Earned runs—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Wise, Muldoon. Passed ball—Hines, 1. Wild pitches—Harkins, 2. First base on balls—Morrill, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 4; Cleveland, 3. Struck out—Whitney, 10; Harkins, 3. Umpire—McLean. Time—1:25.

Northwestern League.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Today's game between the Milwaukee and the Minneapolis nines called out a large crowd of spectators, and resulted in another victory for the home team. Morrissey, who pitched for the first time this season, was too much for the visitors, while McCormick, who went in the box for the Minneapolis boys, gave the Milwaukees six clean hits. The fielding of the home nine was brilliant, showing only four errors, to eleven recorded for the visitors. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Minneapolis	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]
Milwaukees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 9.—[Special.]—In the game today between Grand Rapids and Fort Wayne the former won as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Grand Rapids	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4
Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

American Association.

CINCINNATI, O., May 9.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	[illegible]
Toledo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Toledo, 7. Errors—Cincinnati 4; Toledo, 9.

The game between the Cincinnati Unions and the Baltimore Unions resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati Union	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore Union	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]

Base hits—Cincinnati Union, 9; Baltimore Union, 9. Errors—Cincinnati Union, 3; Baltimore Union, 7.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 9.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base hits—St. Louis, 5; Columbus, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Columbus, 5.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 9.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base hits—Louisville, 5; Indianapolis, 9. Errors—Louisville, 7; Indianapolis, 4.

Other Games.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Allegheny	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base hits—Allegheny, 10; Brooklyn, 3. Errors—Allegheny, 3; Brooklyn, 10.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—Base-ball:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Baltimore	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	[illegible]	[illegible]

Base hits—Baltimore, 5; Athletic, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 3; Athletic, 11.

SHOT HIS UNCLE.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 9.—[Special.]—George E. Bailey, living near Jarrett's Depot, about twenty miles from this city, was shot this morning by Eddie Baker, a nephew, with a 38-calibre revolver, the ball entering the right breast and inflicting a serious, though not necessarily fatal, wound. A steer belonging to Bailey had trespassed on Baker's grounds, and the latter had impounded it. When Bailey came to Baker's place to get his steer, Baker refused to give it up, and when Bailey turned to go away, drew his pistol and fired, the shot taking effect as described. He fired a second time, but this time missed his aim. Subsequently he surrendered himself to the authorities.

THE PRESIDENTIAL YEAR.

"The Tribune's" Claims of Blaine's Great Strength in Wisconsin Confirmed.

Appearances Indicate that the Anti-Monopolist Convention Will Split on the Tariff Question.

President Arthur's Hopes Based on His Southern Following and Expert "Work."

WISCONSIN.

E. W. KEYES PREDICTS THAT BLAINE WILL WIN—THE WISCONSIN DELEGATION.

"How will the Wisconsin delegation stand?" asked a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday of E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis., one of the delegates-at-large from the Badger State.

"Blaine will get from ten to twelve votes, and possibly more. The remainder will be divided between Arthur and Edmunds."

"The Arthur men in Milwaukee have been telling everybody that Blaine would do well if he got half-a-dozen votes, and that all the Edmunds men were really for Arthur."

"Neither proposition is correct. I have gone over THE TRIBUNE'S list very carefully and it comes nearer the truth than anything I have yet seen published. As for the Edmunds men, you will find before the convention meets that, while some of them are undoubtedly for Arthur, others are for Blaine, and, with the majority of the delegation, will vote for him. When you consider that the Blaine men in Wisconsin had no organization, while the machine was all geared and manned for Arthur, the Maine man got out of it pretty well. If his friends had had any organization they would have swept the platter clean and got every one of the delegates-at-large."

"What do you think of Blaine's chances?"

"I believe he is going to make it. For once in eight years it looks as if the Republican masses were going to have the man they are for. It was a dark horse in 1876, and again in 1880, but this time the men who roll up Republican majorities are going to have something to say about the nomination, and if a few independents are to come to Chicago and threaten to bolt if a certain candidate is nominated or a certain other candidate is not the representatives of the Republican masses are going to make them take the responsibility. There is no real sentiment today in Wisconsin for any man except Blaine, and it is so all through the Northwest. This sentiment is bound to be heard, and if the Blaine delegates come here determined and will make the proper organization I don't believe there is anything that can stop his nomination."

"The Logan men here profess to be very confident that neither Blaine nor Arthur can get the nomination, and that Logan, as the second choice of the Arthur and Blaine men, is in a good position to win."

"If Logan were nominated Wisconsin would support him with enthusiasm. We have nothing against Gen. Logan, but I don't see how on earth he can be nominated. You will find that Blaine will get a good many more of the Southern delegates than he is generally credited with; and as for the Blaine forces going to Logan, it will be a good deal easier for Mahomet to go to the mountain than for the mountain to go to Mahomet. The Logan men may resolve to stick to the very last, but from present appearances it looks very much as if Blaine would be nominated while they are waiting for somebody to come over and help them."

PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

HE BASES HIS HOPES ON THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES AND HIS OWN SKILL AS A MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—Friends of President Arthur say that from this time he may be expected to devote himself earnestly to securing delegates among the unpledged, and that he has already a partial organization and will soon perfect it so as to reach all the delegates in all the States who are committed against him. His visit to New York has for its chief purpose this end. He is now in frequent communication with his friends in all parts of the country, and he is confident that his efforts will be successful. One part of his policy will be to solidify the South so that it cannot be stampeded or taken from him in any way. "The President," said a gentleman who is in frequent consultation with him, "is more confident that he will be nominated than he ever has been. He feels, now that the delegations of every State have adopted resolutions commending his Administration, that he is indorsed by the party, and that he is entitled to cordial support. He is not going to hunt ducks with a brass band, but he knows something of politics, and he will put his knowledge to the best possible use." One of Arthur's strongest supporters in the South, and one of the shrewdest politicians among the delegates to Chicago, says: "The theory that the Arthur strength in the South is to be stampeded from him is a great mistake. The Southern delegates are more disposed to deliberation this year than they ever have been before, and they are not to be easily driven from their purpose."

THE ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

THEY WILL SPLIT ON THE TARIFF AND PERHAPS IGNORE THE GREENBACKERS.

Very few of the delegates who are to take part in the National Anti-Monopoly Convention next week have reached this city yet, and those who come straggling in have not much idea of what will be done. They are agreed that there is no opposition of weight to the nomination of Butler for President, but this is about the only question on which there is likely to be no division. Some of the delegates from Illinois and other Western States have greenback affiliations and will want an out-and-out indorsement of the paper-money party so that the way may be made smooth for a fusion of the Greenbackers and Anti-Monopolists throughout the country. There will, however, be a split on this point, as the majority of the leading Anti-Monopolists insist that they have nothing in common with the Greenback people. They may be willing to concede something, but they believe Greenbackism as a growing movement is dead, and that to fuse with it on platform and principles would be suicidal. They are willing that Butler should be the candidate of both parties, because, as they say, the Anti-Monopolists will have the lead, and the Greenbackers will merely fall in behind the band-wagon.

Another subject on which there is likely to be a hot discussion is the tariff question. At the convention in July last the action taken was satisfactory to neither the tariff reformers nor their opponents. Both promised to come back this year ready to settle which side was to dictate the policy of the new party. The Western delegates will be almost a unit in demanding that a radical tariff-reform plank be inserted in the platform as one of the cardinal principles of anti-monopoly, while the majority of the Eastern people are expected to develop pronounced protection tendencies. Gen. Butler himself, it is understood, will seek to have the convention guided in a middle channel, but with the practical advantage against the tariff reformers.

While a dozen persons of more or less prominence are mentioned as possible candidates for Vice-President, there is a whisper that some of the Indiana leaders have matured a scheme to name Congressman W. S. Holman. Their avowed intention is to provide a full ticket for the Democratic Convention to ratify, and they think that Holman will conciliate the element of the party which would find it hard work to stomach Butler unless some sort of salad were set out to go along with the dish. It is even said that Holman has been consulted and has not objected to the use of his name in this connection, but no one could be found in the city yesterday who could vouch for this information.

Though the Anti-Monopoly men already on hand claim they will have between seven hundred and eight hundred delegates, their claim must be taken with some allowance. If five hundred live Anti-Monopolists turn up it will be a very fair representation. The deliberations will be held in Hershey Hall, and will be opened Wednesday morning by John F. Henry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., President of the National Anti-Monopoly League.

MINNESOTA ANTI-MONOPOLISTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9.—At the convention of anti-monopolists for the Fourth Congressional District held here tonight M. P. Finnigan was elected a delegate to the Chicago Convention and instructed to vote for Butler as a candidate for the Presidency.

DEMOCRACY BADLY TORN UP.

THE COMING FIGHT ON THE TARIFF PLANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—It is evident that the Democratic leaders consider their party hopelessly divided on the tariff issue for the coming Presidential campaign. They do not expect to bring about any settlement. They regard all attempts at tariff revision ended for the session, except as the wool men threaten a feeble effort to restore the rates of 1867. The protectionists among the Democrats will be unable to accomplish this. It appears that the Democratic Senators were quite unprepared for the defeat in the House, and when it was announced in the cloak-room on their side of the Senate the air turned blue with the observations on the chances of Democratic success. The free-trade men are very free in their personal denunciations of those on their side who helped kill the Morrison bill. Their mildest terms are "traitors," "bolters," and "renegades." They sneer at the protection Democrats as assistant Republicans, and taunt them with having turned the House of Representatives over to the Republicans. The Democrats who voted against them were pig-iron thirteen, wool fourteen, scattering among minor Government charities fifteen. They denounce the Ohio men for having voted exactly as the Republicans from their district would have done. They are extremely bitter on Ohio. They charge the loss of the bill mainly to the Representatives of that State and their attempting to force the Democracy of the Nation to pay court to the Republican wool-growers of that State.

The Post thus presents some of the heated views of the defeated wing: "The House of Representatives has passed into the control of the Republican party. A just and righteous measure of tariff reform, prepared by a Democratic Committee of Ways and Means, formally indorsed by a Democratic caucus, and supported by four-fifths of the Representatives in Congress elected as Democrats, it tramples under foot as unworthy of consideration. The issue was deliberately made and the decision is final. There will be no reduction of war taxes by this Congress. The legislative machinery of the Government is in Republican hands, and from this moment the Democratic party disclaims all responsibility for what may be done. To the new Republican majority in the House is left the glory of defeating meritorious legislation, in the hope of appropriating to itself the credit of its adoption at some more convenient season in the future. To the bolting Democrats remains the sorry privilege of explaining to their insulted constituents the motives by which they were governed in a treasonable affiliation with the sworn foes of the Democratic party and the reward that invariably waits upon desertion in the face of the enemy. The Democracy must enter the Presidential campaign upon its Chicago platform, and upon that alone. Their sole chance of success depends upon that platform pledging the party absolutely and unequivocally to the doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. What they have failed to do in a Republican Congress they must bind themselves to do in a Democratic Congress. This platform, as a promise, must take the place of the Morrison bill, as a fact. As for the Forty-eighth Congress, its work is done. It only remains for it to pass the appropriation bills necessary for the maintenance of the Government and adjourn."

All the indications point to a bitter fight at Chicago over the tariff plank. The free-traders declare they will force their views into the platform. Some of them are frank enough to admit that they can not now expect to succeed in the coming campaign, but in the belief that sharp revenue reform is the only issue which the party can seize upon and make distinctive, they will crowd it in this time, and commit the party to it for 1888.

VIRGINIA.

FAIR ELECTIONS PROBABLY INSURED BY A RETURN TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE OLD LAW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—[Special.]—The Virginia Bourbons are much disappointed, and the Virginia Coalitionists, or Republicans, as they now call themselves, are much elated at the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia in deciding that the Bourbon election law is unconstitutional. The effect of this is to take the machinery from the hands of the County Boards, where the Bourbon Legislature last winter had placed it, and to restore to the County Judge the power of appointing the election officers in the various precincts. The theory of the purpose of the unconstitutional law and of the effect of the late decision is thus stated by one of the leading Readjusters in Congress: "Under the old law in Virginia, to which we are to return, the County Judges appoint the three election officers, and the law requires that each party shall be represented. The custom has been to appoint two Judges from the dominant party and one from the minority, and in all instances to choose reputable men who can read and write. The County Judges as a rule are men of character and of standing in the community who would not venture to select unworthy or incompetent persons. They have a stake in the matter which goes beyond one election, and under this system there have been very few complaints. It would be a rare exception when a Judge dishonored his position by making poor appointments. The Bourbons abolished this law, chose through the Legislature what they called election boards for each county, and these boards appointed the ordinary officers of election. The inference, of course, was that the law which required that the two parties should be represented on the local boards was repealed. The Legislature, however, went too far and overreached itself. It provided that the judges of election should in all instances be freeholders. The law, on account of that provision, has just been pronounced unconstitutional. Our Constitution comes down to us from the Walker régime. It did not prescribe a freeholding qualification for a voter or officeholder. To declare, therefore, that an officer of election must be a freeholder was clearly a violation of this Constitution. The result of this decision is to restore the appointment of election officers to the County Judges. There are about eighty-five of these County Judges vested with this appointing power in the State. Of these fifty were elected as Coalitionists. They are fair men. They will appoint competent officers who can read and write. We had reason to fear that, under the system proposed by the Legislature, the County Boards either would not appoint a Republican among the local election officers or if they did they would select some negro who could not read or write. We are very certain that this will not be the case, and that one result of it will be to secure fair election returns next fall, which will be a very great benefit to the Republican party of Virginia."

A CUSTOM-HOUSE CHANGE.

CONTESTANT KENT PROMOTED OVER THE HEADS OF SIX OTHER CLERKS.

Something of a flutter has been caused in local political circles over an alleged violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the civil-service code which is supposed to regulate the interior arrangements of the Chicago Custom-House. The alleged violation occurred two or three days ago, but was not known on the outside until yesterday, when some of the clerks who conceived that they had been rudely ignored industriously circulated the news, which was received in political circles where the Collector is apparently not a prime favorit with suggestive shrugs and entertaining comments on the practical beauties of civil-service reform.

About eighteen months ago one W. E. Kent, a young man of the Fifth Ward, made the acquaintance of the Custom-House in the capacity of assistant janitor at $50 a month. In due course of time he was promoted to a messengership at $60 a month. Shortly after that he blossomed out as a politician. Later on he was given a messengership one notch higher at a salary of $900 a year. In his new position he also served as a sort of assistant to Van Cleave, performing the duties of messenger and clerk of the Entry and Warehouse Department, and acquiring a knowledge of some of the routine work in connection with the matter of protests and appeals—a branch of the service which has grown quite large since the change in the tariff. In the meantime the Fifth-Warder found ample opportunity to exercise his genius for politics, and, as THE TRIBUNE readers already know, was eventually made an anti-Logan pro-Arthur delegate to the Chicago Convention by a convention in the Second District called by a committee, which Chris Mamer and certain other patriots insisted was the only genuine, properly stamped-on-the-bottle party organization in the district. The other convention called by the other committee chose Senator Ruger and C. E. Piper as delegates to the Chicago Convention. Their names have gone on to the Secretary of the National Committee along with those of the other regularly-elected delegates, and Mr. Kent and his side partner, W. S. Powell, will perform down on the Lake-Front next month the rôle of contestants.

In the meantime the protest and appeal business over at the Custom-House had grown so large that Collector Spalding asked the Treasury Department for a man who should give it his entire attention. The department acted favorably on the request, created the position of Protests and Appeals Clerk, and Joe Nowak, who had been a customs clerk in the Auditor's office, was detailed to fill it at a salary of $1,400 a year. This left a vacancy in the Auditor's office. It was filled the other day, when Kent, who had been working for $900 a year, was jumped over the heads of two $1,000 and four $1,200 clerks and given Nowak's old place at $1,300. It was this that so violently agitated the clerks who had been jumped and made the Collector's political enemies merry. Some even went so far as to suggest that young Kent, having arrived at the dignity of a contestant before the National Convention, and appreciating the temporary importance his position gave him, had gently intimated that no true son of the Fifth Ward could afford to go before the party of the Nation and make a contest for nothing, and that under the circumstances it had been found necessary to give him his reward in advance.

It is due to Collector Spalding to say that he was visibly surprised, and perhaps a little pained, at the intimation that political considerations had had anything to do with Kent's "lift." To go further, he assured a TRIBUNE reporter that the promotion was due entirely to the ex-assistant janitor's clerical efficiency, and had been determined upon after a consultation with the heads of departments. Nobody had been jumped that he knew of, or, if they had, it was because they were not as well qualified for the place as young Kent.

The $1,000 and $1,200 clerks who didn't get a "raise" dissent somewhat from this view of the case, and are rather sore at the slight they conceive has been put upon them. No examinations are held for promotions as they are for appointments, and the Collector's word is law, provided the department gives its approval. This has been done, and Kent will go before the National Convention not as an assistant janitor or messenger, but a $1,300 man from the Auditor's office of the Chicago Custom-House. In view of the racket he raised a few weeks ago at Peoria it has been suggested that the Committee on Credentials meet out of doors and an extra roof be put on the Exposition Building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT COLFAX.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 9.—Schuyler Colfax passed here last evening going West. He was interviewed on the political situation, and said the Republicans must carry New York. He would oppose his own brother for President if he could not carry that State.

THE ELEVENTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

MACOMB, Ill., May 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Hon. William Gest, of Rock Island, candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Eleventh District, was in Macomb today making acquaintances. He favorably impressed the people he met.

THERE IS A STREAK OF FUN IN IT.

Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*: It is not severe on Mr. Phelps to call him a Jersey dude. He makes his home in Jersey and dresses simply. The trouble with him is, he is one of the most scholarly men in Congress and a very effective public speaker, and he did not ask Keifer to permit him to be the recognized leader. He thought Keifer ought not to be voted for by the Republicans for Speaker, and if he had stuck to that opinion he would have been justified in it. We do not see that Mr. Phelps has attacked Senator Edmunds. The supernaturalists in our politics were presenting Edmunds as the most wonderful case of all the virtues since Washington, and even holding him up as much better than any of the rest of our statesmen, some of whom had even dabbled in railroad enterprises. It never seemed to have occurred to the New York delegates-at-large, for instance, that Mr. Edmunds had been interested in railroad securities. But it appears he did go as far as Iowa to find an investment, and the case is shockingly parallel to Blaine's venture in Arkansas. And Edmunds not only bought this Iowa stock and sold it, but bought stock again and holds it now. Why should the mention of so simple a matter be paraded as an ill-natured assault upon the distinguished Senator? There is a streak of fun in it, however, so far as the transcendentalists are concerned.

BLAINE'S STRENGTH IN KANSAS.

GIRARD, Kas., May 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I see in your list of Presidential preferences that you give Blaine ten in Kansas, when, in fact, we have a solid Blaine delegation. Our people are four-fifths for Blaine.

JOHN TONTZ,
County Treasurer, Crawford County.

THE CALIFORNIA DELEGATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—The delegates to the Chicago Republican National Convention leave here in a body the 26th inst.

THE ANTI-BLAINE LITERARY BUREAU DOESN'T TAKE WELL IN MICHIGAN.

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is there an anti-Blaine literary bureau in Chicago? I infer there must be, for I know of at least one Michigan delegate to the Republican National Convention who is now being favored daily with a copy of the Chicago *Daily News* for which he never subscribed, but to which is attached a printed tag containing his name and the date "June 1, 1884"—two days before the Chicago Convention will meet. What is being done in one case is probably being done in all, and Michigan's twenty-six delegates are presumably in receipt of the sheet, and the anti-Blaine literary bureau is paying the expenses. This attempt to stem the Blaine current in Michigan will prove as futile as Mrs. Partington's famous effort to sweep back the Atlantic with her broom. In the first place, Michigan is a Blaine State. In the second, her delegates to Chicago are for Blaine. In the third place, they are all staunch, working Republicans, and are not in the habit of receiving their political gospel from a paper which pretends to be Republican about three months in the year when it is really Democratic from January to December, and which showed its devotion to the Democratic party by supporting Hancock and English four years ago against Garfield and Arthur. The Republicans of Michigan are for James G. Blaine, and if any one thing will make them stick more than another it is the impertinent meddling of this Democratic sheet, so suspiciously devoted to Arthur, in a matter which does not concern it.

WOLVERINE.

CHICAGO WINS.

Chicago 7, Philadelphia 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—[Special.]—Chicago scored another victory over Philadelphia today by superior play both in the field and at the bat. One of the four runs made in the second inning was made by Dalrymple's clever base-running. Goldsmith scored on Ringo's muff of a thrown ball at the home plate. Ringo claimed that Anson interfered with him, and while the two were explaining to the umpire Dalrymple stole in from second base. About 1,000 persons saw the game.

THE SCORE:

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago—							
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	1	3	3	2	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Kelly, s. s.	4	1	2	4	0	6	0
Anson, 1b.	4	0	2	2	13	0	0
Sunday, r. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Williamson, 3b.	4	0	0	0	2	5	2
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	2	2	4	5	2	0
Flint, c.	4	1	2	3	1	0	2
Goldsmith, p.	4	1	1	1	1	1	3
Totals	37	7	13	18	27	14	7
Philadelphia—							
McClellan, s. s.	5	0	1	1	1	1	1
Purcell, l. f.	5	1	1	1	2	0	1
Manning, r. f.	3	1	1	2	0	0	0
Mulvey, 3b.	3	0	2	2	0	1	0
Coleman, p.	4	0	1	2	0	8	1
Ringo, c.	4	0	0	0	11	2	5
Farrar, 1b.	4	1	2	2	9	1	0
Remsen, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0	0
Anderson, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	35	4	9	11	24	11	8

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	*	—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Manning, Coleman, Kelly, and Flint. Three-base hit—Pfeffer. First base on balls—Manning and Remsen. First base on errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—Remsen, Dalrymple, Sunday, Williamson, Pfeffer, Flint, and Goldsmith (2). Passed balls—Ringo, 3; Flint, 1. Wild pitch—Goldsmith, 1. Umpire—Van Court.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Mr. George Riddle will give the last of his series of dramatic recitals at Hershey Music-Hall this afternoon. He will give scenes from "Midsummer Night's Dream" and a number of miscellaneous selections.

George C. Miln is drawing to the close of his successful week at the Standard, another crowded house greeting him last evening in the play of "Macbeth." His work in this drama was noticed so short a while ago that a review at this time would be superfluous.

"Adrienne" was the play at the Grand Opera-House last night, and it is needless to say that Modjeska scored another triumph before a brilliant audience. Her recitation at the close of the fourth act evoked much enthusiasm. The Michonnet of Mr. W. F. Owen was an admirable piece of acting, and received the kindliest recognition. Barrymore as Maurice de Saxe was also at his best.

AWARDED SIX CENTS DAMAGES.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—The jury in the libel suit of ex-Coroner Hope against the *Commercial Gazette* this morning awarded the plaintiff 6¼ cents damages. The alleged libel was publishing that Hope had failed to turn over to the County Commissioners the goods in his possession at the close of his official term.

FRIDAY IN GOTHAM.

Grant & Ward's Failure Assuming Greater Proportions Each Day.

An Attempt to Arrest Fedinand Ward—His Effects Seized—Severe Comment.

A Woman's Devotion to Her Husband—Fink Will Remain Commissioner—Other News.

THE RECENT SUSPENSIONS.

SEVERE COMMENT.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—The failure of Grant & Ward appears to grow worse each day, as new facts are discovered in connection with the operations which were ostensibly carried on in the name of the firm. The rumors today place the liabilities of the suspended firm as high as $10,000,000 with, the assets comparatively nothing. In the discussions of Grant & Ward's transactions which are heard in Wall street and elsewhere the words "swindling" and "robbery" are freely used. Some of the customers of Grant & Ward, it is said, who placed considerable amounts of money with them, did so in the confidence of large returns, had no security at all. The popular trust in the firm is generally attributed to the fact that the members had so many influential personal friends and to the belief in the strength of ex-President Grant's financial and political backing. The fact that Gen. Grant might have as little real knowledge as an outsider of the methods of the firm to which he had contributed his name and capital does not appear to have been generally considered before the failure. The many expressions of sympathy for Gen. Grant are mingled with comments that he was at least injudicious in lending his name to a business in which he did not take an active part, and for which he was not qualified by the nature of his training and experience.

There were many visitors at the office of the suspended firm of Grant & Ward, but nearly all of the people who went there were creditors who were anxious to know the prospects of getting their money out of the wreck. The sympathy which was expressed did not take the form of contribution of dollars to place the members of the firm upon their feet again. It was a fatal day for the Grant family when James D. Fish and Ferdinand Ward crossed their path. As further developments unravel the tangled skein, it is disclosed that ruin was inevitable from the first.

THE ASSIGNEE HARD AT WORK.

Mr. Julien T. Davies, the assignee of Grant & Ward, is busily engaged in straightening out the complicated affairs of the firm. He said this morning that the statement of the firm's affairs would not be ready until some day next week.

Mr. Ferdinand Ward visited the office early this morning. He refused to say anything for publication.

Mr. William C. Smith, the Stock Exchange member of the firm, said: "The railroad companies which received loans on securities which have been transferred to other persons are amply protected, and will lose nothing. The losses will fall chiefly upon individuals who have invested money with the firm. This business was conducted by Mr. Ward. Of course Gen. Grant and his son have known of these transactions, but I do not think they were fully aware of the large amount involved. They have been led on by Mr. Ward, and will of course lose very heavily. I cannot give you the names of any individual losers, for I do not know them. I do not think the statement of the assignee will be ready until the latter part of next week. I don't think the amount of liabilities will reach $8,000,000, although that is a matter of which I have no knowledge. The figures are all gossip and are, I think, extravagantly large."

OTHER OPINIONS.

A well-known member of the Stock Exchange said: "For four or five months I have heard rumors of the queer transactions carried on by Grant & Ward. I do not think $8,000,000 is by any means an extravagant estimate of the liabilities of the firm. It is my belief they will exceed $10,000,000. When the failure was announced I said that it would be the largest one that Wall street ever saw, and I am more firmly convinced than ever of the truth of that estimate. What the assets will be no one can say, but they will probably be very small, and the disparity in the figures will undoubtedly cause great surprise."

A clerk employed by Grant & Ward said: "The amount of the liabilities will undoubtedly be very large. They are discovering new business every day. Yes, I know the names of some persons who were caught, but I cannot give them. Some gentlemen are in for $500,000 and others for still larger sums."

A prominent banker, in speaking this morning of the transactions of Grant & Ward, said there could be no doubt whatever that they had made a practice of paying interest on "profits" to their customers out of the principal which the latter had invested with them. He did not think that any other business-house in Wall street would be involved in their failure, though a number of institutions and individuals in this city and out of it would necessarily suffer. He became suspicious of the soundness of Grant & Ward's business some time ago, when his attention was attracted to the fact that they were buying city bonds, yielding 2½ per cent interest, and rehypothecating them for loans at 4 and 5 per cent. Previous to the failure there had been a general feeling of distrust of the firm's methods in well-informed Wall street circles, and its intimate connection with the Marine Bank had not escaped quiet comment.

FRED GRANT WANTS A JOB.

Col. Frederick Grant said this afternoon: "I have just turned over all my claims against the firm to Mr. McNamee, my assignee. I have done this in order to get matters settled up, so that I may do something else. I cannot say what the amount of the liabilities of the firm will be, nor do I care to say what the amount of my claim is. All I had was invested with the firm, and I am now in search of a job. I do not know whether I shall remain in Wall street or not, or what line of business I shall go into. I am looking for something to do. I cannot say whether I will go into business for myself. That will depend upon whether or not anything is saved from the wreck."

WHAT IS LEFT FROM THE WRECK.

Speaking of the disaster to the Grant family a Wall street operator said: "To have anything left they must save it from the wreck. The General has only left, preserved to him, the invested fund of $250,000, and Mrs. Grant owns the house they live in. The boys, of course, lose everything. Mr. Chaffee, 'Buck's' father-in-law, loses $600,000. Grant's sisters, the Honorés, and most of their friends are all more or less heavy losers."

Friends of Gen. Grant say he is so prostrated by the failure that they have serious fears for his health. He was not at the office today.

THE GRANT FUND.

Mr. George Jones says: "Gen. Grant's fund of $250,000 is absolutely safe. Hitherto we have paid the interest annually, and the 1st of May of each year has found the General in possession of $15,140, interest in full on the investment. Hereafter we shall pay him quarterly, not only because he needs the money but because we do not mean that any one else shall lay hands on it. I was with Gen. Grant Sunday last, and he was in complete ignorance of the impending disaster. Other than this fund he does not possess a dollar; and more than that, he is deeply and almost irretrievably in debt. What he did in Wall street he did for his sons, and it seems too sad that this man, who has done so much for his country, should be left in his old age dependent on the Nation he helped save."

AN EFFORT TO WARD OFF DISASTER.

The statement had been made that the grand and final effort of Grant & Ward to raise money was made within a week, when they negotiated "through a well-known house" a sterling exchange loan for £100,000. It having been intimated that Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. were instrumental in securing this loan, a reporter asked a member of the firm: "Can you tell through what bank or banking-house this transaction was made?" The reply was: "No. It was not our house. I heard and believe that the transaction took place." It is said to be a fact that as long as three years ago the firm of Grant & Ward found itself in a very tight place, and desperate methods were resorted to in order to keep the house afloat. At that time Gen. Grant and Mr. James D. Fish were special partners. In addition to the capital which they had already invested the special partners were compelled to indorse a large amount of the firm's paper. The suspension of the house was averted for the time being, and credit with the outside world was in a great measure maintained until the final crash.

RECKLESS SPECULATION.

The reckless speculations of Grant & Ward and Mr. Fish in real estate, the purchase of Booth's Theatre, building apartment houses, etc., are amazing. They speculated in stocks, in provisions, in warrants—in everything. A year ago the business of the firm became so extended, so involved, and so complicated that it would have puzzled a Rothschild to keep track of it. In vain were the younger Grants warned of the danger by intimate friends. They pooh-poohed advice and pronounced Ward and Fish the greatest living financiers. They only relied on them more and turned fresh currents of Grant family gold into his ready coffers. All imagined they were making money. All were assured by Fish and Ward that everything was all right up to Monday last. Then the news came upon them like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. "What has become of all the securities and the money?" was the first question asked by Fred and Jesse telephoned from New Jersey, telegraphed from Chicago. It is still unanswered except through the deeds of assignment made yesterday.

FISH AND WARD'S PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

Among many other enterprises run privately by Fish and Ward was the Casino, under the management of Mr. Rudolph Aronson. They supplied the money, received the proceeds, and paid the deficit. Every morning at 11 o'clock Mr. W. J. McBride, through whom the business was conducted, appeared at Ward & Grant's office to settle up with Ward.

The Marine National Bank has begun suit against Ferdinand Ward to recover $700,000, the amount of overdrafts paid out by the bank on Ward's account. An attachment in this suit was granted against the house and personal property of Mr. Ward, at No. 81 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn. Acting-Sheriff Hodgkinson served the attachment this morning, and Deputy-Sheriff Middleton was placed in possession. Mrs. Ward will move with her 4-weeks-old son, who has been named Ferdinand Grant Ward, to the house of her mother, Mrs. Green, No. 37 Monroe place, this afternoon. Mrs. Ward's father was at his death the Secretary of the Marine Bank.

THE MARINE BANK.

The absence of any definit or even approximate reports as to the condition of the Marine Bank gave rise to much uneasiness among the large depositors and stockholders. Messrs. Sierck and Elwell, the Directors supposed to know most about the bank's real condition, confessed frankly to inquiring depositors that they were completely at sea. The rumors among the depositors were to the effect that the worst was to be feared, and that evidences of Mr. Fish's frantic efforts to keep the bank from going under were coming to light every hour. There was, Tuesday evening, much indignation among the Directors that the bank should have suspended payment for want of a sum of money under $1,000,000, but it now appears that Mr. Fish knew how useless it was to go on. He had been resorting to extraordinary means for raising money since the 1st of the month, and only gave up when the last hope failed.

FISH'S IGNORANCE.

Perhaps the worst and most alarming feature of the present condition of affairs is Mr. Fish's confessed inability to say where the bank stands within a million or more of dollars. His private accounts are hopelessly mixed with those of the bank and of Grant & Ward, and new evidences of large indebtedness are constantly appearing. It is expected that there will be no serious loss on his real-estate transactions, although some of his operations in conjunction with Ward are peculiar. For instance, three months ago he bought five up-town tenements for $23,000 apiece which were not worth more than $17,000 apiece according to expert evidence, and could have been bought at the time for $15,000. The ignorance of the Directors and stockholders of the Marine Bank as to the doings of Mr. Fish is shown in the high value of the stock up to the very hour of the failure. Monday afternoon the stock was quoted at 162, and any of the stockholders might have disposed of their interest at that price.

A CHANCE FOR THE BANK.

The sub-committee of the Directors of the Marine Bank is endeavoring to induce the large depositors of the bank to allow their deposits or a part thereof to remain in the bank until the present trouble is bridged over. Among the large depositors are a number of large corporations who have no immediate use for their funds. If these large depositors can be controlled by the sub-committee the bank will be enabled to resume without delay. As the bank now stands, its future solvency depends entirely upon the future action of its depositors. The banks connected with the clearing-house have appointed a special committee to consider the matter of the checks of Ferdinand Ward for $215,000 which were drawn on the First National Bank and deposited in the Marine Bank, and paid at the clearing-house out of the funds on deposit belonging to the First National Bank. They desire to have some system devised to improve the present clearing-house system, so as to prevent such occurrences in the future.

THE ATTEMPT TO ARREST WARD.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: Persons passing along Pierrepont street this morning were startled to see two well-dressed men grasp the head of a horse attached to a coupé and order the driver to stop. Many thought they were to witness a highway robbery, but they were mistaken. The men were detectives and the inmate of the coupé was Ferdinand Ward. The detectives produced papers from their pockets and evidently could not find the one they were in search of. One of the men said: "Mr. Ward, you are our prisoner," and it was when Ward asked for proof of their authority that a search for the warrant was begun. A troubled look overspread the countenances of both men, and the pockets of each were turned inside out, and a bundle of papers they carried was examined about seventeen times, to no avail. They gazed disconsolately after the coupé as Ward was rapidly driven toward the New York ferry.

DAVIES QUALIFIES AS ASSIGNEE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, has appointed Julien T. Davies Receiver of the partnership property and assets of the firm of Grant & Ward in the suit brought against the members of the firm by John H. Morris. The property which Davies will thus have charge of includes that which he took as assignee. He qualified in the sum of $500,000. Deming and Bradley Martin are the sureties. Hamilton Cole is appointed referee to take an account of all assets. The plaintiff alleges that the assignment did not operate to pass the share of James D. Fish in the firm's property and also that at the time of the assignment there was in possession of defendants a large quantity of property which they held as bailees or in trust for other persons, and legal title to which did not in fact pass by the assignment, but the loss, waste or misappropriation of which would result in creating liabilities against the firm and firm's members, to which Fish might be compelled to contribute, or in which the firm might be required to share. He, therefore, claims that the estate of the firm was practically without a custodian.

FISH RESIGNS A RECEIVERSHIP.

The rasignation of James D. Fish as Receiver of the insolvent Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company was accepted by Judge Donohue. In his letter of resignation Fish says: "I am very deeply involved and busied with business complications in which the public have such an interest as calls for all my energy and time. I have carried forward my trust as Receiver of the Globe Life Insurance Company to a point where another can take it up and close it up. I therefore respectfully pray this Honorable court to release me from said receivership of such company and herewith tender my resignation of such trust, to take effect upon the acceptance thereof by the court." The letter was presented to the court by Deputy-Attorney-General Post, and accompanied by a petition stating that there remained about $200,000 assets of the Globe Life-Insurance Company to distribute, and repeating the reason why the resignation should be accepted. Judge Donohue appointed A. S. Swan Receiver to succeed Fish, and directed the examination of the accounts of Fish to proceed before R. K. Hobbs as referee.

YOUNG GRANT'S TRANSFER.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 9.—The following transaction was recorded in the Suffolk County Court today: U. S. Grant Jr. to Abraham H. Jonas, of New York City, deed of farm and country seat at Half-Way Hollow Hills, Town of Huntington. Dated Feb. 23, 1884. Expressed consideration, $60,000.

ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

A WOMAN'S DEVOTION TO HER HUSBAND.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—Mrs. August P. Mortant, the wife of a wealthy merchant, who lives at No. 29 West Twenty-first street, was in need of a seamstress a few weeks ago and went to the Young Women's Christian Association Employment Bureau to secure one. Her attention was there directed to a Mrs. Catherine Caldwell, the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. Mrs. Caldwell was said to be in reduced circumstances, and greatly in need of assistance in the shape of work, and she was engaged. Soon after she finished her engagement at Mrs. Mortant's the last-named lady missed a diamond breastpin, a valuable diamond ring and other articles, all worth about $750. Suspicion finally pointed to Mrs. Caldwell, and she was arrested. At first the seamstress denied having any knowledge of the stolen articles, but after much questioning she made a clean breast of it to the detective. She stated that her husband, with whom she was not living, told her after she had gone to work for Mrs. Montant, that if she did not steal everything she had an opportunity to he would kill her. She said her husband was a lawyer's clerk in an office downtown, but no amount of threatening or coaxing could make her disclose her identity further. Mrs. Caldwell's husband, John Henry Caldwell, was, however, finally arrested, and both were arraigned today. Several charitably-disposed persons, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the "Little Church Around the Corner," called to see Mrs. Caldwell at the prison, but to none of them would she speak concerning her husband's connection with the thefts.

RAILROAD NOTES.

MR. FINK REMAINS POOL COMMISSIONER.

NEW YORK, May 9.—The trunk-line Presidents met today in Commissioner Fink's office. Present—Thomas H. Rutter of the New York Central, G. B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania, H. J. Jewett of the Erie, and Robert Garrett of the Baltimore & Ohio. It was announced after the meeting that the matter of the resignation of Commissioner Fink had been disposed of and he would continue to act as Pool Commissioner. It is understood that he withdraws his resignation in consequence of the action of the Baltimore & Ohio in withdrawing its demand for the further reduction of rates.

THE METROPOLIS IN BRIEF.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The row in the Windsor Hotel Thursday night between Mr. Alexander Taylor Jr. and Mr. Addison Cammack was the main subject of conversation in all the resorts around Wall street yesterday. The feeling in the street was entirely with Mr. Taylor, who is very popular with his fellow-brokers. Mr. Cammack, on the other hand, has few friends, in spite of his being a member of the exchange. He is not personally so well known to the members, and today he was blamed for his action at the Windsor on all sides.

A BIGAMIST'S CAREER.

Charles Newbold's Many Wives—His Alleged Identity with Nevielle, Miss Whitney's Husband.

TORONTO, Ont., May 9.—[Special.]—Charles E. Neiville, who eloped with Miss Lillian Whitney, daughter of the well-known theatrical manager of the Detroit circuit, is alleged to be no other person than Charles Newbold, who is known from one end of Ontario to the other as something more than a bigamist.

Just how many women this Newbold has married it would be almost impossible to say. It is said that he was born in the West India Islands and is the illegitimate son of an English Baronet and a native woman. At an early age his father took him to his home in England and brought him up as his lawful son. About what time he came to Canada is not known, but the first time he attracted any attention was in 1877, when he was arrested here for having more than the lawful number of wives. He was tried, convicted, and sent to the Kingston Penitentiary for two years.

After serving out this term of imprisonment he came to Toronto again and married still another woman. This dupe also discovered his perfidy and he was obliged to leave, but he returned shortly afterward when he thought the affair had blown over and secured a situation in a fashionable restaurant. He knocked about the city doing odd jobs until the fall of 1880, when he gave out that he intended to return to his father's home in England, but instead of going to England he went to Peterboro, where he played the rôle of theatrical manager. He organized a company of local histrionic lights called "Proctor's Revelers; or, the Life of a Convict." He failed to pay his expenses, however, and the company went to pieces. After a brief tour in the rural districts he married a respectable dressmaker there. His crime was discovered and he again fled.

His next conflict with the law was at Belleville, where, soon afterwards, under the name of Howard, he was sent to jail for six months for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Here the Jailer's wife was charmed, and while the Jailer was absent the two eloped.

He next turned up, it appears, in the States, where, under the name of Percy, he married a girl named Annie Henry in Schenectady in July, 1881.

His next known matrimonial venture was in Newark, N. J., where he, as Percy, married a beautiful young lady named Selina Ward. He was arrested there, but escaped from the police station by jumping through a window.

Early in 1883 he turned up again in Peterboro, which appeared to be his headquarters. The Peterboro wife, in spite of Newbold's complex bigamous experience, yielded to his fascinations and accepted him as her husband. After a short stay there he returned to Toronto and secured a situation as waiter in a restaurant, which he filled until Oct. 21, when he left for Chicago, and from there went to Detroit.

Newbold's plan is to marry girls with money and leave suddenly with unpaid debts, repeating the operation as soon as possible. It is said that one of his Toronto wives committed suicide, but nothing definit can be found out about it.

W. C. Hume, of Chicago, Whitney's son-in-law, is here collecting evidence against Newbold. He has been very successful so far, and is confident that Newbold will suffer for all his past sins as well as the present ones.

[The elopement of the party who figures in the above, under the name of Charles Neiville, with Miss Lillian Whitney, of Detroit, occurred one week ago. Miss Whitney is the daughter of C. J. Whitney, the well-known opera-house manager of Detroit, is about 20 years of age, beautiful and accomplished. Mr. Whitney has a son-in-law in Chicago who is in business with him at No. 182 Wabash avenue. In addition to being manager of the Detroit Opera-House Mr. Whitney is interested in similar enterprises at Toledo and several other places. March 7 last a man applied to Mr. Whitney for the position of coachman and was engaged. He was gentlemanly in his deportment, a good scholar, a fluent talker, and brilliant conversationalist. He represented himself as an English Baronet, giving his name as Sir Charles Everard Neiville, a member of a proud old English family. Among other accomplishments he was a good horseman and taught Miss Lillian to ride. He lived in the stable back of Mr. Whitney's residence. Miss Whitney was thrown much into his company, and he soon won her confidence and love. Mr. Whitney noticed that they were often together, and discharged his coachman, who then found employment in a shirt store on Shelby street in Detroit. Friday afternoon, May 2, Miss Whitney went to her father's bookkeeper and obtained $50. She informed her family that she intended visiting a friend. She did not return after a reasonable time, and this led to an investigation, when the family learned that she had not visited her friend. Mr. Whitney, learning that Neiville was in Toledo selling shirts, immediately took a special train for that city. He was too late, however, for the runaway parties had already been united in marriage, having procured the license from Probate-Judge Sherwood, and been married by Charles I. Scott, J. P. Neiville appeared very nervous while procuring his license, and after marriage he told a story about his English estates, which he claimed had been tied up in the chancery courts for about four years, and said he proposed to send on his marriage certificate to the American Minister in England to enlist his services in obtaining the estate. When she left home Miss Whitney had but about $15 in money, though she wore diamonds valued at from $500 to $700.

The newly-married couple were found in East Toledo by detectives in the employ of Mr. Whitney after considerable searching, and Neiville taken to the station-house, where Miss Lillian accompanied him. Here Mr. Whitney met them. The meeting between father and daughter was not of an affecting character. They talked matters over, but the young lady would not yield to her father's requests for some time. Mr. Whitney finally procured a warrant for the arrest of Neiville on the charge of bigamy, and this being served on him he was locked up. The young lady then consented to accompany her father and brother to a hotel, where they spent the night. Mr. Whitney informed his daughter that he should not consent to the discharge of Neiville until he had satisfactorily proved that he had legally married her and had no other wife living. When he had done this she would be at liberty to go with him wherever she liked, but not until then. She was accorded an interview with Neiville and pledged him her untiring devotion. She and her father then left for Detroit. Mr. Whitney retained a lawyer to assist Neiville in clearing his skirts of the charge of bigamy.]

SLUGGING AT SPRINGFIELD.

The Sullivan Toughs Arrested, but Allowed to Resume Their Disgusting Performance.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—John L. Sullivan, Pete McCoy, Mike Gillespie, Mike Donahoe, and Steve Taylor attempted to give a sparring exhibition tonight at Armory Hall. Mayor McCreery had refused to issue them a license, and just before the curtain went up the police took the performers in custody, and they were held under bonds to answer the charge of violation of the city ordinances. The performance was then continued without further molestation. The sporting fraternity attended in force, but the audience did not exceed 200 in number. It is stated that after the settlement in the police court tomorrow the party will be arrested under the State law.

ILLINOIS WINTER WHEAT.

Reports to the State Department of Agriculture from Five Hundred Points.

Indications that the Yield Per Acre Will Be Considerably Below the Average.

A Favorable Outlook in the Northern Counties—Tabular Statements for the Three Divisions.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The condition of winter wheat throughout the State the 1st of the month, as reported by the correspondents of the Illinois Department of Agriculture, is given in the following tables. The reports represent over 500 points in the State, and the correspondents of the department are so distributed as to cover each locality. The prospects are not encouraging for over 84 per cent of an average yield per acre of the present area for the State. The length of the State from the northern to the southern boundary makes it desirable to give the condition of the growing crop by divisions.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

In the northern division, where the wheat area is limited, the condition is much better than in the southern division of the State, where more than half the crop is produced.

It will be seen in the following table that the condition of wheat in the northern counties is nearly up to an average in condition, and is much better than last season at corresponding date. All the northern counties except the following report the condition of wheat May 1 as encouraging for an average or better yield per acre. The exceptions are Boone 95, Bureau 70, Cook 90, Henderson 93, Henry 90, Iroquois 87, Kane 95, Kankakee 85, Lake 98, La Salle 84, Ogle 97, Peoria 95, Putnam 90, Rock Island 83, Stephenson 90, Whiteside 50, Winnebago 95, Woodford 97. The following table gives the area and condition of winter wheat in the northern counties the 1st of May, 1884, 1883, and 1882:

Counties.	Reported acreage 1884 crop	Average winter killed or destroyed by floods or Hessian fly	Average condition April 1, 1884	Average condition May 1, 1884	Average condition May 1, 1883	Average condition May 1, 1882
Boone	764	5	100	95	83	103
Bureau	961	30	60	70	100	110
Carroll	4,036	37	95	107	75	....
Cook	163	5	80	90	92	98
De Kalb	207	......	95	....	100	105
Du Page	406	......	105	....	....	95
Grundy	83	......	....	....	100	103
Henderson	3,946	5	90	93	85	107
Henry	408	5	....	90	....	....
Iroquois	6,372	25	40	87	51	115
Jo Daviess	3,029	......	102	101	77	105
Kane	187	5	100	95	85	108
Kankakee	2,974	15	77	85	68	113
Kendall	123	5	90	100	62	109
Knox	4,035	25	102	103	82	109
Lake	637	3	103	98	82	108
La Salle	1,574	25	85	84	80	98
Lee	200	9	100	100	40	103
Livingston	657	11	92	108	63	109
Marshall	600	......	....	115	110	110
McHenry	697	......	100	112	76	105
Mercer	1,123	......	100	100	62	105
Ogle	2,315	12	100	97	62	113
Peoria	4,579	6	98	95	88	113
Putnam	1,050	12	97	90	91	107
Rock Island	384	12	54	83	65	108
Stark	363	......	100	100	90	102
Stephenson	5,202	5	95	90	76	108
Warren	1,174	5	91	108	87	107
Whiteside	241	50	50	50	79	105
Will	1,100	......	95	....	97	107
Winnebago	1,292	10	90	95	62	108
Woodford	4,341	20	100	97	98	103
Total or av.	55,152	14	90	94	80	105

It will be seen above that the condition of wheat is more promising than it was April 1 and is much better May 1 than at the corresponding date in 1883.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Nearly one-half the winter-wheat area of the State is found in the central counties of the State.

The condition of wheat the 1st of the month in this division of the State gave encouragement for 86 per cent of an average yield per acre.

It will be seen that the condition of wheat has improved during the last month in the central division.

The prospects for wheat are much better than the 1st of May, 1883, and 17 per cent below that of May, 1882.

The following table gives the present area of wheat and the condition of the crop the 1st of May, 1882, 1883, and 1884, in the central counties of the State:

Counties.	Reported acreage 1884 crop	Average winter killed or destroyed by floods or Hessian fly	Average condition April 1, 1884	Average condition May 1, 1884	Average condition May 1, 1883	Average condition May 1, 1882
Adams	79,850	34	93	71	90	75
Brown	23,897	55	77	73	88	100
Calhoun	21,903	10	97	95	90	102
Cass	20,308	5	102	102	87	130
Champaign	29,406	27	82	60	69	116
Christian	64,822	13	95	77	79	92
Clark	44,050	55	53	50	74	90
Coles	22,622	28	74	71	55	103
Cumberland	28,181	18	82	81	67	103
De Witt	7,738	......	106	102	62	125
Douglas	9,831	25	79	82	49	108
Edgar	44,340	28	70	97	56	103
Ford	719	......	75	....	40	95
Fulton	82,630	5	95	99	86	120
Greene	62,032	7	100	97	90	93
Hancock	25,730	10	104	107	85	120
Jersey	48,120	8	92	98	75	98
Logan	22,648	10	92	102	52	108
Macon	21,586	25	80	73	44	106
Macoupin	99,053	22	91	80	77	61
Mason	10,927	10	102	102	77	106
McDonough	10,212	10	97	106	....	115
McLean	8,189	12	84	85	57	113
Menard	18,630	16	105	103	62	112
Montgomery	86,392	27	79	72	52	98
Morgan	41,553	6	107	107	94	110
Moultrie	16,175	14	75	80	75	102
Piatt	14,506	25	82	88	54	97
Pike	95,651	16	81	60	74	116
Sangamon	59,686	14	83	100	71	106
Schuyler	30,739	10	96	95	95	108
Scott	15,675	20	97	82	50	92
Shelby	59,123	26	73	83	74	103
Tazewell	23,895	17	98	105	77	109
Vermillion	35,526	54	67	71	40	113
Total or av.	1,235,893	20	87	86	68	103

The prospects May 1 were encouraging for an average yield per acre in the Counties of Cass, De Witt, Greene, Hancock, Mason, Menard, and Morgan.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Counties.	Reported acreage 1884 crop	Average winter killed or destroyed by floods or Hessian fly	Average condition April 1, 1884	Average condition May 1, 1884	Average condition May 1, 1883	Average condition May 1, 1882
Alexander	21,201	9	96	100	93	106
Bond	40,389	38	73	59	54	108
Clay	30,690	51	29	29	65	100
Clinton	76,519	27	79	90	40	97
Crawford	41,251	55	34	36	66	97
Edwards	29,281	35	75	61	75	108
Effingham	33,821	30	64	62	74	92
Fayette	50,953	44	58	62	45	99
Franklin	4,040	30	42	90	75	107
Gallatin	35,100	19	71	82	90	105
Hamilton	28,502	35	47	72	56	108
Hardin	5,800	10	65	95	....	108
Jackson	44,529	25	90	90	82	106
Jasper	34,305	49	32	67	56	111
Jefferson	43,835	58	33	33	61	107
Johnson	28,294	24	73	73	70	100
Lawrence	33,908	10	50	80	50	98
Madison	114,361	25	87	77	79	98
Marion	42,631	47	51	63	57	107
Massac	19,084	12	78	86	81	113
Monroe	65,429	8	100	100	86	119
Perry	37,329	21	70	60	67	109
Pope	16,429	10	82	87	61	98
Pulaski	10,671	5	97	103	83	111
Randolph	80,944	10	95	86	64	118
Richland	33,559	53	43	57	62	103
Saline	14,935	16	70	85	55	108
St. Clair	146,795	16	90	73	64	98
Union	37,220	12	87	85	90	108
Wabash	25,863	13	77	74	88	108
Washington	107,312	22	82	75	65	108
Wayne	43,019	61	42	62	42	108
White	45,900	21	79	80	61	107
Williamson	31,415	30	60	56	63	113
Total or av.	1,461,705	27	68	73	66	108

The prospects are encouraging for an average yield only in the following southern counties—viz.: Alexander, Monroe, and Pulaski.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre. Randolph street, opposite the new Court-House. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin in "Those Bells." Afternoon and evening.

Grand Opera-House. Clark street, near Washington. Mme. Modjeska. Afternoon, "Twelfth Night." Evening, "Romeo and Juliet."

Haverly's Theatre. Monroe street, near Dearborn. The Bijou Opera Bouffe Company in "Orpheus and Eurydice." Afternoon and evening.

McVicker's Theatre. Madison street, near State. Leon & Cushman's Minstrel Comedy Company. "Sarah Barnum's Dilemma" and "Ill-Fed Dora." Afternoon and evening.

Academy of Music. Halsted street, near Madison. "The Stranglers of Paris." Afternoon and evening.

Standard Theatre. Corner Halsted and Jackson streets. George C. Miln. Afternoon, "Hamlet." Evening, "The Fool's Revenge."

Criterion Theatre. Corner Division and Sedgwick streets. George Holland in "Our American Cousin." Afternoon and evening.

Hershey Music-Hall. Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Mr. George Riddle's Readings at 2 p. m.

Wood's Museum. Randolph street, near Clark. Opens at 9 a. m.

Chicago Museum and Theatre. One block north of Clark street bridge. Matinee every day.

Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museums. South Side—Clark street, near Madison. West Side—Madison street, near Halsted. Open from 1 to 10 p. m.

National Panorama. Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. The Battle of Gettysburg. Open from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Base-Ball. Lake-Front—Game between the Chicago and Pittsburg Reserves. Thirty-ninth street grounds—Philadelphia Keystone Unions and Chicago Unions.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1884.

BRIG.-GEN. STANLEY has assumed command of the Department of Texas, with headquarters at San Antonio.

THE Rev. Solomon Minear, a venerable Methodist clergyman, died at Bloomington in this State yesterday. He was born in Virginia in 1796.

THE Chinese Cabinet is not disposed to make peace with France, though Premier Chang recommends it in a communication to the Chinese Empress.

THE official estimate of the Illinois Department of Agriculture touching the winter-wheat crop of 1884 appears this morning. The prospect is not flattering.

GEN. GORDON refuses to accept escape from Khartoum through bribery of the Soudanese. Subscriptions for this purpose have therefore been abandoned.

TWO BRITISH gunboats took 300 emigrants (assisted) from Clew Bay, in Mayo, Ireland, yesterday. It is intended that they shall be landed in Boston. They are mostly of the pauper class.

WILLIAM W. MASSEY, paying teller of the Baltimore Bank of Commerce, appropriated to his own account $40,000 of the money of that concern. He lost it in speculation. He has confessed.

BOB INGERSOLL informed Congressman Springer yesterday that he had advised Mr. Dorsey not to appear as a witness before the House investigating committee of which Springer is Chairman.

MORE than half of Madison and Tensas Parishes, in Louisiana, are under water, and cattle are dying in great numbers from starvation and the stings of buffalo-gnats. Negroes are fleeing from the flooded regions.

THE Iowa homestead of B. F. Allen, the former Chicago banker, was sold yesterday at a private sale to F. M. Hubbell, of Des Moines, for $60,000. The house alone cost $150,000. Nine acres of ground are attached.

ITALY is beginning to assert her right to interfere in the management of Egyptian affairs, and is supported by Austria and Germany, who think Italy should have an equal influence with France in the affairs of the land of the Pharaohs.

ABRAM S. HEWITT will introduce in the House next Monday a bill to amend and simplify the present Tariff law. The bill will propose many reductions in the present customs rates, but will not be nearly so radical as the Morrison horizontal bill.

THE California Legislature having adopted resolutions in favor of the organization of Alaska as a Territory, Gen. Rosecrans and the other California members of Congress have decided to urge the passage of the Alaska bill now pending before the House.

TWO DETECTIVES stopped the coupé in which Ferdinand Ward, partner of the collapsed firm of Grant & Ward, was being driven through Brooklyn yesterday, for the purpose of arresting him. Ward asked for their authority. The detectives searched their pockets, but they failed to find the necessary documents, and Ward was permitted to proceed on his way. The household effects of Ward were seized yesterday morning, and his wife and family were compelled to depart for his mother-in-law's house.

REPORTS from various parts of Dakota and Minnesota regarding the condition of the spring-wheat crop, are very encouraging. There is an increased acreage, and from present appearances there will be a very abundant harvest. The oat crop is also looking well.

A BILL granting $5,000 to the widow of Gen. Francis P. Blair and increasing her pension to $50 per month passed the House yesterday. The reason for this generous course was the patriotic action of Gen. Blair in organizing troops for service in the Union army.

JESSE SMITH, arrested for supposed complicity in the midnight murder of Amos Bockesto, in Adams County, Indiana, yesterday declared that his stepfather, Fred Richards, fired the fatal shot, and that himself and Charles Werst were in the party. The three men are under arrest.

JOHN F. SMYTH, of Albany, N. Y., one of the most prominent Stalwart politicians of the Empire State, has failed. His liabilities are placed at $50,000. The amount of his assets is unknown. A falling off in his business as banker and broker is thought to have been the occasion of his collapse.

REPORTS of the wheat crop from various parts of Michigan indicate that in the northern counties it will be 87 per cent of an average and in the southern tier about 97 per cent. Clover is rather backward, and will average 90 per cent. Apples will be about the same, while peaches will scarcely exceed half of a full crop.

THE London *Times* takes it that the hisses that greeted Gladstone at the opening of the Health Exhibition at London are indicative of the feeling of the British people on the Liberal Government's treatment of Gen. Gordon. It takes no account of the applause which was bestowed on the great English Commoner on the occasion.

M. PORTEVIN, recently Secretary of the French Consulate at New York, on his return voyage across the Atlantic, expressed sympathy with the German people and insulted an American gentleman. He excuses himself on the ground that he was "full," and is especially contrite on account of his behavior towards Americans.

THE Chicago corn market was active and strong yesterday, while wheat was firmer, because about 440,000 bushels were taken for export; but both closed weak on later news from New York. Wheat closed ⅜ cent lower and corn ⅜ cent lower than the previous afternoon, while oats were ⅛ cent higher. Provisions were excessively dull and closed a shade easier.

ANOTHER witness for Miss Hill in the Sharon case has broken down. Harry L. Wells, who testified, in the interest of the plaintiff, that he heard Sharon introduce Miss Hill to a Mr. True (now dead) as his (Sharon's) wife, confessed yesterday that he testified falsely, and because he expected a large reward. The witness blubbered that he was told there was $250,000 in the affair, and that he was to have $100,000.

MR. GEORGE JONES, of the New York *Times*, who was mainly instrumental in getting up the testimonial fund for Gen. Grant some time ago, says that $250,000 of that is absolutely safe. Gen. Grant has hitherto been paid $15,140, the interest on the fund, the 1st of May of each year. Hereafter he shall be paid quarterly. Mr. Jones says it is the intention of the trustees that the fund shall not be diverted from the purpose for which it was subscribed.

"OBJECTOR" HOLMAN, it is understood, will raise a point of order on the Shipping bill as amended by the Senate when it comes up for consideration again in the House. The point is, that the Senate amendments mean that money shall be appropriated. To do this is beyond the province of the Senate. If the point of order shall be considered good by Speaker Carlisle, his decision will no doubt be sustained by the Democratic majority in the House.

THE Senate yesterday debated the Indian Appropriation bill. The Senate committee having the measure in charge recommended an addition of $757,413 to the amount recommended by the House, which favored an appropriation of $5,456,389. Mr. Dawes explained that the increase was mainly in the interest of increased educational facilities for the Indians. The greater part of yesterday's debate was directed to an item for the increase of the appropriation for the education of the Alaska Indians.

THE investigation in the case of the Fifth Ward election frauds was continued in Justice Scully's court yesterday. Two policemen testified for the defense, and the three accused judges gave evidence in their own behalf. One of them made accusation against a witness for the prosecution (Bailiff McCormick), alleging that McCormick had tried to induce him to stuff the ballot-box in favor of Hillock, and endeavored to make their membership in some society a reason for his doing so. The case was continued.

A NATIONAL SCANDAL.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, a Democratic paper, makes the following recommendation, which will be indorsed by every loyal citizen in this country, and which ought to be acted upon by Congress without delay:

> In the Senate yesterday Mr. Edmunds introduced the bill to place Gen. Grant on the retired list of the army with full pay of a General. The financial loss which the General is said to have met with by the failure of the Marine Bank in New York was the immediate cause of a reintroduction of this measure in Congress. Whether Gen. Grant has lost a dollar by this failure [he lost $50,000], he should be placed on the retired list with a General's pay, and it should be done promptly. It is due to the hero of Appomattox, and it is none the less due to the Government itself which his sword helped to perpetuate. Every consideration demands it. Every patriot will applaud it. It is so palpably the duty of Congress to do this at once that any argument why it should be done is a waste of words. It has now been delayed too long for the credit of the American Government.

The placing of Gen. Grant upon the retired list of the army should have been done long ago as a matter of National self-respect. That it was not done is not creditable. That Congress should now be proposing in a time of peace to restore a man to the army who was a recreant in time of war, and to vote him besides twenty years of back pay with interest, while ignoring this simple act of justice and reward to the officer who led our forces to victory and saved the Government from its enemies, is almost disgraceful. That Gen. Grant, now approaching old age, should be left in a condition where he has to make all sorts of shifts for a living, and be under the necessity of operating as a broker among the Wall-street sharks, the prey of sharpers who steal his money and imperil his reputation, is a public scandal. No other nation has ever treated its greatest soldier in such a manner. No other nation has failed to honor its greatest commander or to consider that in so doing it has honored itself. In no other nation can the spectacle be seen of its greatest General, untrained to the tricks of sharpers, venturing among them to pick up his living, while the National Assembly votes to reward and honor a man who by his misconduct endangered the existence of his Government and allowed its troops to be slaughtered and defeated because of his refusal to obey orders and fight.

It is time to remove this scandal. It is time to make reparation, tardy though it may be, to the great soldier, by placing him in a position where he will be freed from the cares and anxieties of his daily bread. This Congress has plenty of money to spend, and is not at all scrupulous as to the way it spends it. It is just about voting fourteen millions to rivers and harbors, the most of which may be charged to stealings. It proposes to throw away six or eight millions upon public buildings all over the land which are not needed. It is preparing to pay out tens of millions in pensions to men who may never have seen a battle and who are not even obliged to prove that they are entitled to a pension, while it lets the man who led the forces that suppressed the Rebellion and stamped it into the ground go round huckstering in a nest of sharpers until he is nearly ruined. It does not hesitate to give away millions of money to Cotton Expositions and to all sorts of suspicious claimants and lobby agents. It is a generous Congress, but has it no generosity or gratitude for the man who did more than any other to save the Government whose money it is so prodigally squandering upon undeserved objects? It can reward the recreant, but has it no reward for the patriotic hero? For the credit of the Government, for the sake of patriotic example, for the encouragement of fidelity and gallantry in the army, in the name of common justice, gratitude, and decency, let Congress remove this unseemly scandal and bury all possibility of its repetition by placing Gen. Grant in a situation where he will be independent for the rest of his life.

WATTERSON RAMPANT.

The morning following the decapitation of the Morrison Tariff bill Mr. Watterson, in his leading article in the *Courier-Journal*, gave full and free expression to his opinion of the Democratic "traitors" who brought shame and disaster upon his party and to his judgment as to the effect this disaster would produce in the future. In his capacity as editor he was under no restraint. He recognized the breach that had been made in his party. He deplored it, and he denounced the men responsible for it; but he did not attempt to conceal it. The following extracts will give a sufficient idea of his temper:

> It will not do any longer to plead the past services of Mr. Randall and Mr. Eaton; the same plea was recently made by Mr. Eaton for Benedict Arnold. They have plainly determined to rule or to ruin the Democratic party. They have from the beginning of the session worked to thwart the wishes of the people and to make our recent victories at the polls barren and valueless. By their course, refusing every offer of compromise, they have caused a breach in the party which is as irreconcilable as it was unnecessary. Men who cannot support so moderate a measure as the Morrison bill should be brave enough and frank enough to readjust their party relations. . . . The Democratic party today is in disgrace. Placed by an overwhelming popular vote in control of the House of Representatives, it has accomplished nothing. To attempt to turn it aside from tariff agitation was folly; to suppose that the party itself will for a moment submit to the dictation and control of a handful of Bashi-Bazouks is sheer idiocy. The caucus may not be able to control Messrs. Eaton, Converse, and Randall, but an appeal lies from them to the National Convention, and from the convention to the people. Party discipline, as far as this Congress is concerned, has been destroyed. Insubordination and insurrection have for a moment triumphed, but only for a moment. The people are in advance of their leaders, as they will soon discover. The fruits of our last victory have been frittered away, but the National Convention must reorganize the party, punish deserters, and order cowards to the rear. The principle for which we are contending is vital—it is pressing, and it demands attention. We could not thrust it aside if we would. Like Banquo's ghost, it will not down. The Democratic party is the party of revenue reform or it is nothing. If our leaders are not equal to their opportunities, if they lack courage and determination, if they are still doubting and hesitating, we must have a change of leaders, or the party itself will be as disorganized and as useless as the Democratic majority in control of the House.

These words denote a complete realization of the irreconcilable tariff conflict which has been precipitated between the two factions of the Democratic party. They point to the logical consequence—separation. But when Mr. Watterson quit his editorial chair and went into the Kentucky Democratic Convention to write the party platform the instincts of the partisan politician overcame the natural impulses of the man. Neither in the convention nor in the platform which he prepared did he arraign the Democratic "traitors" who had betrayed the party. In the convention he absurdly leveled all his rhetorical artillery against the Republican party. He had no word to say about the Democratic fiasco. He was again a spoilsman, working for the triumph of the "organized appetite" in the full knowledge that such triumph will bring no relief to the people from excessive taxation on the necessaries of life. The revenue principles held by Mr. Watterson have the support of the great majority of Democrats throughout the West and South. The Congressional vote on the Morrison bill shows that the revenue-reformers ought to control the National Convention in July. But suppose they do. Suppose Mr. Watterson be permitted to write the National platform. Suppose that platform be as outspoken in favor of tariff reform as the Kentucky platform itself. Suppose Mr. Carlisle be nominated on such a platform. And then suppose that the Democrats carry the election. What guarantee will the people have, after all, that the Democratic control of the Government will reduce taxation? Their victory will have been secured with the help of the Randalls and Eatons and their followers, and the high-tariff faction of the party will have a proportionate representation in Congress. Any effort at tariff reform will meet the fate of the Morrison bill. Watterson knows that. In another article he says: "The Randalls, and the Barnums, and the Eatons, and the Converses have left, have thrown off all disguises, have violated their party obligations, have betrayed their party leaders." Again he says: "It is folly any longer to suppose that these men can be placated or counted on to support Democratic men or Democratic measures." And yet as a politician he proposes to make common cause with them. He proposes to go into convention with them. He counts upon the co-operation and upon the votes of their followers to elect the Democratic ticket next fall. All this is plainly contradictory; it is worse than contradictory—it is dishonest. It will not win. There is but one solution of the problem, and that is dissolution. Defeat will not be more certain when the factions separate than it will be in the unnatural and vain attempt to coalesce. Mr. Watterson talks boldly in his newspaper. Why isn't he equally courageous in the party councils? Carlisle and the Kentucky platform, supported by the Democrats of the West and the South, would be a straightforward issue; and such a movement, if defeated, would go down with principle emblazoned on its banners. But defeat will be accompanied by disgrace if the Carlisles and the Randalls, the Morrisons and the Eatons, the Hurds and the Converses again sacrifice their principles and join together in a common struggle to gain possession of offices by false pretenses. Watterson sees the logic of this, his articles in the *Courier-Journal* denote it. And yet he will go into the Presidential campaign shoulder to shoulder with the men he now denounces as renegades and traitors.

THE GRANT & WARD FAILURE.

Public attention was first directed to the failure of the Wall-street firm of Grant & Ward by the fact that Gen. Grant was a special partner, and by the connection of both Fish and Ward, two other partners, with the Marine National Bank, the suspension of which was announced at the same time. It was suspected from the first that the speculating operations of the Wall-street firm and of its individual partners were in large part responsible for the embarrassment of the Marine Bank, but nobody dreamed that subsequent developments would expose the most audacious and reckless system of speculation ever carried on under legitimate forms. If the account be true which is now given of the Grant & Ward operations, then that firm was running a gigantic confidence-game and playing upon the gullibility of the public to a degree which would put the bucket-shops and policy-shops to the blush. They were simply rolling in money which was procured from everybody who would lend it to them. It is said that they promised to pay from 2 to 5 per cent a month (24 to 60 per cent a year) as interest or "dividends," which of itself should have been a sufficient warning of a reckless and illegitimate business. They used these funds largely in dealing in Government contracts, but they probably had numerous other schemes on hand which have not yet come to light. They advanced money on railroad and other securities merely to obtain possession of the latter, and in violation of their trust rehypothecated them for still larger sums. The one aim of the firm appears to have been to procure as large an amount of other people's money as possible, out of which each of the partners drew $36,000 a year for personal expenses; the remainder was used in "shinning" about and making Peter pay Paul. It is said that in this style of operations the firm has accumulated liabilities amounting to $10,000,000; the assets have not yet been discovered.

The rottenness of Wall-street methods has never been so startlingly illustrated as by the collapse of this huge gas-bag. The speculative classes have apparently become so accustomed to desperate recklessness that they do not bring the commonest business prudence to bear upon any scheme which is set on foot. The promise of vast profits attracts huge investments, and the men who risk their money do not stop to inquire how it is to be used. It is scarcely possible that a firm which was conspicuous not only by its large operations, but also by having ex-President Grant as one of its partners, could have proceeded for years as Grant & Ward have done without betraying to the street the reckless character of their business. But the "street" was indifferent to it. There was no public sentiment to protest against the practices which have now been exposed. So long as the firm could raise money Wall street did not care how it was obtained or what was done with it. Of course the collapse was sure to come; then it was *sauve qui peut*. In the meantime the firm of Grant & Ward probably attracted special admiration as "high rollers," and pretty much everybody was eager to share the benefit of their mysterious operations. Their victims are entitled to no sympathy because it was greed which prompted them to close their eyes to the discreditable methods of the firm, and their losses are simply the result of an effort to gouge somebody else. Most of the sufferers will probably prove to be men of large means and professional Wall-street gamblers.

The connection of Gen. Grant with this firm can only be regarded as unfortunate. The sentiment of the country will not hold him responsible for any of its follies and irregularities. He was probably less informed than the habitués of Wall street outside the firm of what was going on inside. He put in what money he had and gave the prestige of his great name to a firm of which his son was one of the partners, and so long as his share of the profits was paid to him he was probably satisfied that everything was "going on right and prosperously.

It has been demonstrated before that Gen. Grant is by no means a thorough business-man. In this case he and his whole family seem to have been victimized by shrewd and unscrupulous men. He was probably induced to secure a large individual loan from Vanderbilt the day before his firm's failure upon the representation that the money would tide over a temporary embarrassment, and he has thus assumed an obligation which very likely exceeds the aggregate of the profits he has drawn from the firm in the past. It is gratifying to learn that the fund of $250,000 subscribed for the ex-President a couple of years ago is held for him in trust; he should always be assured an ample income, but his friends and intimates should prevail upon him never again to lend his name to any business or speculative enterprise. He should permit his sons to shift for themselves.

The most serious effect of this failure will be to excite universal distrust in Wall-street operations. If this shall induce men of means, both large and small, to hold aloof from speculation and to steer clear of financial institutions which are connected with the speculative circles, the collapse and the exposure of Grant & Ward may be productive of more good than harm in the long run.

THE POPE AND THE MASONS.

The encyclical letter addressed by Pope Leo XIII. to the primates, priests, and authorities of the Roman Catholic Church in denunciation of the Freemasons, to be found elsewhere in THE TRIBUNE, is a remarkable document. The Catholic clergy have always set their faces against secret societies, but this new outbreak against Masonry has evidently been occasioned by the apocryphal revelations of some renegade Mason or somebody who pretends to have belonged to the order. The Pope has accepted as true all the Munchausen tales that have been poured into his willing and credulous ear, and has evidently come to the conclusion that Masonry is maintained with the special mission of undermining and destroying the Catholic Church. He accuses the society of entertaining the doctrine of "naturalism"—a term which he uses variously as a synonym for materialism and atheism; of "attacking the power of God and especially the Christian religion"; of antagonizing law and authority; of enforcing its "vicious decrees" even by murder; of bringing the institution of marriage into contempt; of corrupting the young in order to make them more tractable to the wicked tenets of Masonry; in one word, of all the most heinous crimes against society and morals, of which the chief seems to be antagonism to the Apostolic See.

Soon after the Masonic order was established in its present form it was attacked by Clement XII. (1738), and from that time on has been more or less frequently subjected to Papal denunciation. The infallible head of the church, after reviewing the whole case, is compelled to admit that, notwithstanding the warnings and anathemas of the Papacy, "in a century and a half the sect of Masons grew beyond expectation; and, creeping audaciously and deceitfully among the various classes of the people, it grew to be so powerful that now it seems the only dominating power in the States."

Judging from the doleful tenor of the letter, it is the belief of the Holy Father that Freemasonry has the upper hand in both Church and State, and that if its baleful influence cannot be counteracted, political, social, and religious systems will ere long perish in a common revolution and anarchy. Among the evil maxims that Freemasons approve, according to his Holiness, are the following:

> That men have all the same rights and are perfectly equal in condition; that every man is naturally independent; that no one has a right to command others; that it is tyranny to keep men subject to any other authority than that which emanates from themselves. Hence the people are sovereign; those who rule have no authority but by the commission and concession of the people, so that they can be deposed, willing or unwilling, according to the wishes of the people. The origin of all rights and civil duties is in the people or in the State, which is ruled according to the new principles of liberty. The State must be godless; no reason why one religion ought to be preferred to another; all to be held in the same esteem.

If the Freemasons are guilty of no graver offense than subscribing to such maxims as the above, they have larger claims to toleration, at least in the United States, than some of the orders sanctioned by the Romish hierarchy.

If the matter were less serious it might be concluded that some wag had been playing a practical joke upon his Holiness. But an elaborate encyclical letter from Rome is not to be dismissed so lightly. It goes forth with an authority in Catholic circles scarcely second to that of a special revelation from on high. It is received by the church in literalness and awe. Hence it is to be sincerely deprecated that the Pope has become imbued with such false and distorted views. The church has its own reasons for its hostility against secret societies, the chief of which, probably, is the jealousy with which it guards its own authority from insidious attack or rivalry. Papal displeasure is not confined to Freemasonry, but extends to secret societies of all kinds. The only oath-bound organizations which the Pope will tolerate are those which are willing to do the bidding of the Papacy. Any society or institution which does not submit itself to the domination of the church is classed as godless and anti-Christian, and therefore in direct antagonism to both Church and State.

As a contemporary remarks:

> The encyclical, in truth, while ostensibly directed against the Freemasons, is really, and without much disguise, an indictment of the *Zeitgeist*, or, to put it less sententiously, the Spirit of the Age. For no order, or number of orders, contemplates or attempts the policies recapitulated by the Pope. The things of which he complains—the materialism, the democracy, the religious indifferentism, the demand for secular education, the reaction against ecclesiastical authority, the elevation of reason over dogma, the secularization of marriage, the deference paid to science—are all the products of the Spirit of the Age, and assuredly not of the Freemasons. The English and American Masons indeed must be much astonished to find themselves accused of entertaining deep-laid plots and policies of any kind; for, whatever may have been the case in the past, it is certain that Anglo-Saxon Freemasonry at the present day is little more than a benevolent and social organization, whose lodges unite some of the characteristics of the club with some of the characteristics of a mutual benefit society.

But there is nothing in the history or attitude of the Masons to warrant this formidable Papal bull. The Masons have always been regarded as a non-sectarian but quasi-religious sect. Belief in God is understood to be a fundamental qualification for membership, and their tenets and rules enjoin charity, brotherly love, reverence, and morality. For the rest, Masonry is a social and benevolent institution. Its avowed mission is to do good works. It imposes an obligation to extend aid to any brother in distress or to his widow and orphans. Certain rites and mysteries are maintained, though not in excess of those which belong to the Roman Catholic Church, for the purpose of making the institution attractive, preserving a distinctive character, and promoting the zeal of its members. But its doors are closed against no candidate of good moral character, and no member's dogma is ever disturbed or questioned. The pageantry of Masonry is probably an important factor in keeping alive the interest of those who enter it, and no association of men in large numbers has ever been so free from conspiracy, politics, or sectarianism. "Treason, strategem, and spoils" have no place in their deliberations or their actions.

If the pronunciamento have any effect it will likely excite a reaction in the church among the younger and more intelligent members favorable to that ancient order, revive the attachment of the millions who are already members, and excite the curiosity of those who were previously indifferent to it.

KENTUCKY has been claimed as solid for Arthur. THE TRIBUNE'S table gives Blaine three, Arthur twenty, and sets down three as "unknown." A well-informed correspondent writes as follows to the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*:

> LEXINGTON, Ky., May 7.—There are some marked errors in your published statement of Presidential preferences by the Kentucky delegation to Chicago. Meeting Col. William Cassius Goodloe, a delegate from this district, I asked him how it happened that all the papers published him as being for Arthur. "I do not know," he replied, "for I never told any one that I was for Arthur, but have always held that Southern delegates, who are potent to nominate and impotent to elect, should vote for the man Republican States want. My personal preference is Mr. Blaine, and believing, as I do, that he is also the choice of a large majority of the districts which elect Republican Congressmen, I shall vote for him on the first ballot and continue to vote for him as long as he is before the convention. It is my decided opinion, however, that Mr. Blaine will be nominated before the third ballot is reached. Then Secretary Lincoln will be nominated by acclamation, and the two together will sweep aside Democracy as a cyclone does rotten and unsubstantial houses."
>
> Kentucky is entitled to twenty-six votes. Only two among them are put down for Blaine, when it is perfectly well known that he will get *six, certain, on the first ballot*.
>
> I venture the opinion, based upon information I consider perfectly reliable, that the Kentucky delegation will vote on the first ballot as follows: Blaine, 6; Sherman, 2; Arthur, 18. Second ballot—Blaine, 14; Arthur, 12. The most probable mistake in the above is giving Blaine only six votes on the first ballot. He is much more likely to get eight.

WASHINGTON dispatch to Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.): Last night and early today Mr. Morrison was quite unsettled. To one who spoke to him in his mood of anger he said: "We are beat. What could one expect with forty-one traitors in the House, and Tilden, Payne, and Barnum on the outside?"

Another enthusiastic free-trade member said: "All that is now left the party is a palsied arm and a sore toe."

It is evident, although the revenue-reformers will not make a further demonstration in Congress, that the effort is to be made to carry the tariff question to the Chicago Convention. "There will be no Republicans in the convention," said Morrison. "The satisfaction that they can, after all, appeal to the people on the question tends to assuage the harshness of feeling; and after a few days an era of good feeling will doubtless prevail, and the Democracy will unite on an issue of war on the enemy upon which there will be no distractions.

THE court of inquiry as to the conduct of the Fourth Ohio Regiment, Col. Mott, during the late Cincinnati riots, is in session at Dayton, and a large number of witnesses have been examined, whose testimony shows the most deplorable incompetency, cowardice, and want of discipline upon the part of both officers and men. Several staff officers, authorities of the State, and telegraph operators testified that explicit orders were sent to Col. Mott to move his regiment from the depot to the jail at a time when their reënforcement of the Fourteenth Regiment might have quelled the riot and restored order. There was plenty of testimony to show that the men were afraid to go and that they had no respect for authority. Deputies of the Sheriff and several citizens offered to conduct them to the jail, but they refused to move. Meanwhile they were without any head, if they had been willing to go, as their Colonel was full of whisky, and, as one witness expressed it, "all broken up." The following are sample bits of the testimony:

> Col. Charles P. Hunt, First Regiment, testified that he first saw a member of the Fourth Regiment late Saturday night; he was in citizen's dress, and said he had changed his clothes in a saloon; claimed to be a Captain; first saw Mott Sunday afternoon; he look depressed, as though he had lost sleep or been drinking. The Fourth Regiment could have marched to the jail; might have had to fight a little; could have come without a guide by the sound of the guns; a regiment of cowards is unheard of; never saw two hundred men who would flinch if the officers walked up to the scratch. He only had thirty-seven in the tunnel Friday night; at the first fire four fell and the rest wavered a moment, but at the command of the officers promptly advanced; Saturday evening he had 117 men; would have had 350 but for the newspapers and the prevailing sympathy with the mob; they wanted the murderers hung; so did he, and was sorry they weren't all hung before they got there.
>
> Col. Freeman, of the Fourteenth Regiment, of Columbus, thought Col. Mott appeared demoralized Sunday; seemed to have been drinking; he would have gone through the mob or somebody would have been shot.
>
> Capt. Thomas S. L. Pugh, of Company A, Fourteenth Regiment, was stationed at the barricade on Court street; at 10 o'clock Sunday night a uniformed man came up and found fault with the management; he claimed to be Col. Mott, of the Fourth. He told me when I saw Capt. Ammell to tell him I saw Col. Mott with two quarts of whisky in him. It was not light, but from general appearance and voice I recognized Col. Mott as the man who spoke to me then; he seemed not drunk, but all broke up.

For the credit of the State of Ohio, the entire regiment should be incontinently mustered out of service. The State should not be subjected to the expense of supporting this drunken Colonel and his insubordinate and cowardly command.

THE Hon. Daniel Webster Flanagan, of Texas, who is booming for Arthur, made a speech in the Chicago Convention four years ago which would have attracted no attention in a Democratic convention because of its harmony with Democratic sentiments and avowals; but in a Republican convention it was received with surprise and has thus lived. We reproduce from the official report what this Arthur reformer said. A civil-service amendment to the platform was under discussion, and Mr. Flanagan rose and said:

> MR. PRESIDENT: Texas has had quite enough of the civil service. During the last four years, sir, out of 1,400 officers appointed by the President of the United States, 140 represented the Republican party. We are not here, sir, for the purpose of providing offices for the Democracy. There is one plank in the Democratic party that I have ever admired, and that is: "To the victors belong the spoils." After we have won the race, as we will, we will give those who are entitled to positions office. What are we up here for? I mean that members of the Republican party are entitled to office, and if we are victorious we will have office. I therefore move to lay the amendment on the table.

The *News* can always be depended upon to turn up in support of the bummer and Bourbon ticket before an election, while it poses as a Republican print after an election. It now sees that Blaine will be nominated, and it has commenced its little campaign against him thus early. If it thought that Arthur would be the Republican nominee it would bolt him again as it did before when he was on the ticket with Garfield. It can't for two months yet hurrah for the Bourbon nominees, because it doesn't know who they will be; but it is making up for the interregnum by flinging mud at the man it believes will be the Republican standard-bearer. But its hostility won't lose him a single vote—not one. It tried its best to poison the minds of readers against Garfield in this county, but he received 10,000 majority. So will Blaine, in spite of its mud-flinging.

AMONG the appropriations proposed in the River and Harbor bill we notice $3,000 for the Salkiehatchie River, $25,000 for the Chattahoochie, $15,000 for the Choctawahatchee, and $5,000 for the Caloosahatchie. We are glad the necessity for radical improvements upon these great water highways has thrust itself so plainly upon the attention of our statesmen in Congress. It is confidently expected that the judicious expenditure of the money set apart for these streams will so help navigation of the bill thro the House that many of the obstacles heretofore encountered will be wholly removed. The chief difficulty experienced with these streams has been that in summer they get so dry that people living along them have had to haul water to run their ferries with.—*Ex.*

OUR advice to the New York *Tribune* and Mr. Phelps both is to draw out of the Blaine enterprise as early as possible. They have nothing to gain and much to lose by sticking to it too long. The whole story of Mr. Blaine's operations is not yet told, but is *ready to be told* when the occasion calls for it, and, if the worst should come, they would be very sorry they had not left sooner.—*N. Y. Post.*

The *Post* intimates that it has a dreadful story about Mr. Blaine in reserve and gives us a friendly warning to stand from under. All right; go ahead. Your old story having broken down, spit your new one right out. You'll never have half so good a chance again. Don't delay, or uncharitable people will think you are playing the braggart. Come along with your "disclosures."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

BLAINE'S STRENGTH IN OHIO.—Isaac Reilly, Democrat, iron manufacturer, Newark, O., says: In our Congressional district the Republican sentiment was four to one for Blaine. The masses were all for him. But Capt. Lyon, the Postmaster, by quietly talking around that Blaine was good enough for him, got into the convention, and he and the other Postmasters juggled the thing until one Sherman and one Blaine man were elected as the delegates to Chicago. If Blaine had his fair share of the Ohio delegates he would have four-fifths.

A HIGH protective tariff has permitted the Mexican authorities at Tampico to throw the Captain of an American schooner into jail, to subject him to infinit trouble, to haul down the American flag on it, to confiscate the vessel, and to send the Captain home without a dollar in his pocket except such money as came to him through charity. We should think this would wake Uncle Frelinghuysen up. And perhaps it will even have some effect on President Arthur.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

A DEMOCRATIC member of the Ohio Legislature has been missing since the adjournment of that body. It is believed that he was so ashamed of the conduct of his party colleagues, and of his own conduct, that he either drowned himself or went West, changed his name, and determined to earn an honest living for the rest of his years as a cowboy.

The reason why the *News* always opposes the Republican ticket before elections is because the great bulk of its circulation is in the Democratic wards, Bridgeport, and the Stock-Yards, and its publisher feels constrained to cater to the political prejudices of his readers.

MR. HESING and Mr. Michaelis should borrow shillalahs from their Hibernian neighbors and settle their difficulties once for all in Hibernian fashion and give the courts and the public a rest.

IF the forty-one Democratic Congressional bolters are to be read out of the party Carter Harrison will have to go too. And then he can exclaim, with the Connecticut constituent of Eaton, "Where am I to go?" Chicago will answer back, "To Kentucky to get tariff lessons from Watterson."

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

A St. Louis paper says that the champion pointer of the world is owned in that city. In Chicago the champion pointer is to keep away from St. Louis.

A London paper says that American girls are totally devoid of repose. The London editor has evidently never seen an American girl on wash-day.

Balzac said that a man who could govern a woman could govern a nation. It is very sad to think that a man like Balzac should not have been allowed a night-key.

Gov. Robinson, of Massachusetts, has declined to be a candidate for an Overseership of Harvard College. As a rule politicians take very little interest in base-ball.

William Massey, a Baltimore bank-teller, has confessed to stealing $7,000 of the institution's money, and the dispatch which furnishes this information states that "the story is not generally credited." It is indeed hard to believe, but until it is proven that there was more money in the bank, Mr. Massey is entitled to the benefit of the doubt.

They say the brunets are arch coquets,
That they break the hearts that love them,
But that eyes of blue are tender and true
As the sky that bends above them.

Ah! but you will find Love is color-blind,
And he comes with as little warning
To hearts that lie back of eyes that are black
As of those that are blue as the morning.

For he comes and goes as the free wind blows,
That asks not as it passes
If it touches the heads of the roses red
Or violets down in the grasses.

So all the coquets are not the brunets,
Nor the maiden with golden tresses;
They are those unto whom Love never has come
With kisses and fond caresses.

"Ah! There's a beauty."

A group of French officers were gathered around a horse whose chestnut coat, glistening in the bright sunshine that beat down fiercely upon the Algerian plain, seemed made of burnished gold. At his head stood a Bedouin, tall in stature, slim of limb, and with a proud, haughty bearing that plainly showed his noble ancestry. The man patted the nose of the beautiful animal with a slow, caressing motion, and ever and anon placed his swarthy face beside the tapering muzzle of his pet and pride, whispering to the intelligent beast words which none of those who surrounded the pair could understand. For a moment the group of officers stood there in silence.

"You wish to sell your horse?" one of them asked at last.

"Yes," replied the Bedouin. "Allah is great, and my family suffer from hunger. There is nothing left which will bring us money and food except this horse—the swiftest in our tribe. I love him better than my life; but to give my life would not bring the food for which my children are crying, and Ahgaz must be sold."

"How these heathen adore their horses," said an officer. "It is breaking his heart to lose the beast."

"I will give you 10,000 sequins for him," said one of the group.

A tremor shook the Bedouin's frame. The sum mentioned was to him a princely fortune. It would not only save his starving family, but keep them in luxury all their lives.

"I will take your gold," he said.

The officer advanced and gave him the money, but hardly had it touched his hand when the Bedouin flung the shining coins on the ground, ran to his horse, which stood looking at him, and flung his arms about the intelligent creature's neck.

"No!" he cried, "they shall not have you, my idol! Better death than separation!" And leaping on the back of Ahgaz was in an instant galloping away with the swiftness of the wind.

"Hold!" cried one of the officers. "Your affection for your horse has won our sympathy and respect. Tell us your name, that we may ever remember it."

Turning on his horse the Bedouin shouted back in clarion tones:

"William H. Vanderbilt."

PERSONALS.

Misses Agathe and Marianne and Masters Carl and Herbert Schurz, children of Carl Schurz, sailed in the Bremen steamer Rhine Saturday for a short pleasure tour in Europe and for the purpose of visiting relatives in Germany.

Next week Gen. Sheridan and Secretary Lincoln are going to Pelee Island, Lake Erie, on their semi-annual fishing tour. They will join Gen. Anson Stager, Mr. Marshall Field, Mr. J. W. Doane, Mr. George M. Pullman and others from Chicago at Sandusky, and go to the new club-house on Point Sheridan for a couple of weeks' fishing for bass in Canadian waters.

There have been dwarfs who were heroes. Cornelius of Lithuania, the buffoon of Charles V., fought bravely in his master's wars. A mighty exploit, too, was the duel with pistols between Jeffrey Hudson, the dwarf of Queen Henrietta Maria, of England—Lord Minimus, as he was called—and the German colossus, Croft. The dwarf killed the giant, as David of old killed Goliah. The last royal dwarf was the baby of King Stanislaus, of Poland, who accompanied the King in his retreat at Nancy. The King wept when his dwarf died. Like Lear, he said: "Poor fool and knave, I have one part in my heart that's sorrow yet for thee."

The widow of the famous Mexican General, Santa Anna, is now living quietly in her native State, and seldom intrudes into the outer world. Mrs. Santa Anna is but 48 years old, though it is a wonder she does not look a hundred. Santa Anna was President of Mexico three years before she was born. She was plighted to him in her cradle, and married to him when she was 13. He was then a military dictator, sleeping on his sword, beset by constant peril. In six months he had lost his leg and got into a Texas prison. For twenty years her life was spent in a camp, surrounded by the whirl of warfare. Her husband was five times President of Mexico, four times military dictator in absolute power. He was banished, recalled, banished again, and finally died when with his wife in exile as a traitor. She has seen much "glory," and has received unlimited adulation, but she hardly ever enjoyed one thoroughly peaceful month in her life.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The polling at Poole, England, for member of Parliament last week resulted in the election of Mr. Harris, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of sixty-two. The numbers were: Harris (C.), 877; Clark (L.), 815. Both candidates subsequently addressed the electors. At the general election in 1880 the numbers were: Schreiber (Conservative), 854; Waring (Liberal), 848. The new member, Mr. William James Harris, of Hallwill Manor, near Holsworthy, Devon, of Lindon-gardens, Bayswater, and of Crosby-Square, E. C., was born in 1835, was educated at Grove House School, Tottenham, is a Magistrate for Devon, lord of the manor of Hallwill, and a corn factor in the City of London. He is the 105th new member returned to Parliament since the last general election. His return makes no difference in the balance of parties.

Paris is promised shortly an exhibition of the works of modern Japanese artists under somewhat unusual circumstances. A few years ago a society was formed in Tokio under the Presidency of one of the Imperial Princes for the purpose of reviving Japanese art and popularizing it abroad. The society, which has now about a thousand members, has recently concluded arrangements for opening in Paris a museum of modern Japanese art productions, and a collection of pictures intended for the museum is at the present moment on view in Tokio. About 150 artists are represented, and their works are said to range from the most elaborate specimens of decorative painting to the severest style of Indian ink sketches. The whole movement appears to be a reaction against the disposition of the last fifteen years in Japan to discard everything of native origin. Doubtless the pictures will receive in Europe such welcome as they deserve.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* has the following explanation of the wild stories of Irish dynamite plottings in Paris: Low-class Irishmen, some of whom have clearly been reared in English slums, continually pester me with offers to furnish news about the dynamite conspiracy. None of them bear the test of cross-examination, and all end by tales of distress and demands for loans of small sums to meet immediate wants. Their stories are ill-imagined and of a cock-and-bull character, and entirely disagree with everything I can learn from a police source. I was told today on most creditable Irish authority of a kind of agency for concocting and selling news which has been formed by a couple of fellows who are hard up, and will give any kind of romance that will suit the color of the journal for which it is wanted for a few guineas. The stories of the Clan-na-Gael holding secret meetings in Paris, with Sections A and B, to which they admit reporters pledged under pain of death not to betray them, may safely be dismissed as incredible.

FOREIGN INTELLIG[...]

Enormous Subsidies Gran[...] cific Steamship Line [...] Mexican Governm[...]

Debate on the Anti-Sociali[...] the German Reichstag—[...] marck's Speech.

Princess Alice's Memoirs Publi[...] gland—Why Premier Gla[...] Was Hissed.

MEXICO.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Enormous Subsidies Granted a Pacific Steamship Line by the Mexican Government.

Debate on the Anti-Socialist Law in the German Reichstag—Bismarck's Speech.

Princess Alice's Memoirs Published in England—Why Premier Gladstone Was Hissed.

MEXICO.

AN ENORMOUS SUBSIDY GRANTED A PACIFIC STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—[Special.]—A contract was signed in the City of Mexico the 10th of last month, between Emil Wilhelm Vogel and Salvador Malo and the Mexican Government, for establishing a line of steamers for service on the west coast of Mexico and Central America with Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands. The line will be called the Compania Mexicana de Navigacion del Pacifico. The contract is most extraordinary inasmuch as the Government has been most liberal in its concessions to attract immigration to the Republic. The contract is for twenty-five years, operations to begin within fifteen months. The capital is presumably supplied from Germany, represented by Vogel, as Salvador Malo's capital does not exceed $300,000. The port in Mexico where the steamers are to land is Topolobampo, Sinaloa. It is two and a half days nearer China than San Francisco.

A railroad connects this port with Eagle Pass, Coahuila, about 200 miles from El Paso, from whence, when the direct line through Missouri to New York is completed, an additional day will be saved by rail. The steamers are to make twelve trips a year. The subsidy for each trip is $19,000. The company will also receive from the Government $65 for every Asiatic laborer landed in Mexico, with the provision that the steamers shall never carry less than 200 or more than 1,000, unless with the Government's permission. At this rate Mexico will receive 12,000 Chinamen annually, for which the steamship company gets $780,000 head money and $228,000 subsidy, besides the profits on freights and cabin passengers. The subsidy and head money have been guaranteed to the company by the Government, to be paid, with 60 per cent of the duties of the custom-houses where the steamers touch; this to hold good for three years, and the following years 50 per cent of the duties on importations and exportations. In addition, the company can import all material for wharfing and repairing of vessels free of duty, and in case the Government enters into a contract with any other line the subsidy is to be increased 10 per cent.

This is a phenomenal subsidy—one which might make other subsidy hunters turn the hues of the Mexican flag with envy.

THE FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

CITY OF MEXICO, via Galveston, Tex., May 9.—[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]—The financial outlook is much brighter. The merchants offer the Government a loan of $2,000,000 on the condition that the stamp-tax be repealed, and it probably will be done. A substitute law now under consideration provides for a tax on sales and also a 1 per cent tax on exchange, foreign and domestic. It is estimated that the new project will yield a revenue of $5,000,000 a year. A more hopeful feeling prevails.

THE MEXICAN CENTRAL PARTY.

The Mexican Central party was called upon by Gen. Diaz. They have been occupying themselves today sightseeing. The banquet takes place Monday at the Tivoli Sancosine. It is tendered by Gen. Pacheco, Secretary of Public Works, to President Nickerson.

A TRAIN ATTACKED BY ROBBERS.

EL PASO, Tex., May 9.—Robbers attacked the down-train on the Mexican Central forty miles below Queretaro. They tore up one of the rails and succeeded in derailing the train, but not wrecking it. One of the robbers was killed. No passengers hurt. There was $60,000 in silver on the train. After the killing of one of their number the robbers fled.

GERMANY.

A BANQUET TO MINISTER SARGENT.

BERLIN, May 9.—The American Colony gives a banquet to Minister Sargent before his departure for America the 25th inst. Minister Morton, of Paris, and ex-Minister Gen. Noyes are invited.

NEW BANK AT HAMBURG.

A bank will be established at Hamburg to promote German colonial commerce.

DEBATE ON THE ANTI-SOCIALIST BILL.

In the Reichstag today the debate on the bill to renew the special Anti-Socialist law was resumed.

Richter pronounced the law a failure, emphasizing the fact that it had not prevented an attempt to blow up the Niederwald monument.

Von Puttkamer, the Prussian Home Secretary, disagreed with Richter. That occurrence, instead of being an argument against the prolongation of the law, was a reason for it. The law defended the secret police in their dealings with criminals. There were circumstances under which no Government would be able to do without a secret police. If the anti-Socialist law had not been enacted the omission would have been atoned for in torrents of blood. All the States which do not possess such a law are being undermined by anarchist ideas, the legitimate consequence of a social democracy. The Government did not fail to appreciate Dr. Windthorst's good intentions, but they were unable to reconcile his views with Governmental responsibility.

Bismarck also spoke in defense of the bill. He referred to the motion made by Windthorst in 1881 providing for the adoption of an international measure regarding the punishment of regicides, and read a letter written by the Emperor on the occasion of the assassination of the Czar Alexander, showing that the Emperor had proposed such a measure before Dr. Windthorst. Russia and Austria were in favor of an international conference. France had made her decision dependent upon the action England should take. England had rejected the proposal and Austria afterwards withdrew her consent.

The negotiations were now confined to Germany and Russia. The Government could not make the law more lenient than it already was, but they hoped through several reforms to give the workmen their due—namely: work so long as they were able to labor, and support when they were unable to toil longer. Parliamentary obstruction simply impeded the Government. If the bill should be rejected the Government would discuss it with another Parliament. Should that likewise reject the bill, the Government would be exonerated from all responsibility, and could regard the further development of the social democracy with a quiet conscience.

DECORATED.

The Emperor has conferred upon the Czarowitch the Order of the Black Eagle.

A PARTY BY THE NAME OF MUCKLE.

The Tageblatt has reason to believe that Richard Muckle has been designated as successor to Sargent.

PRINCESS ALICE'S MEMOIRS.

AN ENGLISH EDITION.

LONDON, May 9.—The English edition of the "Memoirs of Princess Alice" was given to the public today. In substance the publication is the same as the German edition. It includes no new correspondence of any particular importance. Princess Christian, under whose care the edition has been prepared, contributes the preface. In this she says: "These memoirs, with letters interwoven, do not present anything like a complete picture of my sister's character and opinions. It would have been premature and out of place to deal so completely a character so many sided, or opinions on the affairs of Europe of such remarkable breadth and sagacity. The domestic side of her nature alone for the present can be freely dealt with. To assist in this my mother has selected extracts from her correspondence, which, under request of the Grand Duke, her husband, were translated into German and published. The letters are now given the English public in their original form. They show how devoted she was to the land of her birth, how her heart turned over to it with reverence and affection, as a country doing for liberty and the advancement of mankind more than any other country in the world."

In the concluding portion of the book the Princess is spoken of as having great delicacy of features, but with a sameness of expression. "Dignity and gracefulness," it is said, "characterized her every movement, and, though so perfectly natural and simple in manner, she never forgot she was a Princess. She could encourage the timid; she also understood how in a moment to check anything like forwardness, where it was necessary to silence presumption, by a glance."

An editorial note on Princess Alice's freethinking views, says: "After the sad death of her child the Princess returned to the faith in which she was reared and died in it a devout Christian." The interest in the book was discounted by copious extracts made from the German edition when that appeared.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

AN OFFER REFUSED.

LONDON, May 9.—The offer of funds to bribe the natives to secure Gordon's safety has been refused, as Gordon refuses to escape on such terms.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

The Paris *Republique* asserts that France will not consent to change the law of liquidation of the Egyptian debt unless European control is established.

It is reported that King Humbert of Italy has commissioned Ismail Pasha, ex-Khedive of Egypt, to confer with Gladstone. Austria and Germany wish to place Italy on an equality with France in the Egyptian question.

WHY GLADSTONE WAS HISSED.

At the opening of the Health Exhibition at London yesterday Mr. Gladstone was received with cheers mingled with hisses. The *Times* of this morning, in referring to the hisses, says: "We can hardly be wrong in supposing that the feeling of discontent which has gradually been gathering since the nervelessness of the Government's policy in Egypt became apparent has been immensely increased by the treatment of Gen. Gordon."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUDAN.

The latest news from Dongola reports a revolt of the troops. El Mahdi's emissaries summoned the garrison to surrender within three days or be massacred. It is reported that seven British regiments are ordered in readiness to march, it is believed, to Khartoum.

At Suakin two British gunboats cleared their decks for action, an attack on them being threatened.

Messengers carrying letters to Khartoum report that they are unable to reach the place; that dense masses of Arabs surround Khartoum. Gen. Gordon made an attack upon the rebels on the White Nile between the 13th and 15th of April. The rebels building huts for shelter were driven out of their encampments.

O'KELLY.

O'Kelly, the newspaper correspondent now at Dongola, writes that he has recovered from his illness and is relieved from other anxieties. He proposes to return to Cairo immediately.

GRAND DUKE LOUIS.

GOSSIP ABOUT HIS MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: The mystery of the morganatic marriage deepens. The latest report, which reached London this evening from responsible sources at Windsor, is to the effect that the Grand Duke Louis IV. did marry the fascinating divorcé, Mme. de Kalamire, in consequence of a promise extracted or extorted from him by the lady. This fact, it is understood, the Grand Duke admitted to his mother-in-law in a confession which the Queen drew from him at Darmstadt. The reason why he gave this promise is variously stated. Some say that the Grand Duke's gallantries with Mme. de Kalamire had gone to the verge of indiscretion, and that he had thus given her a power over him which she has not hesitated to use. According to others the lady has successfully worked upon the fears of the Grand Duke, who was particularly anxious to have no breath of the threatened scandal mar the marriage fête of his daughter, Princess Victoria, and that in fact Mme. de Kalamire has played the part of a successful blackmailer.

The lady has been a resident of the Hessian Capital now for nearly four years. She was married at St. Petersburg at the age of 25 to M. Nicolas de Kalamire. He was soon afterwards appointed Secretary to the Russian Legation at Hesse, of which the Count de Haeltzke is chief, and went to Darmstadt with his bride in August, 1880. Mme. De Kalamire was and is very beautiful, but the freedom of her manners and the reported looseness of her morals soon made her the subject of much unfavorable gossip in the staid German Capital. It was not long before the Grand Duke's name was sadly mixed up in some of the scandals which were whispered about the court. Finally M. De Kalamire sought and obtained an absolute divorce from her. Since that time the lady and the Grand Duke have been a great deal in each other's company. All these facts, it is said, are fully known to Queen Victoria. Her Majesty has, however, pardoned the Grand Duke on the strength of his explanation as to the limited character of his matrimonial alliance with the Russian widow, and he has entered into an obligation that the marriage shall be deemed to have terminated with the performance of the marriage ceremony which took place between them. These explanations but intensify the scandal which attaches to the whole affair, and the Queen's conduct is bitterly censured. The Grand Duke is still basking in the royal favor at Windsor Castle, and is again looked upon as a candidate for the hand of Princess Beatrice—always provided the Peers pass the Deceased Wife's Sister bill.

LORD ST. LEONARDS.

HIS FRIENDS TRYING TO GET HIM OUT OF JAIL.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: Lord St. Leonards' friends are making desperate exertions to get him out of Brentford jail, where he is awaiting trial for committing an assault upon Miss Emma Cole. Some of the most eminent barristers at the criminal bar have been engaged by his solicitors, and their first move has been to apply for a mandamus to compel the Brentford magistrates to admit his Lordship to bail. Their plea is that the case cannot possibly be tried before the opening of the Middlesex Assizes, the 26th inst., and that it is intolerable that a Baron of England should be incarcerated like a common felon for nineteen days upon an unproven charge.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

A "BOOMER" FOR CONK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: The *Saturday Review* of tomorrow will contain a long and sapient editorial article on the chances of the coming Presidential election in the United States. It is glibly phrased, and contains some curious information about politics in the States. After finding sufficient cause in the history of Blaine, Logan, Edmunds, and some other American statesmen to pronounce them more or less unavailable as Presidential nominees, it reaches the climax by wondering at and deploring the fact that the gifted Roscoe Conkling has not been prominently brought forward as the standard-bearer of the Republicans.

THE HEALTH EXHIBITION

A FAILURE.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—A *World* cable from London says: Most of the newspapers speak disparagingly, and many of them contemptuously, of the health exhibition, which was opened at Kensington yesterday amid feeble cheers for the Duke of Cambridge and hisses for Mr. Gladstone. The most outspoken of all is *Vanity Fair*, which says that the Prince of Wales kept away from the opening because he knew that the show was a "colossal humbug," and that he will doubtless feel impelled to resign the Presidency of the association under whose auspices it is given. The public resolutely refuses to patronize the exhibition, and the receipts are very small.

OBITUARY.

DR. GOODFORD, PROVOST OF ETON COLLEGE.

LONDON, May 9.—The Rev. Charles Old Goodford, D. D., Provost of Eton College, is dead.

[The Rev. Charles Old Goodford, D. D., eldest son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Canteloe, Somerset, High Sheriff of that county (who died in 1835), by Charlotte, sister of the late Sir Montagu Cholmeley, Bart., of Easton, Lincolnshire, was born in 1812, and was educated upon the foundation at Eton, proceeding thence as scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow (B.A., 1836; M.A., 1839). He was for many years an Assistant Master at Eton, and became Head Master in 1853, on the promotion to the Provostship of the late Dr. Hawtrey, whom he succeeded in February, 1862. He had held the rectory of Chilton Canteloe since 1856. He was the editor of *P. Terentii Afri Comœdiæ*, etc., Lond., 1854.]

ENGLISH POLITICS.

THE CONSERVATIVE FEUD PATCHED UP.

LONDON, May 9.—At a private meeting of the Conservative members of the Commons today Randolph Churchill intimated his decision to support the leaders of the party. The Tories are jubilant, as they consider the split in the party ended. The Liberals, however, expect that the feud will soon reopen. The meeting unanimously agreed to reopen the Franchise bill.

TURKEY.

CONTROVERSIES WITH EUROPEAN POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 9.—The Governor of Bagdad opposes a British armed gunboat being sent to the British Consul at that place. The Porte complains that the Sepoy guard at Bagdad is larger than is allowed.

Count Corti, the Italian Embassador, has addressed an energetic note to the Porte concerning the boracite mines. Earl Dufferin supports Count Corti.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

ASSISTED EMIGRANTS.

DUBLIN, May 9.—Two gunboats took 300 emigrants from Westport to meet a passenger steamer at Clewbay for Boston today.

A MEETING PROCLAIMED.

The authorities have "proclaimed" the meeting of the National League Sunday next at Abbeyfeale, Limerick.

DALY'S FRIENDS ON HAND.

LONDON, May 9.—Daly was removed from Chester Jail last night and arrived at the Birmingham Railway Station this morning. The escort was astonished to find fifty Irishmen on the platform of the station, who were perceived to be Invincibles disguised as laborers. The strong police guard prevented any one approaching Daly.

BY MAIL.

THE JULY MONARCHY.

PARIS, April 25.—For thirty-five years the July Monarchy has been waiting for its historian. The First Empire and the Restoration had theirs; but the July Monarchy, which gave France eighteen years of peace and prosperity, and which collapsed, as it were, by a mere misunderstanding, had never yet been submitted to the impartial judgment of a competent authority. It was time that a clear-headed and thoughtful judge should deal with so fecund and interesting a period as the reign of Louis Philippe, whose descendants form now the only tie which binds France to the most glorious epochs of her history.

This strange gap has just been in part filled up by the appearance of the first two volumes of the history of the July Monarchy (Messrs. Plon) by M. Paul Thureau-Dangin, one of the principal writers of the monarchical press, and an author who has already published historical works of the greatest merit. In these two volumes, which embrace the first ten years of Louis Philippe's reign, he shows that he seeks above all truth; and that it is a history, and not an apology of the house of Orleans and its Government, which he would write. His style is clear and succinct, and his judgments are sober and well supported by his facts. The numerous characters still fresh in men's memories who are portrayed in these interesting pages are drawn with delicacy, which does not, however, at times exclude a certain severity of tone, marking the author's conscientious and exhaustive study of their lives and doings. The work is that of a historian worthy of the name, and the July Monarchy, so interesting for many, is at length judged in a way which does justice to the destinies of France and Europe.

CABLE NOTES.

The infirmary at Peterborough, England, has burned. The patients were rescued.

The Czar, the Emperor Francis Joseph, and other sovereigns will meet at Nice some time during the coming summer.

The proposition by Prime-Minister Chang to the Chinese Empress urging peace with France is condemned by the Council.

The Havana *El Integrista* (newspaper) has been condemned to twenty-one weeks' suspension for violating the press laws.

The Duke of Marlborough has offered to sell the English Government twelve pictures, including a Raphael and Rubens' picture of the Holy Family. Price, $2,000,000.

Herbert Spencer says he will not visit Australia, as his trip to America has injured his health too seriously to induce him to undertake the experiment on a larger scale.

The tenders with the mails and 400 passengers started from Cork to intercept the outward-bound steamers Britannic and Winnipeg from Liverpool, but were obliged to return owing to fogs.

Brenstedt, a Danish pressman, after confinement in prison at St. Petersburg for several weeks without trial, has been conveyed to the frontier. Brenstedt's family in St. Petersburg is in a destitute condition.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Mr. Henry Watterson's proposed news copyright law is a step in the right direction. It recognizes the fact that with the progress of society new forms of property are continually created which should be protected."

The Pope has confirmed the decree of the Propaganda dividing the Diocese of Portland, America, and erecting a new see, with the archiepiscopal residence at Manchester, N. H. The Rev. Dennis M. Bradley will be appointed the first Bishop.

Advices from D'Urban, South Africa, report an uprising of natives in Inkankhla Bush. The Undabuts tribe attacked Osborne's party and Osborne asked for assistance. The country is considered unsafe, and the Boers of Central Zululand announce their intention to settle the country and maintain Dinizulu in authority.

George Fordham, the veteran English jockey and the winner of the Derby in 1878, is completely broken down by the inroads of disease, said to have been caused by dissipation. It is extremely doubtful if he will ever be able to ride in another race, and a movement is on foot for a subscription for his benefit.

Portevin, Secretary of the French Consulate of New York, is now at Paris. He retracts the remarks during the voyage to Havre expressive of sympathy with the German people. His excuse is too much liquor. He expresses profound regret at insulting the American Tevis, who served France during the war, and offending France.

DEATH OF WILLIAM H. EVANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—[Special.]—William H. Evans, of this city, one of the most prominent merchants in Tennessee, was found dead in bed today, having died of heart disease, with which he had suffered for some time. The deceased was a native of this State, 63 years old, and was well known throughout the Southeast and West. He was Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, President of the Tennessee Manufacturing Company, Trustee of the Nashville College for Young Ladies, and a member of the firm of Evans, Fite, Porter & Co. He came to this city in 1842, and on his arrival accepted a clerkship, but by his business tact soon rose to the position of a prosperous merchant.

THE INTER-STATE DRILL.

HOUSTON, Tex., May 9.—The inter-State infantry prize drill was completed today by the drilling of three remaining entries, the Houston Light Guard, the Tredway Rifles, St. Louis, and the Columbus Guards of Georgia. Tomorrow a grand sham battle and the decision of the judges and award of prizes will conclude the drill.

THREE MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 9.—Lightning struck McDuffies & Sons' mills at Kriser, this morning, killing instantly the engineer, J. M. Pierce (white), and mill-hands Frank Waddell and Ed Freeman (colored). One other person was injured. The mill building was partially wrecked and the machinery damaged.

CROWDED BY CREDITORS.

BOSTON, Mass., May 9.—Bancroft & Dyer, antique and modern furniture, draperies, etc., have failed. The liabilities are unknown.

MONTREAL, Que., May 9.—W. B. Desmarteau & Co., importers of groceries, wines, and liquors, have assigned. Liabilities, estimated, $75,000; assets, $70,000.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Arrived—The Pennland, from Antwerp; the America, from Bremen; and Adriatic, from Liverpool.

LONDON, May 9.—Arrived out—The Westphalia and Elder, from New York.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed Outright, One Fatally and Others Seriously Wounded—The Damage $30,000.

PARSONS, Kas., May 9.—About 1 o'clock today the boiler of engine No. 48 of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway exploded in the roundhouse of the Missouri Pacific, this place, killing two men outright, wounding several others, and completely demolishing four sections of the roundhouse.

The end walls were blown down, the roof blown off, and the entire section is a mass of ruins.

The engine was an old one, had been recently repaired, and was undergoing tests when the explosion occurred.

THE VICTIMS.

Following are the victims:

M. A. Slattery, formerly of Chicago Junction, O., and Deloy Tomonte, an apprentice, who were on the engine at the time, were blown through the roof and instantly killed.

J. W. Nichols was fatally injured.

Mike McKinney's leg was broken.

Lon Snowfoot was badly bruised.

Charley Tate was bruised and cut in the head.

The damage to the company's property is about $30,000.

A RUMOR.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—Rumors are on the streets tonight that the steamer Alpia exploded in the upper river, and that several persons were killed. The rumors cannot be traced. Passengers by the Cornie Brandon heard a report up the river.

THE BOCKESTO MURDER.

Jesse Smith Says His Stepfather Fired the Fatal Shot—Charles Werst Arrested on Smith's Statements.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 9.—[Special.]—Last night Deputy-Sheriff Daily, of Wells County, arrested Charles Werst at his home, near Decatur, charged with the murder of Amos Bockesto near that place the night of April 24. He was brought to this city, where he is now in jail with his brother-in-law, Frederick Richards, who has been in jail here since the night after the murder. A boy named Jessie Smith, a stepson of Richards, who has been in Wells County Jail at Bluffton since the murder charged with being an accomplice, has been very sick with measles. Becoming frightened he was induced yesterday to make a written confession, in which he states that some time since Bockesto quarreled with Richards about the latter's turkeys getting into Bockesto's wheat; that the quarrel was renewed on several occasions; that Richards had said that he would kill Bockesto before he got through with him; that the night of the tragedy Richards and Werst compelled Smith, who is only 17 years of age, to accompany them to stand guard; that Werst and Richards broke in and soon after that entered the house—he heard the shot and in a few minutes they came out with the money, $73, and went home; that on the way Richards told Smith he had finished Bockesto by shooting him: and that Werst told him he had dragged the body out of bed to see if he was dead.

Werst is 27 years of age. He protests his innocence, but says he knows that Richards committed the murder.

[At midnight April 24 two burglars entered the farm-house of Amos Bockesto, four miles south of Geneva, Adams County, Ind. They awakened Bockesto, who demanded what was wanted, and was fired at, the ball taking effect in his heart, killing him instantly. He fell back on the bed, awakening his wife, who was at once covered by revolvers. She gave them all the money in the house, $73. Before leaving they told her if she left the house before daylight they would kill her. She remained alone with the corpse until daylight, they having no children. Richards and Smith were arrested on suspicion. April 29 a mob reached the fair-grounds at Decatur with the prisoners, but they pleaded so earnestly that they were innocent of the murder that they were granted a trial by the mob, at which they impressed the crowd with some doubt of their guilt, and they were brought back to Decatur and turned over to the authorities.]

INDIAN TROUBLES.

Chief Piapot About to Take the War-Path in the Northwestern Territory.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 9.—[Special.]—Telegrams from the West report serious trouble among the Indians near Quappelle. Last summer Piapot was transferred from Maple Creek, where he was interrupting railway construction, to a reserve on the Quapelle River. During the winter they received scarcely enough food to keep body and soul together, and on several occasions made hostile demonstrations, and kept the white settlers in constant anxiety. The Town of Indian Head was thrown into a state of intense excitement this morning by the arrival of a runner from the Piapot Reserve with the news that Piapot had left the reserve with ninety lodges and was moving on the town. A telegram was at once sent to Regina for mounted-police assistance. At noon Piapot and eight sub-chiefs arrived and held a parley with Indian-Agent McDonald. The great chief said that if the Government wanted his band to stay on their reserve they must feed them, as white men had killed all the game and taken the best of their land. The squaws and papooses of his braves are dying of starvation. Six children and five adults died in one week, and they were afraid to live there any more. He had advised his band to disperse and seek subsistence where they liked. If they are forced to return to their reserve trouble will ensue. The authorities are anxiously awaiting instructions from Regina.

FOUND DEAD.

The body of an unknown man about 45 years old, 5 feet 8 inches in hight, sandy hair, beard, and mustache, was found in the slip near the House of Correction and taken to the morgue. The clothing, a gray suit, contained nothing to identify the remains.

RAILWAY WRECKS.

HUNTINGDON, Pa., May 9.—A dozen cars and an engine were smashed last night by the wreck of a freight-train near here. No one was hurt. The track was blockaded for several hours.

AN AMAZING SUCCESS.

And now appears the name of the eminent physician of Boston, Dr. Geo. H. Payne, 758 Tremont street, voluntarily indorsing "The Pandect," a copyright work upon asthma, catarrh, consumption, debility, dyspepsia, eczema, gout, rheumatism, and kindred complaints. This work is mailed gratuitously to those who address the author, Mr. J. A. Gates, of Kalamazoo, Michigan. The author requests those who ask to have this paper forwarded to friends to notify those friends, and also write the address plainly, avoiding when possible the use of postal-cards.

That a correct idea of the cause of these complaints will enable thousands to overcome them is evident from the testimonials which grace the work, among which we notice the following well-known names:

Hon. M. B. Loomis, Chicago.
Hon. T. L. Humphreville, 169 Wash. st., Chicago.
P. E. Stanley, real estate, Dearborn st., Chicago.
E. G. Marsh, with W. E. Burlock & Co., Chicago.
C. C. Nardin, with W. E. Burlock & Co., Chicago.
Hon. F. S. Bosworth, ex-Mayor, Elgin, Ill.
Hon. N. M. Hubbard, attorney, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Col. C. A. Clark, attorney-at-law, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Ely E. Weare, First Nat. Bank, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
W. B. Conger, banker, Stuart, Ia.
Simon Casady, banker, Des Moines, Ia.
A. W. Swalm, editor Herald, Oskaloosa, Ia.
Hon. J. J. Russell, State Senator, Jefferson, Ia.
Hon. J. L. Carney, City Solicitor, Marshalltown, Ia.
E. B. Eddy, banker, Fargo, Dakota.
Hon. Thos. B. Tyler, attorney-at-law, Sparta, Wis.
Hon. S. W. McCaslin, Dist.-Att'y, Eau Claire, Wis.
Hon. M. Griffin, attorney-at-law, Eau Claire, Wis.
Hon. P. L. Barton, Salisbury, Conn.
Willis Tew, banker, Jamestown, N. Y.
Col. J. T. A. Jewett, 335 Grand street, New York.
P. W. Smith, 1504 Washington st., Boston, Mass.
M. B. Webber, attorney-at-law, Winona, Minn.
A. H. Potter, real estate, Minneapolis, Minn.
Jas. H. Raymond, banker, Austin, Tex.

AN EXCELLENT INSTITUTION.

H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College has helped hundreds of young men and women to make a successful start in life. They can be seen in almost every business house in Chicago, as well as throughout the country. Getting the right start is all important, and it requires a preparation and an influence to bring it about. Graduates of literary colleges and high-schools can put their knowledge to immediate use by adding this practical training. Business-men are calling at this college daily for assistants—during the last year over 300 such calls were made.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Landborg's Perfume, Edenia.
Landborg's Perfume, Maréchal Niel Rose.
Landborg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Landborg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

ANDREWS' PEARL BAKING POWDER is the ONLY largely advertised Baking Powder in the West, that has ever published in the Chicago Papers a TESTIMONIAL on BAKING POWDER from the ONLY genuine U. S. Government Chemist, Dr. Peter Collier of the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Read carefully what he says in regard to the purity, healthful properties and superiority of ANDREWS' PEARL over others. ONE TRIAL of ANDREWS' PEARL will CONVINCE YOU that, what he says, IS TRUE. Every Grocer keeps ANDREWS' PEARL.

(DR. COLLIER'S ANALYSIS.)

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., March 10th, 1883.

C. E. ANDREWS & CO.—Gentlemen: I received by express from Thos. Lydon and J. P. Harkins & Co., Grand Ave., Milwaukee, and Harper Bros., Chicago, Ill., samples of Andrews' Pearl and Royal Baking Powders. The cans were in good condition when received and the seals unbroken. I find upon analysis that Andrews' Pearl Baking Powder contains about four and a half (4½) per cent. MORE CREAM TARTAR than the Royal Baking Powder, and a PROPORTIONATELY LARGER PERCENTAGE OF CARBONIC ACID GAS, AND I FIND IT TO BE FREE FROM ALUM, AND ANY INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES.

Sincerely yours,
PETER COLLIER, U. S. Chemist, Dept. of Agriculture.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

"Hosiery Sale"

Prices Completely Rattled!

Stockings,

Worth 50c to $1.00,

INCLUDING

Ladies' Richelieu Ribbed Hosiery, Fancy Combination Hosiery, Silk Clocked Hosiery, Solid Colors and Black Hosiery

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

OFFERED TODAY AT

25c

PER PAIR, ALL ROUND.

While the quantity is unlimited, we cannot too forcibly remind our patrons to come early in the day.

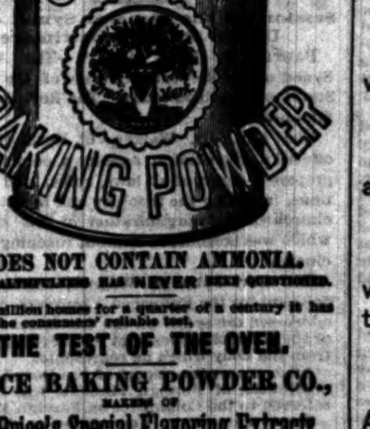
State and Madison-sts.

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY!

Brands advertised as absolutely pure CONTAIN AMMONIA.

THE TEST:

Place a can top down on a hot stove until heated, then remove the cover and smell. A chemist will not be required to test the presence of ammonia.



DOES NOT CONTAIN AMMONIA.

ITS HEALTHFULNESS HAS NEVER BEEN QUESTIONED.

In a million homes for a quarter of a century it has stood the consumers' reliable test,

THE TEST OF THE OVEN.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,

MAKERS OF

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts,

The strongest, most delicious and natural flavor known, and

Dr. Price's Lupulin Yeast Gems

For Light, Healthy Bread, The Best Dry Hop Yeast in the World.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS.

CHICAGO. - ST. LOUIS.

PIANOS

And Organs. A large stock always on hand, comprising all styles of DECKER BROS., MATHUSHEK, SIMPSON, and ESTEY & CAMP PIANOS, and the celebrated ESTEY and the CAMP & CO. ORGANS.

Low prices for Cash or on Time. Instruments rented, and part of rental applied on purchase. Orders by mail given special attention, and satisfaction guaranteed. A Five Years' Warranty with each instrument.

ESTEY & CAMP,

188 and 190 State-st.,

CHICAGO.

THE LA FARGE

Decorative Art Co.

33 East Seventeenth-st.,

North Side Union Square, New York.

Contracts taken, large or small, for

Memorial Stained Glass Windows,

Stained Glass of Every Description,

Mosaic, Repousse, Wood Carvings, Embroideries and Hangings for Either Ecclesiastical or Domestic Purposes,

And every kind of Interior Decoration for Public or Private Buildings.

Examples of Mr. La Farge's work may be seen at—Trinity Church, Boston. St. Thomas' Church, N. Y. Memorial Hall, Har'd Col. The Brick Church, N. Y. Garfield Memorial at Williams College. And the following private residences: W. H. Vanderbilt. Cornelius Vanderbilt, N. Y. Cyrus W. Field. S. J. Tilden, N. Y. F. L. Ames, Boston.

CATARRH, Throat & Lung Diseases, to which DR. PEIRO devotes exclusive attention. 83 Madison st. Hours, 9 to 4. Chicago.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Mammoth Sale

OF

Straw Goods

(Ladies' and Children's Hats),

AT

One-Fourth Value.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

Final Spring Importations

OF

High Class, Medium,

AND

Low Price

Dress Goods,

IN

French, English, and German Fabrics,

JUST RECEIVED.

Owing to the lateness of the season we shall offer the most

Extraordinary Bargains

TO CLOSE.

44-in. Striped English Suiting,
50c.
44-in. French Illuminated Beiges, all wool,
50c.
36-in. Lupin's Amazon Cloth, all wool,
50c.
44-in. English Jockey Club Cloth, all wool,
65c.
100 pieces All-Wool 44-in. Cheviots, Novelties, Combination Mixtures, etc.,
75c.
250 pieces Silk and Wool and All-Wool French Novelties, Checks, Plaids, etc.,
$1.00.
54-in. French Flannels, all shades,
$1.10.
54-in. German Tricots, all shades,
$1.35.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY FILLED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL.

THE IMPROVED RIDER

Hot Air Pumping Engine

BURNS COAL OR WOOD.

ERICSSON'S NEW

Hot Air Pumping Engine

Burns Coal, Wood, Gasoline Gas, and Coal Gas.

For pumping water from wells to tanks for supply of dwellings, country seats, hotels, and railroad tanks, irrigation, &c. Over 5,000 in use. No steam. Noiseless. Absolutely safe. Economical. The largest line of domestic Pumping Engines in the world. In operation at 40 Dearborn-st.

Delamater Steam Pumps both single and duplex.

Delamater Iron Works,

C. H. DELAMATER & CO., Proprietors.

Branch, 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Warerooms, 16 Cortlandt-st., NEW YORK.

NOTICE.

Inventors and others who intend to bring before the Naval Torpedo Board torpedoes adapted to naval warfare for examination and test, in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883, are hereby notified that the board will be in readiness to receive them at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., May 28, 1884. Attention is invited to the requirements embodied in the circular letter addressed to competitors by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, July 13, 1883. GEORGE E. BELKNAP, Captain U. S. N., and President Torpedo Board, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Virginia.

THE COPIAH MURDER.

Testimony for the State Regarding the Brutal Assassination of "Prent" Matthews.

Evidence Showing that the Victim Was Shot Down in Cold Blood by Wheeler.

A Recalcitrant Witness Placed in Custody for Brazen Contempt of Court.

HAZLEHURST, Miss., May 9.—[Special.]—The Wheeler-Matthews trial was resumed this morning. A very large crowd was in attendance. Mrs. Matthews, the widow, and her two daughters and a sister were present, attired in deep mourning, and were seated near the counsel for the State.

MISS REMBERT.

The first witness examined was Miss Rembert, who testified that the morning of the killing she saw a youth named Scott pass a gun through a window of the house where the election was to be held. She saw Wheeler receive the gun at the window. The defense here said it would admit that the gun was brought there by Wheeler's instructions.

G. M. BANKSTON.

G. M. Bankston, one of the managers of the election, next testified for the State, and said Wheeler and Matthews were both at the polls a short time before the voting began; that Matthews was in his customary good-humor, and that he noticed nothing unusual about Wheeler. The Marshal cleared the room of all except the officers of election, and Wheeler and Matthews, who were challengers, were allowed to remain inside. Matthews was the first to present himself to vote and handed his ballot to witness, who was about to put it in the box while another manager of the election was looking for Matthews' name upon the registration book, when he heard a gun fired, and looking up saw Matthews about to fall. Some twenty feet beyond him, near the door, was Wheeler with a shotgun in his hand. He saw no one else with a gun. When Matthews fell he saw a pistol drop from his pocket, which lodged upon the floor near the hip of deceased. On cross-examination witness varied but little in his direct testimony, and when asked if he had not said to Mr. Coxwell that Wheeler had a gun in the room and he did not like it, he replied "No." Witness said that after Matthews was dead he and his son and others bore the body home.

G. B. HAMILTON.

G. B. Hamilton, who was one of the clerks of the election, saw Matthews shot down, but did not see the person who did it. He was glancing at the registration book when he heard the shot fired. Saw Matthews falling, and looking in the direction of the report saw Wheeler with a gun in his hand unbreaching it and taking therefrom the exploded shells and reloading. At the time Matthews was shot he had tendered his ballot, and was standing in front of the ballot-box, his arms akimbo—a usual position with him. Deceased had no pistol in his hand and could not have made an effort to draw one without witness having seen it. Witness saw Wheeler when he received the gun through the window. He placed it on a pile of cotton. Witness afterwards saw the gun behind the door. Later he saw Wheeler and Matthews engaged in conversation. They were speaking in a low tone, and not excitedly, at one end of the room. When Matthews had fallen to the floor, after the shooting, a Mr. McGinnis picked up Matthews' pistol. Cross-examination: Matthews had voted and witness was about to enter his name on the poll-books when the shot was fired. The first time he saw Matthews' pistol McGinnis had it. Never told John Harris or any one else that Matthews' pistol was cocked when picked up.

R. C. COXWELL.

R. C. Coxwell, another witness for the State, testified in substance about the same as the previous witness, though he denied that Matthews after first offering his ballot to him desired its return that he might see if the ticket was correct. On cross-examination, when counsel for the defense asked witness if Bankston had not said to him the morning of the killing that Wheeler had a gun in the room and he did not like it, the attorneys for the State objected, and after much argument the objection was sustained. Counsel for the prisoner here filed a bill of exceptions to the ruling of the court—the second bill of exceptions thus far filed by the defense.

The testimony was resumed. Witness said that after the killing Wheeler was in company with his brother, Jack Wheeler, who had come in, and with McGinnis left by the west door. Wheeler returned that afternoon, accompanied by his brother, and voted. Rube Morrison and McGinnis were again with them. Rube and Wheeler both had their guns. Wheeler was not excited when he came back to vote, and only remained long enough for his name to be found and to cast his ballot.

DR. PITTS SENT TO JAIL.

Dr. A. B. Pitts was the next witness called for the State. He refused to testify, stating that he was connected with the prisoner by marriage ties; that he was a young man and a professional; that this was his home, and he expected to remain here, and wished to do so in peace and without prejudice to his profession. The court ruled that he must testify, and upon his failure to do so committed him to the custody of the Sheriff for contempt of court. If he refuses to testify when court convenes in the morning he will be committed to jail until he purges himself of contempt.

Court then adjourned until 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.

"STANDING IN."

A Gambler's Testimony Before Roosevelt's Committee in New York City.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—A remarkable story concerning the policy-shops of this city in 1881 and 1882 was told to the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt and Counsel Miller, of the Assembly Investigating Committee, today in the Metropolitan Hotel. L. W. Clark, who was the confidential clerk of Upington, the policy-man, when the raid was made on Upington's place by the police in 1882, was placed on the stand. He at first declined to answer any question which would tend to criminate himself, but on being assured by Chairman Roosevelt that his answers would not be used to his detriment Mr. Clark said: "I was employed in 1879 in the lottery business by G. Upington, the manager for Simmons & Dickinson, of the Kentucky Lottery. In 1881 Mr. Upington announced that he had formed a combination with Commissioner-of-Jurors Canfield, County-Clerk Butler, the Police Commissioners, the District Attorney, and a number of Police Justices, by means of which, for the payment of $6,000 a month, he was able to protect the policy business from all interference by the authorities. On the strength of the arrangement which he had entered into he demanded that Simmons should give to him 50 per cent of the profits of his business, and threatened that if he did not do so he would drive him out of the business. Simmons investigated the matter, and finding that Upington had really made the combination, he took him into partnership. The agreement between Simmons and Upington was drawn up by Col. John R. Fellows, who was not at that time attached to the District Attorney's office, but was afterwards appointed by Mr. McKean. As soon as the partnership was formed the business was removed to No. 599 Broadway. This was in October, 1881. I was Upington's confidential man and messenger, my duties being to bank his money, carry messages, and do whatever business he required of me in a confidential capacity. During the partnership between Simmons and Upington I took a great many messages to Commissioner-of-Jurors Canfield, making appointments for him to meet Upington in Hollender's saloon at Broadway and Chambers street. Canfield was the man to whom the money for the Police Commissioners was paid. County-Clerk Butler was the man who I understood worked the Police Justices, and I have taken many letters to him from Upington. On one occasion Upington gave me a letter addressed to Butler and a check for $5,000 payable to bearer. He told me to take the check to the Pacific Bank and get it certified and then inclose it in the letter, and deliver it to William A. Butler personally or to his confidential man, Mr. Whitmore. I could not see Butler, but I gave it to Whitman. He opened the letter, saw the check, and said: 'All right,' and I left it with him."

A LETTER-CARRIER IN TROUBLE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 9.—[Special.]—J. P. Rogers, a letter-carrier, was arrested today on a warrant charging him with destroying letters in the mail. The offense is said to have been committed May 6, and was discovered by the night clerk of the post-office here, who found on Rogers' desk several letters and postal-cards which he had attempted to destroy. Rogers has been a letter-carrier in Memphis for fifteen years, and bears a good name. His route is a very important one, embracing Second street and from Jefferson to Madison streets. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Andrews, and gave bond for his appearance. Rogers denies any knowledge of the affair, and claims that if it is true he must have been very drunk.

THE WEATHER.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, variable winds, and slightly warmer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, fair weather followed by partly cloudy weather and in the northern portions local rains, variable winds, and slightly warmer.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, variable winds shifting to westerly, and stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 9—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Hight of Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	State of Weather	Rainfall dur'g last 8 hours
Mid. Atlantic States—					
Albany	29.68	64	S.	Clear.	.30
Eastern Gulf States—					
Vicksburg	30.10	69	N. W.	Clear.	0
Western Gulf States—					
El Paso	29.99	65	......	Clear.	0
Fort Smith	30.02	64	......	Clear.	0
Galveston	30.12	74	W.	Clear.	0
New Orleans	30.04	74	N.	Clear.	0
Shreveport, La.	30.07	72	......	Clear.	0
Ohio Valley & Tenn.—					
Cincinnati	29.97	60	N. W.	Clear.	0
Indianapolis	29.99	58	N.	Clear.	0
Louisville	29.98	64	N. W.	Clear.	0
Memphis	30.04	69	W.	Clear.	0
Nashville	29.97	70	W.	Clear.	0
Pittsburg	29.81	56	N. W.	Fair.	.13
Lower Lake Region—					
Buffalo	29.70	45	W.	L. rain.	.01
Cleveland	29.85	55	W.	Clear.	0
Detroit	29.87	53	W.	Clear.	0
Erie	29.81	48	W.	Cloudy.	0
Oswego	29.69	51	S. W.	Cloudy.	.04
Port Huron	29.83	51	N. W.	Clear.	0
Rochester, N. Y.	29.68	49	W.	Cloudy.	.03
Sandusky	29.87	55	W.	Clear.	0
Toledo	29.87	54	W.	Clear.	0
Upper Lake Region—					
Alpena	29.89	44	N. W.	Clear.	0
Chicago	29.95	55	E.	Clear.	0
Duluth	29.92	54	N.	Cloudy.	0
Escanaba	29.89	50	N.	Fair.	0
Grand Haven	29.95	50	W.	Cloudy.	0
Marquette	29.92	49	N. W.	Clear.	0
Milwaukee	29.91	54	S. W.	Fair.	0
Mackinaw	29.90	43	W.	Clear.	0
Upper Miss. Valley—					
Cairo	30.02	68	......	Clear.	0
Davenport	29.93	63	N. W.	Fair.	0
Des Moines	29.89	64	S.	Fair.	0
Keokuk	29.96	62	......	Clear.	0
La Crosse	29.91	63	S. W.	Clear.	0
Moorhead	29.86	56	S.	Cloudy.	*
St. Louis	30.01	69	N. W.	Clear.	0
St. Paul	29.88	62	......	Cloudy.	0
Springfield, Ill.	30.00	63	N.	Clear.	0
Missouri Valley—					
Leavenworth	29.93	67	S.	Clear.	0
Omaha	29.79	73	S.	Cloudy.	0
Yankton	......	65	N. E.	Clear.	0
Extreme Northwest—					
Bismarck	29.98	57	N.	Clear.	0
Fort Buford	30.07	56	N.	Fair.	0
St. Vincent, Minn.	29.95	45	N.	Clear.	0
Northern Slope—					
Cheyenne	30.01	57	W.	Fair.	*
Deadwood	30.01	59	W.	Cloudy.	0
Fort Custer	30.10	40	N.	Cloudy.	0
Middle Slope—					
Denver	29.98	67	N. W.	Cloudy.	0
Dodge City	29.90	67	S.	Clear.	0
North Platte	29.83	66	W.	Clear.	0
Canadian Stations—					
Battleford	29.93	45	......	Clear.	0
Fort Garry	29.99	44	N. W.	Fair.	.05
P. Arthur's Land'g.	29.87	51	N.	Cloudy.	0
Medicine Hat	30.01	56	......	Clear.	0
Quappelle	30.06	44	N. W.	Clear.	0
Minnedosa	30.05	41	N.	Clear.	0
Saugeen, Can.	29.77	41	......	......	.07
Toronto	29.69	47	W.	Cloudy.	.01
Other Points—					
Elliott	29.97	65	S.	Clear.	0
Helena	30.12	54	N. E.	Thr'in'g	.07
Huron, Dak.	29.83	58	W.	Cloudy.	0
Las Animas	29.86	69	S. E.	Fair.	0
Little Rock	30.07	69	S. W.	Clear.	0
Salt Lake	30.05	70	N. W.	Th'n'g.	0
Stockton	30.12	60	S.	Clear.	0

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	Rain	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	29.897	39.6	67	N. W.	8	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	29.919	64.0	21	W.	12	......	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	29.941	60.1	42	N.	12	......	Clear.
6:18 p. m.	29.938	55.4	50	E.	6	......	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.954	55.4	62	E.	5	......	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 65.8.
Minimum temperature, 52.5.
Mean daily barometer, 29.931.
Mean daily thermometer, 57.7.
Mean daily humidity, 57.0.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

Session of the General Synod of the United States at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—The General Synod of the Reformed Church of the United States reassembled today. The Rev. Dr. Bausman presided.

The Rev. Dr. Welker, of North Carolina, offered a resolution to appoint a committee to prepare a digest of all laws, rules, and regulations, including the theology and morals of the church since its organization in this country, which was considered without reaching a conclusion.

The Rev. John M. Wagner, corresponding delegate for the Reformed Church of America, addressed the synod on the historical relations of the two churches, and conveyed greetings from the body which he represents.

After recess the report of the Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Missions.

The report of the Committee on New Liturgy, after discussion, was laid over until Monday.

The Committee on Minutes of the General Synod made a report, but it was unfinished.

The Rev. Dr. Bausman, of the Committee on Hymnal, reported that the committee could not reach an agreement and asked to be discharged. Action was deferred.

The Rev. Dr. Reiter presented a report stating that several synods had failed to pay their assessments for church extension, and a resolution was offered to add interest to the sums due by such delinquent synods, and ask its payment. Adopted.

SOUTHERN FLOODS.

The Larger Portion of Two Parishes Submerged — Negroes Fleeing and Cattle Dying of Starvation and the Stings of Gnats.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 9.—[Special.]—The steamer City of Vicksburg from New Orleans arrived at Vicksburg today, bringing from the overflowed regions of Tensas Parish, in the State of Louisiana, 200 negroes fleeing from the floods. Capt. Keith says hundreds of these people are gathered along the dry places of the river bank awaiting boats to carry them out of the reach of the floods. At many places the horses, mules, and horned cattle are dying of starvation or are stung to death by myriads of buffalo gnats. It is estimated that 60 per cent of the lands in Madison Parish and 75 per cent of Tensas Parish are under water, and there is no hope of making a crop this year.

Plantations Inundated.

SHREVEPORT, La., May 9.—[Special.]—The Red River rose ten inches today, placing it thirty feet five inches above low water of 1879. The latest from Fulton reports the river falling. Reports from below are that the Bagley, Calhoun, Caldwell, Hall, Boynton, Kerwin, and Stacey places are all under water. Robson's, Moss', Musser's, Woodlawn's, Simpson's, and other plantations are in danger if the Bayou Pierre levees fail. The water is running over at the Caldwell and Bagley places rapidly.

A THEATRICAL BANQUET.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, the popular comedian, gave a banquet last evening to a few friends. The affair was highly enjoyable and was marked by that informality which accompanies a good time. Among the guests were Mr. Maurice Barrymore and Mr. Frank Clements, of Mme. Modjeska's company; Mr. J. H. Crawford, Mr. E. F. Goodwin, and Mr. Coote, of Mr. Goodwin's company; Mr. Robert Frazer, of "The Stranglers of Paris"; and Mr. George C. Boniface Jr., of the "Orpheus and Eurydice" company.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—The Capitol was brilliantly lighted this evening in honor of the National Medical Association. The members of the association, many of them accompanied by ladies, were received in the marble-room of the Senate by Speaker Carlisle and Senator Edmunds, assisted by Senator Morrill, and the guests were introduced by Dr. Garnett, of Washington. Later in the evening they visited the Army Medical Museum, where they were received by Surgeon-General Wales, U. S. N.

Durkee's Salad Dressing is the best thing of the kind ever sold. With it superb salad of any kind can be made without delay or trouble. It is also one of the best sauces for cold meats, etc.

CHICAGO "GAMBLERS."

The President and Prominent Members of the Board of Trade Christened.

They Went to New York to Help Open the Produce Exchange and That Was Their Reward.

President E. Nelson Blake and Messrs. J. C. Hately, George H. Wheeler, and William Dickinson returned yesterday morning from New York, where they had represented the Chicago Board of Trade at the formal opening of the new Produce Exchange building in that city the first of the week. Messrs. W. B. Walker and D. W. Irwin, the remaining members of the delegation, have not yet arrived home.

As the New York dispatches of THE TRIBUNE Wednesday morning contained an account of an attack on Chicago Board of Trade men by Chauncey M. Depew, the orator of the occasion, President Blake was asked last evening to explain the circumstances of Mr. Depew's charges and his own reply thereto.

PRESIDENT BLAKE EXPLAINS.

"The morning of the opening," Mr. Blake said, "I was informed that I should be called upon for a speech, and as Chicago was the largest board having delegates present I was told that I should follow the orator of the day. When we took the seats allotted us we found we were fully forty feet to the back of the speaker, the front rows being occupied by the committees of the Produce Exchange and their guests. It was nearly impossible to hear the speaker's words where we sat, and now and then we lost the sound entirely. As Mr. Depew progressed it was plain his speech was simply a glorification of New York, to which there was no particular objection so long as he continued in that strain. When he took occasion to pick out Chicago methods as the exemplification of all that was base in grain-dealing it was another matter.

"To go back a little, a week ago Monday the Directors received an invitation to send delegates. We had accepted, and were there as guests. Mr. Depew as the orator of the day was the mouthpiece of the Produce Exchange. Had he been speaking in his private capacity, the denunciation of the attorney for the greatest monopoly in the country would not have been worth the heeding, but as the spokesman of our hosts, a deliberate insult, read from carefully-prepared manuscript, was an entirely different matter. As the representative of the Chicago dealers, I could do nothing else than reply."

MR. BLAKE'S REPLY IN FULL.

By request Mr. Blake repeated his remarks as nearly as he could recollect. As the New York papers printed Mr. Depew's address in full, but with two exceptions dismissed Mr. Blake's reply with a mere mention, and in those not reporting him correctly, his reply is given in full:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE: Thanking you for the high honor conferred upon me to speak for Chicago in this presence, after the short but merciless flagellation she has just received, I feel guilty to appear before you and await my sentence. I stand here to represent Chicago on this occasion, but this is not the time or the place to speak of her. We hope in the not distant future to open wide our doors of welcome when we dedicate our new hall. Then will be the time and that the place to speak of her as she deserves. In heathen mythology old Neptune, seated in his sea-chariot with trident in hand, sat enthroned a King. In our Republic we have a monarchy, and our Queen is Agriculture, with trident of corn, cattle, and cotton. The agricultural resources of any nation are its sources of greatness and power. Our Government has never yet duly considered the claims of agriculture. Instead of a Commissioner there should be a Secretary to collect statistical information, to distribute the same, so that the producer shall not be at the mercy of the buyer. This has been the work of our Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges. We are not gamblers. There is no body of men on earth among whom there is more of honorable dealing than in the New York Produce Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. If you buy of me a parcel of land for $1,000 you will want the title examined, the abstract brought down, and Mr. Depew, your lawyer, to see that all is perfect; but standing on one of those same wheat pits he denounces I will buy 100,000 bushels, aye, 1,000,000 bushels, with no other contract than our pencilings on our cards. We repudiate the idea that the Chicago dealers are gamblers. No more honorable set of men can be found even among our lawyers and our clergymen. If we gamble you help us; our interests are identical with your interests; our quotations come to you over the wires, and when we lose you pay your share of the debts; and when we make money you pocket your share of the profits.

OVERHAULING A NEWSPAPER.

"'The New York *Herald*,'" continued Mr. Blake, "went still further out of the way to add to the insult. The following extract from an editorial will show the small spirit and a local pride worthy of the country village which animated their reception of the invited guests:

"To every one who eats bread and meat the Produce Exchange is a benefactor, for it establishes not only prices but grades, and by providing an open market in which all varieties of staple food products can compete, it reduces the cost to consumers so that no one is obliged to study all dealers' prices for himself before buying. The difference between such a beneficent organization and some of the combinations that exist in certain other cities is like that between bankers and gamblers. How dangerous mere speculation is to a nation's immediate and expected prosperity was shown by Mr. Depew yesterday, when, in the course of his address, he explained how Western grain-gamblers, in their endeavor to create unnatural prices, had stimulated foreign agricultural competition which will affect our farmers unfavorably to the end of time.

"Now, look at the absurdity of any such talk. Some of the heaviest dealers on the New York Exchange have partners here and private wires between their offices. By this standard the New York end is a benefactor, the Chicago end a dangerous gambler threatening the prosperity of the entire country. Engaged in the same occupation, they are white-souled gentlemen; we—well, we are the opposite. They are bankers, while we are gamblers."

At this point a smile played across Mr. Blake's countenance as he remarked: "Bankers like the Marine Bank people."

"The country is now so intimately associated," he resumed, "that we are nearly one regarding markets, and all this talk about New York being above or below—or anything else—speculative influences, while other cities are steeped in them, is simply disgusting. It shows a woful lack of knowledge concerning the subject."

ALL RIGHT OTHERWISE.

"How were you entertained otherwise than by Mr. Depew?"

"Very well indeed. Mr. Holman, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made it very pleasant for us. It rained nearly all the while we were there, so it was not as agreeable as it otherwise would have been."

"Compared with the new Board of Trade, how did you like the new Exchange Building?"

"For our purposes I saw no place for improvement. Their hall and building are much larger than ours, but we will have the advantage of having an unobstructed floor, while they have six columns in theirs. Architecturally I like our plans the best, and as for the appointments they will be just what we need. No, I did not see any chances for improvement."

"How did you leave the general feeling in financial circles?"

"Tuesday and Wednesday there was decidedly a panicky feeling abroad, but the day I left it had given way to a feeling of waiting to see how far the failure would reach. The worst is probably over."

LEXINGTON RACES.

Second Day of the Kentucky Association's Spring Meeting.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 9.—This was the second day of the Kentucky Association's spring meeting. There was bright, warm weather, a greatly improved track, and good attendance.

The first race, one and one-sixteenth miles, for all ages, purse of $300, was a walk-over for Athlone.

In the following race, purse of $250, one mile, the starters and pools were: Tom Barlow, $130; Springer, $95; Baronella, $12; field, Maj. Picket and Golden Venture, $16. Tom Barlow took the lead, but was pressed by Springer at the quarter. Springer was never headed and won easily by eight lengths, Tom Barlow second, Maj. Pickett third. Time, 1:50. The winner was not sold.

For the Robinson Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, half mile, the starters and pools were: Clark's Pair, Impromptu, and Retinue, $300; Wanda, $80; Ouise Bright, $70; Lady Craft, $65; Olathe, Lilly C. the field, Trosseau, Trophy, and Ouida, $100. The start was very poor, Trosseau getting three lengths in front, Retinue second, and Olathe third, followed by Ouise Bright, Impromptu, Ouida, Wanda, Trophy, Lady Craft, and Lilly C. These positions remained unchanged at the quarter, where the horses took closer order and made a run for home. Trosseau won by three-quarters of a length, Retinue second, Wanda and Impromptu a dead heat for the third place, followed by Olathe, Ouida, Trophy, Lilly C., Lady Craft, and Ouise Bright, in the order named. Time—0:51¼.

For the Phœnix Hotel Stakes, for 3-year-olds, mile and a quarter, the starters and pools were: Admiral, $310; Richard L., $144; the field—Neophyte and Voyager—$36. Richard L. went off in the lead, Neophyte second, Admiral third, Voyager fourth. Admiral took the lead before reaching the stand and was never afterward headed, winning under a pull by ten lengths, Richard L. second, eight lengths in front of Neophyte third. Time, 2:18.

For the purse of $300, handicap, all ages, mile and one-eighth, the starters and pools were: Bonnie Australian, $60; the field, Vanguard, Wave O' Light, Ida B., Josie Carter, Hickory Jim, and Saunter, $120. Saunter had the lead in the start, Hickory Jim second, Josie Carter third, followed by Vanguard, Wave O' Light, and Bonnie Australian, in the order named. Ida B. was left at the post. Hickory Jim took the lead at the stand and was never afterwards headed, winning by a length, Bonnie Australian second, Wave O' Light third. Time, 2:03.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE.

The Street Railway Company Has Something to Say.

A meeting was held last evening at the corner of Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, Hyde Park, which was largely attended by the property-owners on Cottage Grove avenue north of Fifty-fifth street. A proposition from the City Railway Company to make a thorough canvass and secure the signatures of all the property-owners interested was accepted, and a motion was carried urging all property-owners to sign. The Secretary of the meeting reported a protest from a large number of property-owners, aggregating many thousand feet, against the proposed Chicago & Lake Calumet Railroad. The meeting adjourned to meet at the Village Hall at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The proposition from the City Railway Company is, in brief: To construct from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-seventh street a double-track railway, the portion between Thirty-ninth street and Fifty-first street to be constructed with rails known as the "Johnson patent rail." From Fifty-first street to Sixty-seventh street the track to be constructed of "T" rails and the line to be operated by steam dummies as frequently as the public convenience shall require, the same to be determined by the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park, but shall not be less than every fifteen minutes during the summer months for the hours of public travel between Thirty-ninth street and Fifty-first street. Between Thirty-ninth street and a point 150 feet south of Oakwood boulevard the cars shall be operated by animal power until the extension of the cable system. The rate of speed between Thirty-ninth street and Sixty-seventh street shall be fifteen miles per hour, unless otherwise ordered. The rate of fare shall be five cents from Thirty-ninth street to Fifty-first street, and 10 cents from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-seventh street for single rides. Commutation tickets shall be issued at the rate of thirty rides for $1 between Thirty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, and at the rate of twenty rides for $1 from Thirty-ninth street to Sixty-seventh street. The company to have the right and be obliged by the terms of the ordinance to extend its cable system to Fifty-first street within five years from the passage of the ordinance.

WIND AS A MOTOR.

A Pneumatic Tube Nearly 100 Miles in Length.

The Canal Commissioners have granted the privilege to Mr. J. W. Beach, of this city, to lay a pneumatic tube along the line of the Illinois & Michigan Canal from Chicago to La Salle. The invention was patented by Mr. Beach in November, 1882, and he made arrangements with a railroad company to put it in operation along the line of its tracks, but for some reason this right was afterwards denied.

The enterprise which Mr. Beach proposes to incorporate will be known as the Pneumatic Transportation Company, which will be composed, he says, of substantial capitalists. It is the intention to transport not only packages and letters but also grain. Mr. Beach is very sanguine as to the success of his project, and says that eventually he will extend his lines to St. Louis by way of Peoria and Springfield. The tube between here and La Salle will be ninety-nine miles in length and seventeen inches in diameter. The motor will be compressed air, and the inventor claims that a speed of ten miles a minute can be attained. Both points from which the material is sent are to be provided with a device which will force the air into the tube at a pressure of 100 pounds or more to the square inch, and at either end will be attached a receiver, a little distance from which a break will be arranged in the pipe, so as to break the force of the article when received. Provisions are made for receiving the matter at intermediate points by disjointing the tubes, both ends being inclosed in an air-tight receiver. Regular time-tables will be arranged, and at the start but one tube will be in operation. Mr. Beach proposes to organize his company as soon as possible and begin operations.

He has received a letter from Westminster, Eng., which states that a similar tube between the House of Commons and the Central Telegraph office—a distance of two miles—has been in successful operation for some time.

TRADE AND LABOR.

The Blast-Furnace Assembly.

A secret meeting of the Blast-Furnace Assembly was held last night at No. 2901 Archer avenue. It was stated that the Union Steel Company would start two of its furnaces in the course of a week, thus giving employment to about 200 men. At the same time it was charged that the company did not intend to take back all the old hands who went out when the furnaces closed down in January, 1883, but was making efforts to secure non-union men. The assembly had also learned that it was the intention to reduce wages 45 cents per day, the price when the furnace closed being $2.25. Both proposed actions were denounced, and it was asserted that when the Council gave the company permission to lay a track on Ashland avenue it was understood that the latter would give the preference to the old hands when the mills were reopened. No definit action was taken, and another meeting will be held Monday evening.

The Union Bricklayers.

The union bricklayers held their regular weekly meeting last night. They decided to help the carpenters in their proposed strike in every reasonable manner, but agreed not to refuse work upon buildings where non-union carpenters were employed where they (the bricklayers) were receiving all they demanded from their employers. They also passed a resolution forbidding bricklayers to work for contractors using stone that had been cut by convicts or non-unionists. This resolution was aimed more directly at the contracting firms of Dunphy & Wakeman and O'Brien & McDermott. Philip Wakeman was especially condemned for using such stone, for the reason that before becoming a contractor he was President of the Bricklayers' Union.

MANY PEOPLE INJURED.

A Base-Ball Grand Stand Gives Way —List of the Seriously Wounded.

CHILLICOTHE, O., May 9.—During a game of base-ball between the Chillicothe and Portsmouth clubs, this afternoon, the grand stand, containing 200 people, fell, injuring about twenty people. The most severely injured are: Jerry O'Kee, internal injuries, in a critical condition; Dr. Joseph Hanley, serious spinal injury; Joseph McGuire, seriously hurt in the head; John Higbee, leg broken; Clifford Douglass, Burt Mitchell, Charles Ald, James C. Quinn, James Roberts, Master Keller, Albert Wall, the last three from Portsmouth, received cuts and bruises. The ladies escaped injury.

THE CITIZENS' LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee of the Citizens' League held their monthly meeting last night. The agent's report showed that during the last month seventy-five saloonkeepers had been prosecuted for selling liquor to minors and drunkards. Of this number thirty-one were fined by Justices, thirty-one were held to the Criminal Court, eighteen cases were continued, and seventeen non-suits were taken. The committee were surprised at the conduct of several so-called respectable saloonkeepers, members of the Saloonkeepers' Association, who promised to assist the league in prosecuting saloonkeepers who sold liquor to minors, but afterwards pledged themselves to defend a saloonkeeper named Van Buren, whom the agent of the league had arrested for that same offense. This circumstance led the committee to consider means for more effectually watching the saloonkeepers, and they decided to push on their work of prosecuting disreputable rum-sellers with increased vigor. The committee commended Mayor Harrison for having revoked or refused to reissue licenses to several keepers of disreputable haunts on State street and Third avenue.

THE FAR WEST.

Placer-Mining Around Eagle City—Another Perjurer in the Hill-Sharon "Divorce Case."

Assignment in Arizona, with Heavy Liabilities—The Utah Law Concerning the Execution of Murderers.

THE NEW GOLD-FIELDS.

FABULOUS REPORTS.

BELKNAP, Mont., May 9.—[Special.]—The telegraph line between Eagle City and Belknap is completed, and the first message was sent over the wires today between these points stating that there was about $7,000 being taken out of the different placer claims on the creeks and adjoining gulches each day. Freight is coming here by the car-load, and is being carried over the Belknap trail by pack mules at eight cents per pound. There are about 100 mules making the trip daily and carrying from 100 to 200 pounds of freight each. The trail is only passable for foot passengers and pack-trains, but men are at work making the road in fit condition for vehicles.

CALIFORNIA.

THE HILL-SHARON CASE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 9.—The Hill-Sharon divorce case has entered on a period of surprising revelations. Mrs. Martha Wilson testified yesterday to having given false evidence on behalf of the plaintiff, and Harry L. Wells, who testified for the plaintiff that he heard Sharon introduce Miss Hill to Mr. True [since deceased], of Santa Cruz, as his wife, confessed today that the story was a fabrication and that nothing of the kind ever occurred. In making his confession the witness burst into tears, and said: "True told me there was $250,000 in the affair, and that I was to have $100,000."

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE SUICIDE.

Dr. F. Gardner, a young man lately married, living in San Pablo, Cal., took thirty grains of morphine last night. His wife swallowed a dozen grains of digitalis. The wife was saved, but the husband died. Domestic infelicity was the cause.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENT.

HEAVY ASSIGNMENT IN ARIZONA.

TUCSON, Ari. T., May 9.—[Special.]—Hudson & Co., bankers of Tucson and Tombstone, made an assignment today to T. L. Stiles for the benefit of creditors. Their liabilities are stated to be $300,000. The immediate cause was heavy drafts on the Tombstone house. The cashier says they will pay 50 cents in a few days. They They have real-estate mortgages aggregating $60,000. James H. Toole and Charles Hudson, the members of the firm, have assigned their private property for the same purpose.

The failure is attributed to depression in business and the stoppage of the mines at Tombstone. The assets are about $360,000. If the mortgages can be realized on there will be a surplus of assets.

FRED HOPT.

A MURDERER'S CHOICE OF DEATH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, May 9.—Fred Hopt, alias Welcome, has been three times tried and convicted of murder and sentenced to be executed June 13. The Utah statute permits persons sentenced to be executed to choose hanging or shooting. Hopt chose shooting. His attorneys gave notice of an appeal. Should a stay of execution be ordered there will be danger of lynching. The murder was committed four years ago. The case has cost the Territory $15,000.

THE NEW YORK CRASH.

A Flurry in Erie Stocks—The Road's Losses by the Suspensions—Views and Opinions.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—The condition of the Erie Railway's affairs was one of the disquieting circumstances connected with the recent failures. A special committee of the Executive Committee of the company was appointed, it was asserted, to examine the accounts of the officers of the road. The deposit, also, at the Marine National Bank was asserted to be so large as to temporarily cripple the company. Mr. W. C. Smith said that the firm of Grant & Ward had operated in a small way for one of the Erie's officers, but that the ventures had been profitable and the transactions had been closed a year ago. One definit story which gained currency concerning the Erie was that it had been trying to negotiate a loan for $2,000,000 through Grant & Ward and the Marine Bank, and another was that it was now endeavoring to obtain $5,000,000 through a well-known banking firm, with a view to tiding them over the embarrassments caused by the failures. The stock market speedily showed the effects of these statements. At the opening there was a pressure to sell the Erie securities. The chief feature was as to the second-mortgage bonds, which opened at 75½ and quickly sold up to 76. At this price block after block was thrown on the market. The price, under the offerings, rapidly fell to 71½. From this there was a slight rally; but when the announcement was made that at a meeting of the Directors it was resolved to pass the next coupons there was a general scramble to get out, and before the close the bonds were sold at 67¼. The preferred stock closed last night at 45⅛ and opened this morning at 40, quickly dropping under moderate sales to 35½. The sales of the common were very large, including large blocks from foreign investors. The lowest price reached was 13¾, from 16⅜ yesterday, rallying to 14½ at the close.

President Jewett said this evening in his Madison avenue house: "There is not a word of truth in all the rumors concerning Erie that have been spread on the street. The company is not affected directly by the suspension of either the Marine Bank or Grant & Ward's failure. It has no securities hypothecated with either, so that neither could have rehypothecated any of its property. It is affected indirectly, however, through the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad Company, in which it has a large interest, by the failure of Grant & Ward. The Chicago & Atlantic had its issue of second-mortgage bonds on deposit with that firm. They were not hypothecated, but were deposited under a definit contract with the firm for their sale at a fixed price, and the amount of the sales was to be rendered to the company at a specified time. Instead of selling them Grant & Ward hypothecated to raise money for their own purposes. The President has been authorized by the Erie Directors to appoint a committee to inquire into the circumstances of the hypothecations to ascertain where and for how much the bonds are held, and to determine what means shall be taken to release them—among other things to decide whether the debt incurred by Grant & Ward on their security shall be paid for their release."

"How about the rumors reflecting on the integrity of an officer of the Erie Company? One of them is that a committee of Directors is investigating the Treasurer's accounts."

"There is absolutely no truth in them. A great injustice has been done Mr. Spencer by them. No such committee of investigation has been appointed or suggested. Nor is the rumor true that the Directors have decided to pass a dividend on the second-mortgage bonds. As I said before, the rumors are all false, and the only matter about which Erie Directors are exercised is how to get the Chicago & Atlantic bonds hypothecated by Grant & Ward."

Gen. S. L. M. Barlow said: "There is only this as a basis for the story that the Erie Company pledged securities with the Marine Bank, and that they were rehypothecated by that institution. It is that Monday afternoon Grant & Ward, who had then practically failed, turned over a lot of Erie securities, those of the Chicago & Atlantic Company, to the Marine Bank as collateral for checks drawn by them on it. As to the story about Treasurer Spencer, there is no truth in it. I went to see Mr. Jewett this evening, and he assured me positively that the story is untrue, and that no doubt respecting Mr. Spencer is entertained."

Bird W. Spencer, Treasurer of the Erie Company, said this evening when he left the office of the Erie Road that he knew of no depreciation in the value of second-mortgage bonds. The information had not reached him at least. If there was any falling-off it was simply a Wall street matter and had no substantial basis, because the value of the property was unaffected. Any decline was not due, to his mind, to the fact that the road had a balance of moneys in its favor at the Marine National Bank. Spencer added: "President Jewett has made his official statement that less than $100,000 of the company's money is in the hands of the bank, and he declares he has no fears of the safety of the funds. No unfavorable effect is to be anticipated from any possibility that the June interest on the second-mortgage bonds is not to be paid. No meeting of the Directors regarding the passing the June interest has been held, and none will be held for that purpose. As sure as the world goes around and the sun rises, June 1 this interest on the bonds will be paid."

NEW YORK, May 9.—"The failure of the Marine Bank will be as complete as ever you saw," said Cornelius Morrison, of the firm of Wait, Creighton & Morrison, No. 87 Wall street, who has been a depositor in the Marine Bank for over twenty years. "Fish owned five-eighths of all the stock in the Marine Bank, and owned, of course, by that the Board of Directors. Fish & Ward had been into the wildest of wild-cat schemes. One thing they were about to go into when this crash came was to purchase the old Produce Exchange Building. I know of forty persons sent there by us and who will lose all they have in the world, or nearly all. Our neighbor, John Wood, who has $35,000 deposited there, the savings of a lifetime, loses all. I know a young business-man just starting in who loses $5,000 deposited Saturday, and he will have to give up the business. In my opinion, about all there will be left when we know it all will be the safe and furniture. Fish moved away from the bank over two weeks ago, and went into apartments at Mystic Flats. He knew the crash was coming and so did Ward."

Many hard things are said of Fish. A depositor, whose place of business is within sight of the bank, said to a reporter that much comment had been caused by the fact that Fish had such a large number of visitors in his private rooms over the bank, especially in view of the character of many of them. "I have," said he, "seen six or seven persons such as I speak of go to his rooms in one day."

Sympathy is felt for Gen. Grant, who has transferred his property to William H. Vanderbilt to protect him on the worthless check of $150,000 accepted by him in return for his own. The General's transfer includes two houses in Washington, a house in Philadelphia, and a farm of considerable size in the suburbs of St. Louis. Mrs. Grant is also said to have transferred her property to Vanderbilt. It includes a cottage at Long Branch and her house, No. 3 East Sixty-sixth street.

Instances multiply of the deception practiced in the name of the firm to carry on wild schemes. Mr. Chappe's deposit of securities to the amount of at least $500,000 was secured from him within a recent date, Ward depicting the great prosperity of the firm. J. H. Work, Secretary of the Mexican Southern Railroad and a nephew of Frank Work, a Wall-street operator, is said on good authority to be the creditor of Grant & Ward to the extent of $1,000,000, and his friends are also victimized to the extent of about $1,000,000. It is asserted by Gen. Grant's friends that he supposed up to the time of the collapse he had to his credit in the firm profits of $2,400,000. Ward lived in a style that would require a larger income than $36,000 a year. A person who ought to know said Fish insisted on receiving his "profits" and drew out of the firm $500,000 in 1883, and $300,000 this year.

A meeting of the committee appointed by the Clearing-House Association to report such amendments to the constitution and by-laws as will prevent the recurrence of the case of the Marine and First National Banks was held today. The committee consists of Frederick D. Tappen, Chairman, Jacob D. Vermilye, George S. Coe, G. G. Williams, and James D. Woodward. President George F. Barker, of the First National Bank, appeared with counsel. He protested against the First National Bank being held responsible for the $275,000 of worthless checks drawn on it by Grant & Ward which came through the Marine Bank. Ferdinand Ward had only $1,200 to his credit in the bank. It was argued that this course placed the First National Bank at a great disadvantage. In fact, if this thing were allowed any bank would be at the mercy of any one of its depositors, no matter how small his deposit, who could get another bank to accept his checks for a large amount, and thus send them through the clearing-house. The only proper way, it was argued, was to assess the amount drawn by Grant & Ward on the First National pro rata on all the banks in the Clearing-House Association. All the members of the committee gave their views on what was necessary to be done to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of a case like that from which the First National had suffered. Requiring all checks above a certain sum to be certified was suggested as one of the means to lessen the risk. So much of the business of the city and the country, and especially Wall street, is done on credit that it was thought advisable to move slowly in the matter.

The individual case of the First National Bank against the Marine Bank it was decided would have to be disposed of by the Clearing-House Association. The matter will be discussed at length there. The committee will meet again Monday, nothing definit having been determined on.

CONFLAGRATIONS.

Residences Destroyed.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 9.—[Special.]—Fire destroyed the brick residence of Mr. Charles Graeton, on First street, this evening. Loss, $2,500; insured for $2,000. The fire originated from a defective flue.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The two-story brick residence of Joseph Yoch, one of the heaviest coal operators in this county, situated near the suburbs of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to about $3,500, partially covered by insurance.

Ice-House Burned.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 9.—An immense ice-house belonging to Leonard Bros., filled with ice, burned this morning. The building was a total wreck. Loss, $4,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ITEMS FROM NEW YORK CITY.

The passenger department of the Joint Executive Committee today renewed the discussion of the new passenger contract. The principal subject was the basis upon which differential fares should be adjusted. Commissioner Pierson stated that he had good reason to believe an agreement will be framed soon.

The New York Free-Trade Club met and adopted resolutions condemning the action of Congress in defeating the Morrison bill and urging the passage of some measure which would bring about a reduction of the tariff.

At the sale of the Dousman (St. Louis) collection of paintings generally good prices were obtained.

Charles E. Miller, editor-in-chief, and John C. Reid, managing-editor of the *Times*, dined last evening with President Arthur. The President later visited Wallack's Theatre. "She Stoops to Conquer" was played.

The business failures for the last seven days, reported by R. G. Dun & Co., were: United States, 158; Canada, 33.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS.

The cells, corridors, and every available place of confinement at the various police stations were thronged all night with representatives of both sexes of that class who derive an existence from shadowy processes. The pleasant evening brought out the "street-walkers" in such numbers that several officers in citizens' dress were detailed to arrest all such, and they did good work. Later they scoured the Lake-Front and obscure hallways and doorways, from which were taken all persons found sleeping, and they were plentiful.

Seventeen young men who were playing ball on the Lake-Front were arrested for violating the park ordinance and locked up at the armory. They will appear before Justice Foote.

SUICIDE AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—Daniel G. Tucker, who has been a Deputy United States Marshal here for over twenty-five years, suicided by hanging himself to the door of his bedroom at the residence of his son on Charles street this afternoon. He was over 78 years of age, and was very widely known in this part of the State. The cause of his suicide was doubtless ill-health, as he has been a great sufferer from asthma for many years.

CRICKET MATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—One thousand persons witnessed the "All New York against the Gentlemen of Philadelphia" cricket match. The Philadelphia team will soon start for England. The New-Yorkers made 49 runs in the first inning and 48 in the second; total, 97. The Philadelphias scored 63 in the first inning, and in the second inning 35 with two wickets down—thus winning the game.

A BROKEN AXLE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., May 9.—The through freight-train to New York on the Lehigh Valley Railway was thrown from the track at Frazer's Crossing, near White Haven, this evening, by the breaking of an axle on a grain-car, and the engine and nine cars completely wrecked. No person was hurt.

A TREASURER RETURNS.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—Eugene J. Woodward, the missing Treasurer of the Philadelphia Presbytery and the General Assembly of the church, who disappeared a few days ago, has returned. His mind appears to be wandering. It is stated that no loss will be sustained by the church.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The World in Its Amusing Aspects—Comical Sayings and Doings.

Brer Shinbones' Mining-Stock.

New York *Times*: "Whar is dis hyar mine?" sez I.

"Right hyar on dis hyar map," sez he, pullin' out a big roll o' papah an' showin' it ter me.

"Now," sez he ter me, sez he, "we am a-gwine ter place dis stock onter de mahket at 33 cents a share. But, as yo' am a fren' o' my fren' hyar, I'll let yo' hab all yo' can take at 30 cents."

Wall, I 'lowed dat he war mighty kind; an' he 'quested me not to menshin it. I tole him I nebber guv anything away. I tought I'd better not put de whole treasury inter dat one stawk, so I tuk a hundid shares, makin' $10. Bless yo' haht! dat berry afternoon de stawk went up ter 37 cents. I went ter my fren', an' sez I, "Don't yo' tink I bettah sell out?"

"No, no, Shinbones," sez he ter me, "hole on; it's a goin' highah."

Shuah 'nuff, de nex' day it war up ter 45 cents, an' people war a buyin' of it like mad. I wanted to sell out agin, but dey sez hole on an I kotched a fresh holt and friz right on to it. Nex' day 'twas up ter 33 cents, an' I wanted ter sell out agin, but dey say "Hole on; yo' git a dollah a share." Wal, de nex' day I went ober ter de Minin' Exchange an' dar I seed a man wot I knowed, an' he says ter me, "Luk at dat blackboahd dar." I looked and read onter it dat dar war an assessment of $1 per share onter my stawk. I went right down ter my fren's orfis, an' sez I ter he, sez I:

"I want my hundred dollahs."

"Wot yo' talkin' 'bout?" sez he.

"Assessment—dollah a share," sez I, kinder.

"Luk hyar," sez he, "assessments is wot yo' pay us."

"Wot! Pay yo'? Wot fur?"

"Ter forrard dewelopment wuk on de mine. Dar's only a little hole in de groun' dar now, an' we want ter make it biggah so's we kin git out de gold."

"But I hain't got no hundred dollahs," sez I ter he, sez I; "how's I gwine ter pay yo'?"

"Wal, onder dose sahcumstances, as yo' owe us $90, we'll take back de stawk an' call it square."

"Yes, sah," sez I, handin' him de stawk, "I'se mighty glad ter get rid of it, "but whar does I come in?"

"Yo' don't come in 't all; yo' go out."

"Go out?"

"Yes, sah, right out'n dat doah;" an' he tuk me by the shouldah an' gimme de pertest bounce.

The Plumber's Resolve.

Somerville *Journal*: When the plumber returned from church he was in an unusually thoughtful mood, and the gloomy shadow on his face was in deep contrast to the corruscating brilliancy of the diamond that flashed and glowed upon the ruffled bosom of his shirt.

"What is the matter with you, my dear?" asked his wife, as she fluttered a jewel-crusted fan in whose handle was set a ruby that once belonged to the Begum of Jubbalpore, and which glowed like a piece of red-hot charcoal in a washtub mender's brazier.

"I think I will go out of the plumbing business," he replied, as his fingers nervously toyed with the string of pearls that formed his watch chain.

"Go out of the plumbing business!" she exclaimed, starting back and overturning a costly vase which had been exhumed from the ruins of Troy, and which fell upon the crimson velvet carpet with a crash.

"What have you done!" he cried.

"It's nothing," she replied, composedly, "a mere bauble for which I gave the trifling sum of $10,000 out of my last month's pin-money. But tell me, why are you going out of the plumbing business?"

"Well, I learned at church today that it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the Kingdom of Heaven."

"But you will still be rich if you give up the business. You have already accumulated great wealth."

"I will get rid of it at once."

"What will you do—give it away?"

"No, I will start a comic paper."

"Looking for a Bank."

Detroit *Free Press*: Yesterday afternoon an officer patrolling Griswold street observed a stranger closely scanning the various buildings, as if measuring their dimensions with his eye, and finally inquired if he was looking for any particular number.

"I'm alooking for a bank," was the reply.

"Well, there's half a dozen on the street."

"Yes, I see, but I ain't quite satisfied. I've turned over a new leaf, and I am going to start a bank account. Here's $2 I'm going to put in as a nest-egg."

"Well, I guess it will be safe with any of them."

"Mebbe so, but I'm kinder mixed. If I bank with a four-story building like enough a cyclone will come along and shave off about two stories. If I bank with any of the two-story fellows mebbe they'll rent the upper floor to somebody who'll dig down into the vaults and gobble my cash."

The officer left him in a state of doubt, but two hours later found him in the alley in rear of the post-office happy drunk.

"Have you got over your doubt?" asked the blue-coat, as he kindly collared him.

"Whas you mean?"

"Why, about the banks."

"Yes, sur—yez, sur, 'stead of taking a four or two s-story bank I split difference and left all money in three-story s-saloon! What? Turned over a new leaf and going to start a bank myself!"

Took Things Easy.

San Francisco *Exchange*: "Is it possible?" exclaimed the new chaplain to the worst thief in the penitentiary. "Are you 52 years old? My unfortunate friend, you don't look 30!"

"No," replied the thief, humbly. "I don't show my age, but that is because I take things so easy."

And the good chaplain told him that was right; that care and worry made men old faster than hard work.

Why He Was Afraid.

Kentucky State Journal: "Johnny, go up to bed now. It's after 9 o'clock."

"O pshaw! You come along, mother, and hold the light; I'm afeard."

"Why, child, what are you afraid of? You went up to bed many a time without a light."

"But it wasn't when I had chapped lips, like I now got, and can't whistle any; I could whistle then."

AN IMPORTANT CONTRACT.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 9.—Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Erastus Wiman, of New York, have concluded an important contract with the Dominion Government for the completion of a section of 360 miles of the Montreal European Short-Line Railroad. Various subsidies were granted in the last and previous sessions by Parliament to this undertaking, which grouped together amount to $20,000 a mile for the miles to be constructed, including the immediate transfer to this company of eighty miles of completed road.

ALD. LYKE.

Ald. Lyke, of the Thirteenth Ward, received a number of friends last evening at his residence on Fulton street, the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage. The evening was pleasantly spent in songs, social conversation, and an enjoyable time was experienced. Among the presents was a handsome silver tea set from the members of the Hesperian Lodge, and a miniature silver dog muzzle, which was presented in appreciation of the Alderman's untiring efforts to secure the passage of the dog ordinance.

READING RECEIVERS TO BE DISCHARGED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—The Receivers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company have been notified that they will be formally discharged Saturday by the United States Circuit Court. They were discharged about a year ago provisionally upon the payment of the Receiver's certificates and settlement of all suits against them. This has been accomplished and the legal severance of their connection with the company will now be made by the court.

A MANITOBAN SENSATION.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 9.—[Special.]—A profound sensation was caused in legal circles here today by the discovery that a clause had been smuggled into the act amending the Administration of Justice act, passed during the last session of the Legislature, and directly affecting an important case which is sub judice. A prominent barrister is accused of the deed, being assisted by a member of the Legislature.

RAILROADS.

Efforts in Progress to R[...] the Transcontinental A[...]tion on a Money Ba[...]

The Joint Western Classific[...]mittee's Reduction of R[...] tween Chicago and St. L[...]

The Union Pacific Directors Pass the July Dividend—[...] Cause.

Trying to Transform the [...]tinental Association into [...] Pool.

The Transcontinental Associati[on ...] session in St. Louis, considering [...]bility of reorganizing the associ[ation ...] up to the present was working u[...] agreement, into a money pool. [...] *Globe-Democrat* gives the followi[ng ...] what has been accomplished by [...] thus far:

When the Transcontinental As[sociation ...] first organized it was with the u[...] that it should ultimately be mad[e ...] it is extremely probable that the p[...]ing will, before its adjournment, [...]derstanding carried out. The sp[ecial commit]tee appointed Tuesday and refer[...] day was empowered to arrange al[...]naries for the establishment of [...] pool on California business, and w[...] all day yesterday discussing the [...] formulating a plan for the reor[ganization of] the association on the propos[ed ...] The regular association did not m[eet ...] in the afternoon, when finding t[...] was not prepared to report an[...] was taken until this morning [...] nothing having been done.

A member of the committee [...] general outline of the pool had [...] drafted, and that about the only [...]portance yet to be decided was th[e ...] percentages. It is probable that [...] a lively contest over this matter, [...] naturally wants the lion's share[...] Manager of one of the lines [...] that on account of the squabble [...]centages he did not think the [...] succeed, but others are more h[...] also reported that two of the lin[es ...] to the pool plan and that the [...] consequence will present two c[...]ports to the General Managers. [...] lines is said to be the Northern [...] is willing to remain in a traffic ag[reement ...] objects to a pool because it is un[...] determine what proportion of [...] traffic it can handle. The roads [...] the pool propose to obviate th[e ...] trouble by leaving the Northern [...] the new arrangement for the pre[...] a stated sum to maintain the rat[...] by the pool.

An important development o[...] proceedings was the announ[cement of the] Texas & Pacific and Union Pac[ific of] their willingness to continue in t[...]nental should it be made into a p[...]son for this change of base on th[...] lines is that as a pool the Tr[...] must necessarily terminate on al[...] Missouri River, as its extension t[o] St. Louis would make it too cu[...]dle. The entrance of the St. L[...] Francisco and the recognition of [...] roads would therefore be inimi[cal ...] will be seen, does away at once w[...] cause of discord which has hith[erto ...] the association, and gives the [...] Commissioner Ristine and those [...] the California agreement has [...]stantial backing. General Traffi[c ...] participated for a time in yester[day's ...]tions, and will formally represe[nt ...] Pacific during the remainder of t[...]

Important Action by the J[oint West]ern Classification Com[mittee.]

A committee of jobbers and s[hippers ...] Mississippi and Missouri River to[...] before the meeting of the Joint W[estern Classi]fication Committee held in St. Lo[uis ...] and presented the following resol[ution ...] by those jobbers and shippers at [...] Tuesday:

WHEREAS, It is understood that a [...] before the Joint Western Classifica[tion ...] to abolish the present car-load ra[tes; ...] therefore,

Resolved, By the shippers, wholes[alers] and manufacturers of the Missouri R[iver ...] convention this day assembled, that we [earnest]ly protest against the said proposed [...]ing detrimental to the interests al[...] roads interested and this body, who [are their prin]cipal patrons.

An animated discussion follow[ed ...] found that the wholesale merc[hants of St.] Louis and Chicago had combined [...] that there should be an entire ab[olition of] car-load rates on freights. The [...] St. Louis and Chicago scheme co[...] it was a purely business action w[...] in great benefit both to [...] and the merchants of the [...] The jobbers, on the other h[and ...] that the railroads could not affo[rd ...] action which would discrimin[ate ...] large and so powerful a class of [...] as was represented by them. Th[...] that a man who bought a roun[d ...] was entitled to a lower figur[e ...] than one who bought only a sin[gle ...] jobber who receives his merch[andise ...] car-load should have the benefit [...] than the retailer who received [...] barrel.

The Classification Committee to[ok up] the matter, but it appeared that [...] the roads were opposed to any [...]lition of car-load rates. The sp[ecial committee] appointed to harmonize the con[flicting interests of] east and west of the M[ississippi] settled the matter in a [...] satisfactory to Chicago. T[he committee] decided to recommend to redu[ce rates] between Chicago and St. Lou[is and Missouri] River points on Class A from [...] cents, and on Class B from [...] cents. All the members of [...] agreed to this proposition.

The Union Pacific Direct[ors] Pass the July Divi[dend.]

The announcement made yeste[rday] that the Union Pacific had dec[lared no] July dividend, although not [...]pected, created considerable [...] mainly because the action w[as taken] two months ahead of tim[e, the dividend] not becoming due until July. [...] that the earnings of the road h[ave fallen] off during the last few months, [...] of the company frequently sta[ted that there] was enough surplus on hand to [pay] two dividends, and that earning[s were] getting larger, with prospect[s of good] business during the summer. [...] that the action was taken so e[arly for the pur]pose of striking a blow against [...] have depressed the stock dur[ing the last few] weeks about one-half on all s[...] and who have done as [...] to the road as could well [...] spicuous among these [...] President Sidney Dillon, of the [...] and his friend Jay Gould, a Dire[ctor ...] Those two magnates have u[...] means to depress the stock and [...] of their holdings with the e[...] of buying it back again w[...] enough, and also to scare enou[gh] stockholders into selling th[...] Gould and Vanderbilt might g[et] thus wrest the property fr[om ...] people who now control [...] have long been dissatisfied w[ith the] management of the com[pany ...] Gould and Dillon evidently [...] that the dividend should [...] contrary it is the opinion tha[t ...] boom the stock as soon as th[...] their ends by the announcemen[t ...] dend had been declared. B[...] early to pass the July divi[dend ...] Directors evidently meant t[...] plans and prevent him fro[m ...] the stock any further.

By keeping the money which [...] to be paid out for the July div[idend the Union] Pacific will be in better conditi[on ...] the money for needed improve[ments ...] general opinion here that [...] earn sufficient during the [...] pay the following divide[nd ...] usually earning most of its m[oney in the] last half of the year. In about [...] the Oregon Short Line will [...] Huntington with the Oregon [Navi]gation Company, when the U[nion Pacific will] get back much of the Oregon, [Washington Ter]ritory, and British Columbia [business which] it had lost since the o[pening of the] Northern Pacific and which ha[s ...] the earnings of this road and [...] reduced the earnings of the U[nion Pacific ...] management of the road will [...] directed by the Boston people a[nd ...] ager S. H. H. Clarke, one of th[e ...] managers of the country, has [...]

RAILROADS.

Efforts in Progress to Reorganize the Transcontinental Association on a Money Basis.

The Joint Western Classification Committee's Reduction of Rates Between Chicago and St. Louis.

The Union Pacific Directors Decide to Pass the July Dividend—The Cause.

Trying to Transform the Transcontinental Association into a Money Pool.

The Transcontinental Association is still in session in St. Louis, considering the advisability of reorganizing the association, which up to the present was working under a traffic agreement, into a money pool. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* gives the following account of what has been accomplished by the meeting thus far:

When the Transcontinental Association was first organized it was with the understanding that it should ultimately be made a pool, and it is extremely probable that the present meeting will, before its adjournment, see this understanding carried out. The special committee appointed Tuesday and referred to yesterday was empowered to arrange all the preliminaries for the establishment of a permanent pool on California business, and was in session all day yesterday discussing the situation and formulating a plan for the reorganization of the association on the proposed new basis. The regular association did not meet until late in the afternoon, when finding the committee was not prepared to report an adjournment was taken until this morning at 10 o'clock, nothing having been done.

A member of the committee said that the general outline of the pool had already been drafted, and that about the only matter of importance yet to be decided was the question of percentages. It is probable that there will be a lively contest over this matter, as each road naturally wants the lion's share. A Traffic Manager of one of the lines interested said that on account of the squabble over the percentages he did not think the scheme would succeed, but others are more hopeful. It is also reported that two of the lines are opposed to the pool plan and that the committee in consequence will present two conflicting reports to the General Managers. One of these lines is said to be the Northern Pacific, which is willing to remain in a traffic agreement, but objects to a pool because it is unable as yet to determine what proportion of the California traffic it can handle. The roads favorable to the pool propose to obviate this particular trouble by leaving the Northern Pacific out of the new arrangement for the present, paying it a stated sum to maintain the rates established by the pool.

An important development of yesterday's proceedings was the announcement of the Texas & Pacific and Union Pacific Roads of their willingness to continue in the Transcontinental should it be made into a pool. The reason for this change of base on the part of these lines is that as a pool the Transcontinental must necessarily terminate on all lines at the Missouri River, as its extension to Chicago and St. Louis would make it too cumbrous to handle. The entrance of the St. Louis & San Francisco and the recognition of the tripartite roads would therefore be immaterial. This, it will be seen, does away at once with the great cause of discord which has hitherto troubled the association, and gives the confidence of Commissioner Ristine and those who believe the California agreement has a future a substantial backing. General Traffic Manager Olds participated for a time in yesterday's deliberations, and will formally represent the Texas & Pacific during the remainder of the meeting.

Important Action by the Joint Western Classification Committee.

A committee of jobbers and shippers of the Mississippi and Missouri River towns appeared before the meeting of the Joint Western Classification Committee held in St. Louis Thursday and presented the following resolution adopted by those jobbers and shippers at a meeting held Tuesday:

WHEREAS, It is understood that a petition is now before the Joint Western Classification Committee to abolish the present car-load rates on freight; therefore,

Resolved, By the shippers, wholesale merchants, and manufacturers of the Missouri River Valley in convention this day assembled, that we most earnestly protest against the said proposed changes as being detrimental to the interests alike of the railroads interested and this body, who are their principal patrons.

An animated discussion followed, and it was found that the wholesale merchants of St. Louis and Chicago had combined in a request that there should be an entire abolition of the car-load rates on freights. The friends of the St. Louis and Chicago scheme contended that it was a purely business action which resulted in a great benefit both to the railroads and the merchants of the two cities. The jobbers, on the other hand, claimed that the railroads could not afford to take any action which would discriminate against so large and so powerful a class of business-men as was represented by them. They also claimed that a man who bought a round lot of goods was entitled to a lower figure in proportion than one who bought only a single article; so a jobber who receives his merchandise by the car-load should have the benefit of a lower rate than the retailer who received it by the box or barrel.

The Classification Committee took no action on the matter, but it appeared that a majority of the roads were opposed to any wholesale abolition of car-load rates. The special committee appointed to harmonize the conflicting classes east and west of the Missouri River settled the matter in a manner highly satisfactory to Chicago. The committee decided to recommend to reduce differences between Chicago and St. Louis to Missouri River points on Class A from 12½ cents to 7½ cents, and on Class B from 10 cents to 7½ cents. All the members of the committee agreed to this proposition.

The Union Pacific Directors Decide to Pass the July Dividend.

The announcement made yesterday afternoon that the Union Pacific had decided to pass the July dividend, although not entirely unexpected, created considerable surprise, principally because the action was taken about two months ahead of time, the dividend not becoming due until July. While it is true that the earnings of the road had greatly fallen off during the last few months, yet the officers of the company frequently stated that there was enough surplus on hand to meet the next two dividends, and that earnings were gradually getting larger, with prospects of a heavy business during the summer. It is the opinion that the action was taken so early for the purpose of striking a blow against the parties who have depressed the stock during the last four weeks about one-half on all sorts of rumors, and who have done as much injury to the road as could well be done. Conspicuous among these parties were President Sidney Dillon, of the Union Pacific, and his friend Jay Gould, a Director in the road. Those two magnates have used all possible means to depress the stock and unloaded much of their holdings with the evident intention of buying it back again when it got low enough, and also to scare enough of the Boston stockholders into selling their stock, that Gould and Vanderbilt might gobble it up, and thus wrest the property from the Boston people who now control it, and who have long been dissatisfied with Mr. Dillon's management of the company's affairs. Gould and Dillon evidently had no desire that the dividend should be passed on the contrary it is the opinion that they meant to boom the stock as soon as they had obtained their ends by the announcement that the dividend had been declared. By deciding thus early to pass the July dividend the Boston Directors evidently meant to spoil Gould's plans and prevent him from manipulating the stock any further.

By keeping the money which would have had to be paid out for the July dividend the Union Pacific will be in better condition, as it can use the money for needed improvements. It is the general opinion here that the road will earn sufficient during the summer to pay the following dividend, the road usually earning most of its money during the last half of the year. In about two months also the Oregon Short Line will be connected at Huntington with the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, when the Union Pacific will get back much of the Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia business, which it had lost since the opening of the Northern Pacific and which has helped to swell the earnings of this road and correspondingly reduced the earnings of the Union Pacific. The management of the road will hereafter be conducted by the Boston people and, General-Manager S. H. H. Clarke, one of the ablest railroad managers of the country, has been made Vice-President and given full power under the directions of the Executive Committee, which will be aided by Mr. S. R. Calloway, at present General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, and who has the reputation of being one of the ablest executive men in the West.

The Railroad Commissioners Considering Charges of Discrimination Made Against the Illinois Central.

S. M. Moore, of Kankakee, preferred charges against the Illinois Central Railroad of unjust discrimination in fourth-class rates between Mattoon and Kankakee on shipments from Chicago. The Railroad and Warehouse Commission met at Mattoon Thursday, the whole board being present, and also President Clarke and Traffic-Manager Tucker, of the Illinois Central. The agent's books were examined, and the officials freely acknowledged that they had made what Mr. Moore charged, a 10-cent rate to Mattoon, 172 miles from Chicago, while charging a 16-cent rate to Kankakee, but fifty-six miles from Chicago. A meeting was held at Kankakee in the evening and the testimony of the agents taken, the 16-cent rate there being fully established and freely acknowledged by the officials.

Arguments were then made by Judge Moore as complainant, and Senator Clark, of Mattoon, for the railroad company. The justification of the railroad company was that from Jan. 22 to March 22 they had been forced to meet the cut rates of inter-State lines running to Mattoon by the 10-cent rate given; that the rate to Kankakee was a reasonable one and no injustice was done to Kankakee shippers; that they had to meet the competition at Mattoon or give up the business, and it was simply a question of forfeiting so much revenue for business done at or below cost or of making the rate in question. The Commissioners will reserve their decision upon the points raised until the Attorney-General passes upon them.

A Twenty-Mile Span of the Illinois Central Wanted.

The delegation consisting of ten of the leading merchants and officials of Cape Girardeau, Mo., who have been in this city for the last few days trying to influence the Illinois Central Railroad Company to construct a branch to their town desire to return thanks to the officers of that road and to the Chicago merchants who assisted them in carrying out their project. The firms especially named are: A. S. Gage & Co., J. H. Myers & Bro., Charles P. Kellogg & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., Sweet, Dempster & Co., D. B. Scully, Harmon, Merriam & Co., Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., and Morrisson, Plummer & Co. The merchants of Cape Girardeau and the surrounding district are at present obliged to do business with St. Louis, via the Iron Mountain Railroad, and as they are tired of getting their goods in such a roundabout, expensive way they appeal to the Illinois Central to put them in connection with Chicago. A twenty-mile span is all that is required to establish the connection.

The Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Makes a Good Showing.

The first yearly report of the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad has been issued. The company is a reorganization of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, the present management having obtained control in May, 1883. To show the results of operation under the new arrangement the following statement has been prepared:

	1883.	1882.
Gross earnings	$5,293,920	$5,122,943
Expenses and taxes	4,335,964	4,419,357
Net earnings	$ 957,956	$ 703,586
Mileage	635	580

This is a very favorable beginning, as the gross earnings increased 3.3 per cent, operating expenses decreased 1.2 per cent, net earnings increased 36.1 per cent, and the mileage 9.5 per cent. The suplus balance on the year's operation was $485,059. The company's funded debt is $17,553,234; stock debt $23,671,843. The latter includes both common and preferred stock.

Items.

The Receivers of the Reading Railroad, on the application of the executors of Moses Taylor, were finally discharged by the United States Court.

The Niagara Falls Short Line will place on its line next Monday Mann's boudoir cars to run between Chicago and Detroit. These cars will run on the night trains only.

Mr. A. B. Little has issued a new "Manual of Coupon Ticket Points and List of Coupon Ticket Agents in the United States and Canadas" which is far superior in completeness to any previous issue.

M. T. Donohue, New England traveling agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, has resigned to accept the position of New England Passenger Agent of the Bee Line. Mr. A. W. Sawin has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific has established a freight agency at Hedrich, Ind., on its Rantoul Division, with A. J. Zerse as agent. Freight shipments for that point may be received without requiring prepayment in the future.

The gross earnings of the Illinois Central for the month of April, 1884, were as follows: Illinois and Southern Divisions, $797,133; Iowa Division, $131,412; whole line, $928,545. The gross earnings for the corresponding month in 1883 were: Illinois and Southern Divisions, $699,370; Iowa Division, $156,967; whole line, $856,337.

A Winnipeg special says the Canadian Pacific Railway has agreed to make Port Williams, instead of Port Arthur, the lake port of the company, and build a million-bushel elevator there this summer. Port Williams is the point selected by the McKenzie Government in 1877. The points are twelve miles apart, and there is great excitement and indignation at Port Arthur.

It is expected that the Ontario & Quebec Railway, the last spike having been driven, will be ready for freight business in about two weeks, but not for passengers before six weeks. It will be something new for travelers to have a choice of railway routes to the Capital of Canada. The Ontario & Quebec Line is determined to make a spirited effort to secure the bulk of the traffic between Toronto and Montreal, but the Grand Trunk will no doubt fight for it. The most important thing for the Grand Trunk is now to secure a double track. The Ontario & Quebec Road is owned by the Canada Pacific, and they are now building a telegraph line along the road to compete for commercial business.

Mr. J. N. McCullough, Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, was in the city yesterday. He says that the restoration of east-bound rates from St. Louis by the Baltimore & Ohio to the basis of 15 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to New York has created a better feeling among the Eastern roads, but he could not say whether the 15-cent rate would be faithfully maintained. Before the fact had been fully established that all the lines members of the Joint Executive Committee were faithfully maintaining the rates there could be no talk of a restoration to the 20-cent basis. The roads were all losing money on the present rates, he said, and he hoped something would be done to restore harmony among the roads and place rates upon a paying basis.

It is rumored that the contract has been let for extending the Northwestern Railroad from Redfield, in Spink County, Dak., to Fairbank on the Missouri River. Also that L. G. Johnson has secured control of the Ordway, Bismarck & Northwestern Railway. Last year the line was surveyed and a right of way secured for a large portion of the way between Ordway and Bismarck. The charter contemplates a railway from Watertown to Bismarck. It is thought that Johnson is working in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and that this movement is a blow at the efforts of the people to secure the building of the Rock Island Railway into the Jim River Valley. Johnson's operations in the Territory have heretofore been confined to lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and apparently in their interest.

Articles of incorporation of the Crookston & Southwestern Railroad Company were filed yesterday at St. Paul. The company is organized for the purpose of constructing and operating a line of railroad from Crookston, and to run from there in a southwesterly direction to the east bank of the Red River and north of Moorhead, or to connect with some other railroad, now or hereafter to be built, crossing the Red River. The principal place of transacting business will be at Crookston. The amount of capital stock is $2,000,000, divided in shares of $100 each. The incorporators are: Thomas B. Walker, Minneapolis; George H. Evekine, Racine, Wis.; E. S. Corser, Minneapolis; M. R. Brown, K. D. Close, Ainsie Bates, W. M. Ross, John Comb, John McLean, R. A. Wilkinson, David Brown, E. D. Childs, and C. E. Page, Crookston, Minn.

LAKE MARINE.

During a Fog the Schooner Northwest Runs on a Reef and Jettisons Part of Her Cargo.

Grain Freights Active at Lower Rates—A Large Number of Charters—Disabled Propellers—Around the Lakes.

The Grain Laden Schooner Northwest Runs on a Reef.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—The schooner Northwest was not towed in by the Ballentine, but was dropped off Long Point Wednesday night. There being no wind the tug Williams was sent to pick her up last night. It was so foggy that the tug would not go ahead, but made fast alongside the schooner. At 2 o'clock this morning the vessel fetched up on the reef of Point Abino, but being under slow headway went out but little. After the crew had jettisoned corn for an hour the tug pulled her off and brought her into port. The Northwest did not leak and showed no damage. It is thought she threw overboard about 1,000 bushels.

Lake Freights and Grain Charters.

There was an active demand for vessel-room yesterday, the engagement of grain-carrying tonnage being far in excess of any preceding day since the opening of navigation. Rates were a quarter of a cent lower, charters being made on a basis of 2 cents for wheat to Buffalo. A large amount of wheat was shipped on a through rate of 6¼ cents to New York by lake and canal. It is claimed that the cut did not affect corn shipments, the rate on that cereal being the same as on wheat. There is usually a difference of from one-half to one-fourth of a cent, but carriers have endeavored to establish a rule making the minimum rate on grain 2 cents. Capacity was taken for 429,000 bushels of wheat, 131,000 bushels of corn, and 150,000 bushels of oats, as follows:

	No. bu.
To Buffalo.	
Propeller John B. Lyon, wheat	70,000
Propeller City of Rome, wheat	78,000
Propeller Oceanica, wheat	68,000
Propeller Dean Richmond, wheat	25,000
Propeller Boston, corn	75,000
Propeller Clyde, oats	100,000
Propeller Avon, oats	50,000
Schooner J. M. Hutchinson, wheat	64,000
Schooner C. J. Wells, wheat	34,000
Schooner J. G. Masten, corn	40,000
To Erie.	
Propeller Juniata, wheat	40,000
Propeller Lehigh, wheat	50,000
To Sarnia.	
Propeller Saginaw Valley, corn	16,000
Total	710,000

The Steamship Jewett Disabled.

The Union Line propeller H. J. Jewett will not leave port until next week. While coming down the river Thursday night she picked up a log at Eighteenth street which broke several buckets off her wheel. The disabled boat was towed to her dock and a telegram sent to Buffalo for a new wheel. At the time of the accident the Jewett was on her way down from the Wabash elevator, where she had loaded 35,000 bushels of corn. She will be placed in Miller Bros.' Dry-Dock tomorrow for repairs. The damage to the boat, including the loss of time, will amount to about $1,500.

The River Needs Dredging.

When the propeller Boston arrived from Buffalo she grounded while going to her dock in the North Branch. Yesterday morning she started for an elevator to load grain, and it was noticed and there was some defect in her steering gear. On examination it was found that her tiller had been bent when the rudder touched bottom. The tiller was sent to a machine-shop for repairs.

Sprung a Leak.

The grain-laden schooner Samana was found to be leaking badly yesterday morning, and she was taken to Miller Bros.' dry-dock for repairs. She was making water at the rate of an inch every five minutes, but her pumps kept her free. Her cargo is thought to be uninjured.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers D. Ballentine, Chicago, wheat; T. W. Palmer, Chicago, corn; Commodore, Chicago, flour, etc.; schooners J. H. Mead, Sheboygan, wheat; Northwest, Chicago, corn.

Cleared—Propellers R. P. Ranney, Superior City, 1,600 tons coal; New York, Chicago, 1,200 tons coal; C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, 1,400 tons coal; schooners R. Halloran, Milwaukee, 1,550 tons coal; J. H. Mead, Sheboygan, 850 tons coal.

There was no change in coal freights. The feeling was quite firm. No vessels for Chicago or Milwaukee were on the market. The steamer C. Baldwin and consorts Eureka, Grace Whitney, and Albany were engaged for Duluth at 85 cents. The schooner J. H. Mead loads for Sheboygan on private terms.

Canal freights were still further depressed and down another fraction. It was impossible to learn of a spot transaction. Some grain to arrive was taken at 3½ to 3¾ cents on wheat, 3½ cents on corn, and 2¾ cents on oats to New York.

The wreck of the Commercial Line propeller Colorado was sold this afternoon by Deputy Marshal Bevel, by virtue of a libel for about $700 which was issued in behalf of F. D. Moulton & Co., of Brooklyn, for damage to a lot of bulk salt by the explosion last October, and she was bought by Capt. Dan Rodgers for $11,050. He bid her in for Donaldson Brothers and R. Mills & Co., who intend to make a good propeller out of her. The hull is in sound condition, and by the expenditure of about $25,000, mostly for machinery, she can be put into straight A2 shape. Capt. Thomas Maytham offered $14,000 for her some time ago, but could not get a clear title.

The new tug George Emerson cleared today for Sault Ste. Marie. She was built by G. H. Notter for Chesbrough, of Detroit. Her length is sixty-six feet; beam, fifteen feet; hold, seven feet. Her engine is sixteen by eighteen inches, and her boiler, adapted for burning wood or coal, is twelve by six feet. Capt. H. C. Myers is her master.

Government Harbor Work.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—The work on the north pier of this harbor has been completed so far as the last appropriation allowed. It will need to be extended inside and filled up with stone, especially the new part. The new appropriation of $15,000 on the bill now pending before Congress, if passed, will not be available before July.

Georgian Bay.

MIDLAND, Ont., May 9.—[Special.]—The schooners E. B. Maxwell and M. L. Higgie arrived from Chicago today.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., May 9.—[Special.]—The schooners City of Chicago and Pewaukee arrived from Chicago today.

Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 9.—[Special.]—Passed down—Schooner West Side, Toledo to Ogdensburg, wheat. Up—Schooner Penokee, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Senator Blood, Oswego to Detroit, coal; O. M. Bond, Oswego to Chicago, coal. In harbor tonight, windbound—Schooners Ganges, Penokee, F. J. King, Rival, Senator Blood, Sarepta, Jennie White, O. M. Bond, A. P. Grover, L. Seaton, Emerald, Bolivia, A. L. Andrews. Wind west, strong.

PORT DALHOUSIE, Ont., May 9.—[Special.]—Passed up—Schooners L. Seaton, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Jennie White, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Annie P. Grover, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Rival, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; John T. Mott, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Kate Kelly, Oswego to Toledo, coal; L. Ellsworth, Grindstone Island to Chicago, coal; Senator Blood, Oswego to Detroit, coal; W. I. Preston, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Charger, Oswego to Sandusky, coal; Mediterranean, Oswego to Toledo, coal; Goshawk, Charlotte to Port Arthur, coal.

Straits of Mackinaw.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Passed up last evening—Schooners H. A. Kent, Winslow, F. A. Georger, Maria Martin, L. A. Law, Crosthwaite, Red Wing, Champion, Sweetheart.

Down—F. L. Danforth, Our Son, B. F. Bruce, steambarge Wallace and consort. Departed—Propeller Lawrence, schooner Arctic. Arrived—Steambarge Don M. Dickinson and two barges. Wind west, fresh.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Passed up—Propellers Buffalo, John Pridgeon, tug Charles Kellogg, 1 p. m.; propeller Niagara, 4 p. m.; propeller Wissahickon with two vessels, 5 p. m. Down—Propellers Jarvis Lord with schooners Henry C. Richards and Thomas Parsons, Sparta with schooners Sumatra and Genoa, and schooner Atlanta, 2 p. m.; propeller Cuba, 4 p. m. Wind west, fresh; weather clear.

Through the Rivers.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Passed down—Argonaut and consort, Sanilac, 1:45 a. m.; Montana, 4:40 a. m.; Torrent and raft, 5 a. m.; Pearl, 6 a. m.; Erie Belle, 8 a. m.; John Rice, 8:10 a. m.; D. Provost, 9:30 a. m.; Keystone, 8:50 a. m.; J. S. Ruby, 9 a. m.; Champion, B. F. Bruce, F. Palms, J. B. Merrill, Julia Willard, 11:45 a. m.; Cushing, Nelson, Bloom, 12 m.; Kate Richmond, 12:50 p. m.; Bay City and barges, 3 p. m.; Passaic and barges, 3:40 p. m.; S. H. Hubbard, 4 p. m.; Gladiator, George, C. G. Houghton, Sunrise, T. H. Howland, 10 a. m.; Newbury, 4 p. m.; Wilcox, F. L. Danforth, Our Son, C. G. Trumpff, Canton, 6:30 p. m.; Chicago, 8 p. m.; H. Howard and barges, 8 p. m.

Passed up—Tacoma, 6 p. m.; D. F. Rose and barges, 8 p. m.; L. Worthington, 9:20 p. m.; Maggie McCrea, 11 p. m.; R. K. Roberts, 11:10 p. m.; India, 11:40 p. m.; Benton and barges, 12:50 a. m.; George L. Colwell and barges, 12:30 a. m.; Huron City and barges, 2 a. m.; Scotia No. 2, 3:10 a. m.; Glasgow and barges, 4 a. m.; D. S. Austin, 4:10 a. m.; Cushing, American, Charles Crawford, 7 a. m.; A. Ford, 7:20 a. m.; Clinton and consort, 8:40 a. m.; Oconto, 9 a. m.; Algoma, 9 a. m.; Empire State, 9:15 a. m.; Oswegatchie and barges, 10:40 a. m.; Iron Age, David Dows, 12:40 p. m.; R. A. Packer, 12:30 p. m.; M. M. Drake, Belle Mitchell, 2:20 p. m.; Nipigon and consorts, 3 p. m.; City of Cleveland, 5:20 p. m. Wind northwest, fresh.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Passed up last night—Propellers Alcona, Rochester, Hecla and consort, Iron Age and consort, Oswegatchie and barges. Down—Propellers R. Wallace, S. E. Sheldon and schooners Sandusky and S. P. Ely, Burlington and barges.

Bound up today—Propellers R. A. Packer, W. L. Frost, Toledo; Nipigon and schooners Melbourne and Middlesex, M. M. Drake and schooner B. Mitchell, Porter Chamberlin and barges, Relief and barges, Ohio and consort, Lincoln and consort; schooners Havana, Florida, W. H. Rounds, R. C. Roberts, City of the Straits. Down—Propellers J. E. Mills, Osceola, James Fisk, Montana, Keystone, Argonaut, and schooners Marengo, S. C. Baldwin and barges, J. S. Ruby, Newburg. Wind west, brisk; weather clear.

Lake Ontario.

TORONTO, Ont., May 9.—[Special.]—The Seamen's Union last night decided to reduce wages to $1.25 per day for vessels navigating Lake Ontario and $1.50 through the canal.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—Cleared—Schooner Fleetwing, Sandusky, coal.

Lake Superior.

ERIE, Pa., May 9.—[Special.]—Entered—Propellers Conestoga, Chicago; Gordon Campbell, Milwaukee, grain. Cleared—Schooner Chas. Spademan, Bay City, light.

L'ANSE, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—The steamer H. B. Tuttle passed up to day, loaded with coal for Silver Islet.

DULUTH, Minn., May 9.—[Special.]—The propeller Jay Gould, the first boat of the season, arrived from Buffalo this morning and reports very little ice at White Fish Point, also very little ice on the south shore. The heavy northwest wind drove all the ice out of our harbor, and now there is no ice to be seen. The Gould left for Superior this afternoon and reached Conner's Point without any trouble.

Lake Huron.

EAST TAWAS, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—A northwest gale prevails. Cleared—Barges Wheeler, salt, Chicago; Alta, Dan Rodgers. Arrived—Steam-barge Lowell; barges Alice Richards, St. Clair.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—A stiff northwester has been blowing since noon. The Canadian propeller Scotia, towing the schooner Mary Battle, of St. Catharines, is in for shelter. The Scotia has merchandise and the Battle hay for Lake Superior. The tug Gladiator, with three grain schooners, and the barge Fame, and the John Owen, with three schooners, passed down at 6 p. m.

Lake Erie.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—[Special.]—Cleared—Propeller Vanderbilt, merchandise, Chicago. The propeller Robert Wallace arrived with ore, from Escanaba. Chartered—Propeller Rube Richards and consort May Richards, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 75 cents; schooner Senator, coal, Cleveland to Chicago, at 75 cents.

DETROIT, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Charters—Schooners William Home and W. H. Rounds, wheat, Detroit to Buffalo, at 2¼ cents per bushel; Blazing Star, wheat, Detroit to Oswego, at 5 cents. The propeller Osceola, the first this season to arrive here from Duluth, passed down last night. Her Captain reports twelve feet of water in the Portage Lake Canal and very little trouble from ice. The first of the Canada Pacific steamers for service on Lake Superior passed up last night.

Lake Michigan.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Schooners Stampede, Waleska; scow Laurel. Sailed—Schooners Petrel, Rose, John Schuette.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Nellie Church, Oscar Newhouse, and H. B. Moore. Sailed—Schooners G. W. Wescott and Nellie Church.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Canal, northward—Schooners Goodman, Fuller, Bertha Barnes, Mott, Clara, Boalt; tug Charnley, towing. Southward—Tug Charnley, towing.

WHITEHALL, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Schooners Thal, Hunter, Ella Ellenwood, D. A. Wells; propellers R. C. Brittain, Heath. Cleared—Propellers Brittain, Heath; schooners Ellenwood, Thal, Hunter, D. A. Wells. Weather cool; wind north, light.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers W. L. Brown, Kosota; Schooners F. W. Gifford, St. Lawrence, J. B. Ketchen, Scotia. Sailed—Steamers Vienna, W. L. Brown; schooners Helena, Metacomet, C. P. Minch, F. A. Gifford. Wind north, fresh.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers City of Milwaukee, Grace Grummond; propellers Michigan, St. Joseph; schooners Active, Eveline, Wolverine, City of Grand Haven, City of Grand Rapids, Robert Howlett, William Finch, Lizzie Doak, Wallen. Sailed—Steamer City of Milwaukee; propellers St. Joseph, Michigan; schooners Active, Wolverine, City of Grand Haven, City of Grand Rapids. The Grummond is in here on her way to Duluth, where she will connect Duluth with the Iron Range Railroad, carrying the mails. She is sailed by Capt. Ed Napier.

MANISTEE, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrived—Steamers F. & P. M. No. 1, Muskegon; propellers G. C. Markham, Mary Mills; schooners J. Sands, Lily E. Transit, Ebenezer, W. Loutitt. Sailed—Steamers Muskegon, F. & P. M. No. 1; propellers N Torrent, Hilton, R. A. Seymour, C. W. Moore, Charles Reitz, schooner F. Lester.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrived, coal-laden—Propeller Morley; steam-barges Nevada, J. M. Osborn and consorts G. W. Davis and Thomas Gawn, H. B. Comstock and consort Red Wing; schooner Charles Wall. Cleared for Escanaba—Schooner Joseph Paige. Charters—Propellers Morley and Hopkins, ore, Escanaba to Lake Erie ports, at 90 cents. John Conway, fireman on the tug Dexter, had the muscle torn from his right arm today by having it caught in the tug's machinery.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 9.—[Special.]—Arrivals—Propeller C. H. Starke, schooner J. L. Boyce, from Michigan City; schooners Eliza, W. H. Chapman, Agnes, Penobscot, propeller J. E. Rundell, from Milwaukee; schooner Cape Horn, Andrew Jackson, John Wilber, William Jones, Jason Parker, N. H. Ferry, Levi Grant, R. Simmons, propellers Milwaukee, C. Hickox, George Dunbar, from Chicago; schooner Ray S. Farr, from Kenosha; schooner Exchange, from Sheboygan. Departures—Propellers C. H. Starke, George Dunbar, Milwaukee, J. E. Rundell, schooners Cape Horn, Andrew Jackson, John Wilber, William Jones, Jason Parker, N. H. Ferry, Levi Grant, R. Simmons, Ray S. Farr, from Chicago; schooners Eliza, W. H. Chapman, Agnes, Penobscot, Little Georgy, propellers Milwaukee, C. Hickox, from Milwaukee; schooner J. L. Boyce, from Michigan City; schooner Exchange, from Sheboygan.

Port of Chicago.

The arrivals and clearances at this port yesterday were as follows:

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, sundries.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Avon, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Adrienne, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop Monitor, Michigan City, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, sundries.
Prop Menominee, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop E. E. Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Tempest, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Fayette, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop A. Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Prop D. C. Whitney, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Cormorant, Erie, coal.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber.
Schr C. O. D. Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Mediator, Manistee, lumber.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Green Bay, lumber.
Schr A. M. Beers, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Moses Gage, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr R. Kanters, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. Nillson, Traverse Bay, wood.
Schr Tempest, Garden Bay, posts.
Schr Noque Bay, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber.
Schr J. B. Prime, Whitefish Bay, lumber.
Schr Orphan Boy, St. Ignace, lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr D. Macy, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Naiad, Oconto, lumber.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr C. J. Magill, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Wayne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr R. B. King, Grand Haven, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop J. M. Allmendinger, Muskegon, light.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop Douglas, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Prop Boscobel, Peshtigo, towing.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, light.
Barge Active, Peshtigo, light.
Barge Ellen Williams, Menominee, light.
Barge A. A. Carpenter, Menominee, light.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop A. E. Wilds, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. H. Green, Buffalo, light.
Prop Tempest, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop City of New York, Muskegon, light.
Schr R. B. King, Muskegon, light.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Conquest, Ahnapee, light.
Schr R. J. Smith, Portage Lake, light.
Schr C. O. D. Grand Haven, light.
Schr S. P. Wilson, Grand Haven, light.
Schr R. Kanters, Manistee, light.
Schr John Raber, Charlevoix, one boiler.
Schr Jack Thompson, Menominee, light.
Schr J. P. Sheldon, Ashtabula, light.
Schr Camden, Ashtabula, light.
Schr George Steele, Price Lake, light.
Schr G. A. Marsh, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Green Bay, light.
Schr Bay State, Cecil Bay, light.
Schr Sardinia, Ludington, light.
Schr Moses Gage, Charlevoix, light.
Schr Charles Marshall, Traverse Bay, light.
Schr Ishpeming, Erie, light.
Schr Melvina, Pine Lake, 20 packages merchandise.
Schr Ida Keith, Cleveland, light.
Prop Fred Mercur, Buffalo, 54,500 bu corn.
Prop Cormorant, Erie, light.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, light.

Developments in Cancer Treatment.

Mr. W. H. Gilbert, Albany, Ga., says: "A gentleman named Moore, near this city, had an eating cancer on his face, which had eaten away his nose and his under lip, and had extended up until it had nearly reached his eye. The cancer was eating his gums, and had rendered his teeth so loose that he thought they might at any time drop out. He has been taking Swift's Specific about three months, and its effect has been wonderful. It has driven the poison from his system, the cancer has healed greatly, his teeth have become strong again, and he thinks he has been rescued from an awful death. He is the most enthusiastic man I ever saw."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

NORTHWEST NEWS.

The Illinois Military Association Organized—Father Hyacinthe Coming to Chicago Today.

B. F. Allen's Homestead Sold for $60,000—Death of the Venerable Father Mincar.

ILLINOIS.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The Active Military Association of Illinois continued in session today and completed its organization by the election of the following:

President—Gen. E. B. Hamilton, of Quincy.
First Vice-President—Gen. J. N. Reece, of Springfield.
Second Vice-President—Col. Fred Bennett, of Joliet.
Recording Secretary—Capt. Frank Lasher, of Chicago.
Corresponding Secretary—Capt. T. G. Lawler, of Rockford.
Treasurer—Maj. W. S. Brackett, of Peoria.
Chaplain—The Rev. R. O. Post, of Springfield.
Committee on Legislation—Col. C. M. Brazee of Rockford, Lieut.-Col. F. L. Ball of Chicago, Lieut.-Col. W. J. Foot of Lacon, Capt. Seth Denny of Lincoln, Capt. A. R. Bourne of Woodstock.

The next meeting will occur in Chicago Nov. 15 next. The statement having been made that the militia are opposed to a change in the office of Adjutant-General, which, it is understood, will occur in a few days, a canvass of forty-four officers present today showed that thirty-one approve the appointment of Maj. Vance, ten refused to express themselves, and three oppose a change.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Stock companies of the following titles were licensed as corporations by the Secretary of State today: The Belvidere Brick & Tile Company, at Belvidere; capital stock, $3,500; incorporators, A. J. Thompson, William Eyre, J. G. Longcar, and A. O. Williams. The David Bradley Manufacturing Company, at Chicago, to manufacture and sell agricultural implements; capital stock, $800,000; incorporators, D. Byron and C. and J. H. Bradley. The Peoria Target Company, at Peoria; capital stock, $6,000; to manufacture and sell flying targets; incorporators, Charles F. Stock, Frank Jack, and N. G. Moore. The Trenton Tile Manufacturing Company, at Trenton, Clinton County; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, M. Ginzel, Adam Ewing Jr., Joseph Hanke, H. H. Cree, F. Leonard, and John Burton. The Mayfield Cemetery Association, at Mayfield, DeKalb County; no capital stock; incorporators, William H. Townsend, Edwin Townsend, George Clarke, and others.

DEATH OF THE REV. SOLOMON MINEAR.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The Rev. Solomon Minear, a venerable Methodist minister and physician, died last night in this city.

[Father Minear was born in Virginia in 1796. He traveled as an itinerant Methodist minister in Ohio for seventeen years. One of his appointments was where the City of Detroit now stands. In 1834 he came to Illinois and settled in Edgar County, where he practiced medicine for forty years, being very successful, and amassing considerable property.]

MEXICAN WAR VETERAN REUNION.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The State association of survivors of the Mexican War will hold its next annual meeting in this city June 18 and 19 next. Gen. W. T. Sherman and Gov. Oglesby have expressed their intention to be present, and it is expected the number of veterans in attendance will be larger than usual. The local committee have made arrangements with Gov. Hamilton for the loan of a number of tents, and it is expected the veterans will go into camp. During the meeting of the association an enjoyable occasion is anticipated, and ample arrangements are being made for the entertainment of these silver-haired veterans while here.

GOV. HAMILTON TO DELIVER AN ORATION.

MORRISON, Ill., May 9.—Gov. Hamilton has accepted the invitation to deliver the oration here Decoration-Day. The exercises will be under the auspices of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

WISCONSIN.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

MADISON, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Père Hyacinthe was tendered a popular reception at the Park Hotel this afternoon. He will leave for Chicago in the morning, and during his stay is to be the guest of E. B. Washburne. From Chicago he proceeds to Paris direct.

IOWA.

B. F. ALLEN'S HOMESTEAD SOLD.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 9.—The homestead of B. F. Allen, the former well-known banker and capitalist of Chicago and Des Moines, was sold at private sale today for $60,000, F. M. Hubbell, of this city, being the purchaser. The house alone cost $150,000. A tract of nine acres of ground goes with it. Allen has been occupying it for the last two years, holding it in spite of desperate efforts in the courts to dispossess him of it.

INDIANA.

ANOTHER YOUTHFUL RELIGIOUS WORKER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—[Special.]—The boy evangelist, George K. Little, has closed his series of revival meetings in this city, resulting in 500 conversions, and left today for Mendota, Ill. He will return to Indianapolis with a large tent and hold a series of meetings for some two or three weeks.

THE INDIANAPOLIS SALOONS.

Ever since the police force of Indianapolis was placed under the control of the metropolitan system and made responsible to a board appointed by the Democratic State officers a remarkable state of affairs has existed with respect to the enforcement of the liquor and Sunday laws. The State law says saloons shall close at 11 o'clock at night; the Police Board say if the saloons are closed at midnight there will be no trouble. Sunday transactions are prohibited by the law; the Police Board have made no effort to enforce this provision until within the last week or two, when they said front and side doors must be closed. The consequence was that several sellers who had no rear entrances were arrested for violating the law. This morning Mayor McMaster indefinitly continued the cases until the court sees what the settled policy of the Police Board is. He commended the force for faithfulness and efficiency, but said it was hampered by the action of the Commissioners, who issued orders that were not intended to be obeyed, but merely for the purpose of gulling the people. A meeting will be called to take action in the matter unless there is a change in the policy of the board.

A VALUABLE TEAM STOLEN.

ELKHART, Ind., May 9.—[Special.]—A $500 team was stolen last night from John Harrold, a farmer near Goshen.

MINNESOTA.

QUOTATIONS CUT OFF.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9.—[Special.]—Two more commission firms were cut off today from receiving quotations from the Chicago Board of Trade. This takes all the firms in the city but one who have been having quotations. The parties so shut out claim that they do not know why they have been excluded.

ADDITIONAL RAILWAY ITEMS.

The passenger rate war which has been going on for some time between the Louisville & Nashville, Kentucky Central, and Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific (Cincinnati Southern) has come to an end. A circular issued yesterday by the General Passenger Agents of the three roads named above informs connecting lines that they have restored and agreed to maintain tariff rates from the territory embracing the cities of Lexington, Winchester, Junction City, Richmond Junction, Ky., and connecting lines should instruct their agents to charge tariff rates only.

Efforts are again being made to bring about a consolidation of the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways. Mr. Benton, the representative of President Tyler, of the Grand Trunk, stated a few days ago that the difficulties which have stood in the way of an amicable adjustment of the many questions in dispute between the two companies were in a fair way of being removed. Mr. Benton is now in Manitoba looking over the ground pending the acceptance or refusal of a proposition on the part of the Canadian Pacific to combine the two Dominion railways under one general manager. If the proposition is accepted the operations of the Canadian Pacific will come under the management of the Grand Trunk Company, the earnings to be pooled upon an equitable a basis as can be made afterwards.

A HOTEL THEFT.

David Davis, a colored bell-boy at the Grand Pacific, is under arrest charged with having abstracted $60 from the cash-drawer in Mr. Drake's private office. The theft is supposed to have been committed about 3 a. m. Friday morning. At that hour there is no one about except a couple of bell-boys and the night clerk. Davis entered the private office under pretext of getting a stool for Mr. Cone, the night clerk, who saw him come out with one and place it behind the counter. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Drake's cashier, is positive that he tried the drawer of the desk twice before leaving, and he is sure that he left it locked.

The Pinkerton watchman, who makes the rounds, tried the drawer shortly after 2 o'clock and found it locked, but when he returned at 3:30 he found it open. He notified Mr. Cone, who went into the office and found the drawer open and containing about $10 in dimes and quarters. He closed it, and when Mr. Morgan arrived yesterday morning he found his cash $60 short. The lock bore marks of having been tampered with with a knife-blade, and that was probably the means employed to open it. The thief removed the gold and silver dollars and half-dollars, but did not have time to remove the small currency. Davis was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion, and letters abstracted from the desk were found on his person.

Spring Humors

AS A SPRING MEDICINE, Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, no other so-called blood purifier or sarsaparilla compound is for a moment to be compared with the CUTICURA RESOLVENT. It combines four great properties in one medicine, acting at once upon the digestive organs, blood, kidneys, and bowels. For those who wake with Sick Headache, Furred Tongue, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, Piles, High-Colored Urine, Inflamed Kidneys, Feverish Symptoms, and other congested conditions requiring a speedy, gentle, and safe aperient and diuretic, nothing in medicine can possibly equal it.

THE HERITAGE OF WOE.

Misery, shame and agony, often bequeathed as a sole legacy to children by parents, is neglected Scrofula. To cleanse the blood of this hereditary poison, and thus remove the most prolific cause of human suffering, to clear the skin of disfiguring humors, itching tortures, humiliating eruptions, and loathsome sores caused by it, to purify and beautify the skin, and restore the hair so that no traces of the disease remains, CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, diuretic, and aperient, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great skin cures and beautifiers, are infallible.

I HAD SALT RHEUM

In the most aggravated form for eight years. No kind of treatment, medicine, or doctors did me any permanent good. My friends in Malden know how I suffered. When I began to use the CUTICURA REMEDIES my limbs were so raw and tender that I could not bear my weight on them without the skin cracking and bleeding, and was obliged to go about on crutches. Used the CUTICURA REMEDIES five months, and was completely and permanently cured. MRS. S. A. BROWN, Malden, Mass.
References: Any citizen of Malden, Mass.

COPPER-COLORED.

I have been afflicted with troublesome skin disease, covering almost completely the upper part of my body, causing my skin to assume a copper-colored hue. It could be rubbed off like dandruff, and at times causing intolerable itching and the most intense suffering. I have used blood purifiers, pills, and other advertised remedies, but experienced no relief until I procured the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which, although used carelessly and irregularly, cured me, allaying that terrible itching, and restoring my skin to its natural color. I am willing to make affidavit to the truth of this statement.
Milan, Mich. S. G. BUXTON.

Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, 50 cents; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cents. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.
Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY For Infantile and Birth Humors and Skin Blemishes use Cuticura Soap, a deliciously perfumed Skin Beautifier, and Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

CATARRH

COMPLETE TREATMENT, $1.

A single dose of Sanford's Radical Cure instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the Head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fever. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the sense of smell, taste, and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat, and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh towards Consumption.
One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Boston.

PAIN IS THE CRY OF A SUFFERING NERVE. Collins' Voltaic Electric Plaster instantly affects the Nervous System and banishes Pain. A perfect Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster for 25 cents. It annihilates Pain, vitalizes Weak and Worn Out Parts, strengthens Tired Muscles, prevents Disease, and does more in one half the time than any other Plaster in the world. Sold everywhere.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts.
50c..........GENERAL ADMISSION..........50c
THE EMINENT TRAGEDIAN,
GEO. C. MILN, supported by MISS ADELE PAYN.
CLOSING PERFORMANCES TODAY.
Matinee at 2 p. m.—HAMLET.
Tonight at 8 p. m.—FOOL'S REVENGE.
South Side Ticket Agency at Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st., without extra charge—25c, 50c, and 75c for coupon seats.
Next Week—W. J. SCANLAN, commencing with Matinee May 11, in ARDENDALE.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN..........Lessee and Manager
LAST DAY!
And farewell appearances in Chicago of
MODJESKA!
MATINEE TODAY..........TWELFTH NIGHT
TONIGHT..........ROMEO AND JULIET
Farewell Performances.
Box-Office open daily at 8 a. m.
Next Week—First Production of the new Comedy-Drama, BURR OAKS.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
This Saturday Matinee and Evening, HOLLAND'S COMEDY CO. in the Union-Square Success,
PINK DOMINOS.
Popular Prices—25c, 35c, 50c, and 15c.
Next week—CAL. WAGNER'S MINSTRELS.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
LAST DAY!
OF THE SALE OF
SEASON TICKETS
FOR THE
May Festival
Box Office at Central Music-Hall open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. FIVE EVENING CONCERTS, May 27, 28, 29, 30, and 31. TWO AFTERNOON CONCERTS, May 29 and 31. Season Tickets, including reserved seat for the Seven Concerts, $12.
The sale of SINGLE RESERVED SEATS will begin next Monday morning, May 12.

GREAT CHICAGO
MUSEUM and THEATRE
One block north of Clark Street Bridge
W. C. COUP..........Manager
BELLS OF CORNEVILLE
(Chimes of Normandy)
TODAY'S MATINEE. TONIGHT.
OUR MUSEUM—Largest in America.
GRAND CRAZY QUILT AND FANCY ARTICLE SHOW
$50,000 Worth of Quilts on Exhibition.
1,000,000 Patches Under One Roof.
Ladies, come in afternoon to see display.
General admission, 25 cents. Children under 12 years, 15 cents. Reserved seats at Box Office and Pierce & Snyder's, 122 Dearborn-st. Museum open at 9 a. m. Performances commence at 2:30 and 8 p. m.
JUVENILE PINAFORE next Sunday Afternoon and night, and at all Matinees except Wednesday and Saturday.
FATINITZA every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST MATINEE! LAST NIGHT!
LEON & CUSHMAN
Minstrel Comedy Company.
The New Departure, SARAH BARNUM'S DILEMMA, and the burlesque ILL-FED-D-RA.
Next Week—The McCaull Opera Company in "THE MERRY WAR."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—EXTRA.
COMMENCING MONDAY, MAY 12.
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE SUNDAY, MAY 18.
McCaull Opera Comique Company,
JOHN A. McCAULL, Proprietor and Manager.
In their latest success from the Casino, New York, the
MERRY WAR!
Extraordinary Cast, including Miss Lizzie Post, Ray Samuels, Alice May, Messrs. Francis Wilson, Jay C. Taylor, and Wm. T. Carleton. BOX-SHEET NOW OPEN.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Palace Dime Museums
SOUTH SIDE, Clark, south of Madison. | WEST SIDE, W. Madison, near Halsted.
Marvelous Living Two-Headed COW. Other Curiosities changed. | First time in Chicago of the Wonderful PIN MACHINE Making 1,680 Pins per minute.
ON THE STAGE. Entire New Company of Specialty Artists. | The South Sea Islanders, The Strange Circassian, 20 other Living Curiosities. New Faces, Acts, and People on the STAGE.
Doors open daily, 10 to 10. | Doors open from 1 to 10.

CHICAGO DRIVING PARK.
BUFFALO BILL'S WILD WEST.
May 17 to 26.
AFTERNOONS ONLY.
Performance Rain or Shine.
The greatest show aggregation in the Universe. PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
Watch the papers for further announcements.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM,
Randolph-st., South Side.
PARTED
AT MATINEE.
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE!
AT 8 P. M.
LARGE ARRIVALS OF LIVING CURIOSITIES AND NEW ATTRACTIONS.
NEXT WEEK—COMIC OPERA
ON A MAGNIFICENT SCALE.
Admission ONLY 25 cts. Children, 10 cts. Museum always open. Performances at 2 and 8. Seats can be secured in advance at Box-Office.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The popular comedian,
NAT C. GOODWIN,
And his own comedy company in
THOSE BELLS,
In which Mr. Goodwin gives his wonderful imitation of Mr. HENRY IRVING. Also the musical piece entitled "HOBBIES," in which Mr. Goodwin imitates all American artists.
Sunday—Last night of N. C. Goodwin.
Monday, May 12—John T. Smith's Comedy Company.

JOE MIEHLE'S BROADWAY HALL,
329-331 South State-st.
GRAND CONCERT
Every evening during the week and Sunday afternoon and evening.
THE PARISIAN LADIES' ORCHESTRA.
Parties visiting the National Panorama will find this place as the nearest and most convenient refreshment resort for ladies and gentlemen.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
The Bijou Opera Bouffe Co.
IN
ORPHEUS AND EURYDICE!
AN IMMEDIATE HIT.
GRAND MATINEE at 2 p. m.

BASE BALL PARK—LAKE FRONT.
BASE-BALL.
PITTSBURG vs. CHICAGO RESERVES.
CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.
Saturday, May 10.
Game called at 3:30 p. m. Admission, 25c. Grand Stand 50c. Tickets for sale at usual places.

UNION BALL PARK—39TH-ST.
BASE BALL.
Championship Games.
KEYSTONE UNIONS of Philadelphia vs. CHICAGO UNIONS.
Saturday, Sunday, May 10, 11.
Games commence at 4 p. m.
Admission, 25 cents. Children 15 cents.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BELASCO'S
Stranglers of Paris
Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Next week—CONFUSION.

STEVENS' GALLERY,
24 and 26 Adams-st.
AMERICAN ART.
FREE EXHIBITION.—A choice collection of Oil Paintings, May 8 to 20. Public sale May 19, 20, and 21. Among the artists represented are Frank C. Bromley, Felix Ahbied, A. F. Brooks, H. M. Rosenberg, E. L. Field, J. H. Hammerstad, G. Colby, C. P. Neame, Frank E. Green, and others.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 10, at 2,
FAREWELL RIDDLE READING.
Scenes from "MUCH ADO," a scene from "A BLOT IN THE 'SCUTCHEON," poems by E. J. McPhelim, Mrs. Howe, and Wheelwright's new sketch, "A CURE FOR DUDES."
Tickets, 50c and $1.00. For sale at Box-Office.

BEST'S GERMANIA GARDEN,
Wabash-av., near Twelfth-st.
Roman Students!
Extra Programs Saturday and Sunday Nights.

NATIONAL PANORAMA CO.,
Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.
Battle of Gettysburg.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 8:30 a. m. to 11 p. m. Albums now for sale. Vandepoele Electric Light.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Walter F. Halleck, U. S. A., is at the Sherman.

Prof. N. P. M. Jacobs, of New York, is at the Tremont.

Dr. George O. Bryant de Bar, of Venezuela, is at the Palmer.

Judge B. W. Perkins, the cousin of Mr. Charles W. Perkins, will be a guest of his relation at the Palmer during the Republican Convention.

Col. D. W. Flagler, U. S. A.; the Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, Wis.; and Judges H. B. Hopkins, of Peoria, and C. O. Parsons, of Boston, are at the Grand Pacific.

The following Chicagoans sailed on the steamer Wieland, of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, which left New York May 8: Mrs. Henry Greenebaum, Miss Lina Greenebaum, Mr. Schola Goldschmidt and lady, Max Kohn and family, Edmund Schneider, Mrs. Frida Wender, Miss Sarah Bloch, Mrs. J. B. Hellings, E. B. Hale, Dr. F. R. Day.

The following Chicago people sailed for Europe last Wednesday on the Cunard steamer Bothnia: Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, Mr. and Mrs. G. King, Mrs. J. J. West, Miss Mary C. West, Mr. R. Young, Miss Mary Bonnifield, Mr. G. T. Truman, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Allen, child, and maid, Miss Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Ballou, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ballou, child, and nurse, Mr. F. A. Bell, Mrs. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Clark, Mr. E. M. Case, Miss Coles, and Mr. and Mrs. George V. Foreman, two children, and nurse.

Dr. J. M. Gregory, of Washington, one of the Board of Civil-Service Commissioners, is at the Palmer. He is on his way West to conduct examinations at Des Moines, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, and St. Paul. In regard to the circular said to have been issued by George William Curtis warning Federal officeholders against attending the National Republican Convention in the capacity of delegates under pain of removal for violation of the Civil-Service law, Dr. Gregory said that it was very improbable that any such document had been issued, for the reason that it is well known that the law in question would not apply to cases of that kind.

IN GENERAL.

Justice Foote fined Philip Waldorf $50 for erecting a frame dwelling on Thirty-fifth street, and two carpenters who worked for him were fined $10 each.

A correspondent who wants to know if he should pay a certain bill for flour is informed that it is his duty to pay up.

A two-tailed hog was among the curiosities at the Stock-Yards yesterday. He weighed 250 pounds, and was shipped from Sidney, Ill.

Frederick Lintz was fined $100 before Judge Hawkinson for violating the building ordinance. He was fined $50 recently for the same offense.

The Controller has not received a bid yet for the sewerage bonds, amounting to $458,000, issued to take the place of those maturing in July. Today is the last day.

A. Bjornson is the lowest bidder to the contract for raising the thirty-one buildings on the approach to the Chicago avenue and Halsted street viaduct, agreeing to do the work for $44,999.

Gottlieb Hanker, 25 years old and homeless, attempted suicide in Lincoln Park by cutting his throat with an old knife. The knife was dull, and Hanker is at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital recovering.

J. S. Dunham, Fitz Simons & Connell, L. Wilson, William Hanson, and the owners of the tug Robert Tarrant, have been summoned to appear before Justice C. J. White today on the charge of violating the smoke ordinance.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 63° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 66°; 11 a. m., 66°; 12 m., 67°; 1 p. m., 68°; 3 p. m., 63°; 6 p. m., 59°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.40; 6 p. m., 29.47.

Albert Urban, hackman, has been arrested for driving over Catherine Munchausen, of No. 361 North Ashland avenue, at the intersection of that street and Chicago avenue Thursday afternoon. He has been identified by several witnesses of the occurrence. The child's condition continues critical.

A young milkman named Napoleon Dougherty, of No. 2909 Portland avenue, was waiting at the corner of Archer and Stewart avenues for a milk train, when he was run over and killed by a Grand Trunk engine. August Nelson, the engineer, and Thomas Kinney, the fireman, were arrested, but the Coroner's jury discharged them.

The Chicago Shooting Club has elected delegates to the Illinois State Sportsmen's Convention to be held at Delevan May 20. The following have been selected as a team to compete for the State championship medal: R. B. Organ, A. Kleinman, J. J. Kleinman, and G. Kleinman. Alternates, G. N. Lydston, C. E. Willard, and W. L. Sheppard.

Jem Goode, the Drury Lane Boy who accepted Sullivan's challenge to spar four rounds in Cincinnati for $1,000 and gate receipts, will meet John Sanders, a big switchman, tonight in a four-round glove contest, Marquis of Queensberry rules. This is to be Goode's first appearance in Chicago. Parson Davies is managing the hard-hitting Englishman.

The Railroad and Warehouse Commission will hold a special meeting at Springfield Tuesday, May 20, for the purpose of considering the question of a reduction in the maximum schedule rates on coal. The board will then hear all persons who desire to make arguments or offer suggestions relative to the question of maximum coal rates on all lines within this State.

J. D. Cady registered at the Revere House several weeks ago and lived on the best the hotel could afford. When his bill was presented he paid it with a draft for $87.50 on a New York house, and received some money in return. Mr. J. D. Fanning, the proprietor, sent the draft to a bank, and yesterday it was sent back as worthless. Cady was arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses, and Justice Hawkinson held him in $500 bail to answer the charge.

The Committee on Arrangements to prepare for the entertainment of the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor met last evening at the Sherman and decided to give them a reception next Tuesday evening at Hershey Hall. The Uniformed Knights will escort the Supreme Lodge to the hall and the welcoming speeches will be delivered by Gov. Hamilton, Mayor Harrison, and R. J. Stevens, Supreme Dictator. An excursion and banquet at Pullman will be given Friday.

The Chicago Canoe Club was to have held a meeting at No. 139 Wabash avenue last night, but one member was lacked in the quorum. Those who did attend spent the evening in examining some new handsome canoes the club has recently purchased for the summer boating season. The members of the Chicago Club and the "Tippy-Canoe" Club, recently organized, will go out for a few hours' boating in the lake this afternoon, starting from the "Tippy-Canoe" club-house, at the foot of Thirty-fifth street, at 2 p. m.

At the meeting of the Finance Committee of the County Board City Controller Gurney presented a bill against the county of $3,500 for the use of apartments in the present City-Hall for the use of the County Commissioners. As the Controller is anxious to settle the claim he offered to "knock off" $1,000 if the bill was settled within thirty days. Commissioner Van Pelt was appointed on behalf of the County Board to find out to what extent, if any, the city is indebted to the county, with instructions to report in one week, when outstanding accounts between the city and county will be settled.

Judge Williamson granted the petition for a writ of habeas corpus of B. M. Bates, which was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE several days ago. The evidence will be heard to-day. Bates is charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and as the crime, if any was committed, was consummated in the State of Michigan, he questions the jurisdiction of the courts here. His request to be liberated will not be opposed. Before the same Judge, Assistant State's-Attorney Anthony entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Richard Healy, the boy who was indicted with Michael Riley, sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the murder of Brakeman Zachariah Brown. Healy was used as a State's witness. He proved himself entirely innocent of any complicity in the crime.

The annual conferences in connection with the Western Unitarian Church will be held in this city next week, as follows: The thirtieth annual session of the Western Unitarian Conference Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; third annual session of the Woman's Western Conference Tuesday; and the tenth annual session of the Western Unitarian Sunday-school Society Wednesday and Friday. The meetings will be held in the Church of the Messiah and the Third Unitarian Church. An elaborate program of interesting and instructive papers on social, educational, and religious topics has been prepared for the four days' deliberations.

Edward Walsh, who has conducted a small commission business at Randolph and Clinton streets, is under arrest, charged with obtaining goods under false pretenses. He is alleged to have given an erroneous statement of his assets to commission merchants from whom he procured from one to two car-loads of potatoes at 50 cents per bushel which he sold to Pat McConnell, of No. 170 West Randolph street, for 45 cents per bushel. The complainants are Wood & Co., No. 193 South Water street; Dewey & Co., Clinton and Randolph streets; Edwards & Gutill, No. 112¼ South Water street; and Earl Bros., No. 176 South Water street. He will be arraigned before Justice White.

The sale of the choice of rooms in the new Open Board of Trade was resumed yesterday, the first bid being $10 for the sixteenth choice. It was finally given to George E. Frazer at $35. The seventeenth choice went to C. L. Jinks at $15, and the eighteenth to Hunt & Co. at the same price. The nineteenth started at $5, and crawled up by dollar bids to $11, when it was knocked off to C. L. Jinks, who also bought the twenty-first choice at $5 with the apparent intention of cornering the room market. The twentieth went to N. Porter at $10. On the twenty-second choice the bidding was slow, and the sale stopped. Nine offices without a bonus were afterwards selected, making thirty-one out of the seventy-four offices in the building now rented.

RUNNING A PRIVATE JUSTICE-SHOP.

It is only on rare occasions that either Justice Randall H. White or his clerk will consent, or, at least, remember to mention a criminal case brought into that court. Two or three days ago Meyer Moss, of Chicago, was arrested and taken before Justice White on the charge of obtaining $1,500 by false pretenses from Alvin B. Carpenter, of Beloit, Wis., but the matter was carefully suppressed until yesterday, when a Constable gave it away. Details of the alleged swindle could not be learned, further than that Carpenter claims to have parted with the $1,500 on the supposition that he was secured by a large stock of boots and shoes, which, however, did not exist. The case will come up Tuesday.

CONFIDENCE-GAME PLAYED WITH DIAMONDS.

Detectives Eagan and Stift brought a very genteel-looking young man to the armory yesterday afternoon and booked him on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretenses. He gave the name of Albert Kaehler. About two months ago Kaehler formed the acquaintance of a salesman employed by Adolph Shakman, wholesale jeweler at No. 143 State street, and made a very favorable impression on him—so much so that when Kaehler called at the store a few days later to purchase a diamond ring for his fiancé he was promptly recommended by the salesman as O. K. Kaehler selected a ring and said he would pay for it if it suited the woman, otherwise he would return it. The next day he got another ring on credit by representing that the first did not exactly suit, and that the young woman wanted two to select from. That was the last seen of Mr. Kaehler until he was arrested by the detectives. He had pawned both rings, the tickets being found in his possession. The rings were valued at about $125 each. Kaehler was held in $1,500 bail for his appearance before Justice Foote today.

MATHEW M'DONALD.

Mr. Matthew McDonald died at his residence, No. 15 Aberdeen street, yesterday morning of dropsy. The deceased had lived in the city for ten years, and leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will take place tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FIFTH WARD ELECTION JUDGES.

THE HEARING OF THE TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE BEGUN.

The examination of Edward O'Brien, Thomas Curran, and Philip Weber, the judges of election of the Thirteenth Precinct of the Fifth Ward, was resumed in Justice Scully's court yesterday morning.

On the part of the defense Fred Liebrandt, Deputy Sheriff, was the first witness called. He testified that he went to the polls about 12 o'clock and found that there were no challengers in the room; he learned that the Republican challenger had been put out; on asking the reason was told by the judges that challengers had no right to be in the polling-room, but should stay outside at the window; witness got a copy of the statutes and read the law to the judges, who acknowledged that they had been ignorant of it and consented to admit Homan, the Republican challenger.

Police-Officer James McNeil was sent to the polls election-day and remained until they closed; then went into the polling-room, and was inside when William O'Brien came into the room. There were no whole tickets on the floor before that, only some town tickets which had been thrown out by consent of both parties: Donahue, Hillock's challenger, made the charge against Ed O'Brien; O'Brien turned his pockets inside out. McFarland made no objection to a search of Ed O'Brien by William O'Brien; McFarland said something about his child being dead, and asked him not to make any noise; this happened at the time when Finucane came in; when O'Brien turned his pockets inside out he asked to be searched. Finucane on entering went near where Ed O'Brien was; William was talking to Ed across the table; William turned and said to witness, "This is a nice way to carry on business"; then William turned around and picked up the tickets about three feet from where Finucane stood. When Finucane came there Ed O'Brien's pockets were turned inside out; was a Bailiff and wanted to stay; McFarland did not reach and take any tickets from the table; witness did not see Burke have any tickets in his custody; did not hear a conversation between Burke and Ed O'Brien; heard Burke say he would have a small majority; did not hear Burke say, "Billy, you have downed me," or anything to that effect. There were no tickets put in the pockets of any one or on the floor except a few from the town box.

Mr. Baldwin—Did you have any beer that day?

Witness—I had all the beer I wanted.

Witness afterwards testified that he was not intoxicated that day.

Sergt. Campbell, of the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, came to the polls at 1 o'clock in the morning, and heard one of the judges say he had been accused of putting tickets in his pocket. There was a large crowd, and witness pushed his way through and entered by the front door. Burke sat there figuring, and at length arose and said to William O'Brien, "I've got you beaten"; heard Finucane say to Ed O'Brien that he and the other judges were in a fair way to go to the penitentiary, and heard O'Brien answer, "You can't scare us."

Thomas Curran, one of the defendants, was slightly acquainted with Burke, but had not spoken with him for two years preceding the election. The judges excluded the challengers because they thought they had no right there. As soon as Deputy-Sheriff Leibrandt read the law the judges said that challengers might come in. From the opening to the close of the polls witness had charge of the city ballot-box and O'Brien of the town box; eleven ballots found in the town box were destroyed—one Hillock and ten Burke tickets; they had been placed in the town box by mistake. Ald. Burke took no part in the official count, but sat at a table and did nothing. William O'Brien picked up the tickets from the spot where Finucane had just stood; witness refused to have anything to do with the bundle of tickets which McCormick wanted him to put in an envelope and take charge of.

All the ballots cast were counted for the persons for whom they were cast; were strung and replaced in the ballot-boxes, and every vote was recorded on the polling list.

Edward O'Brien, one of the defendants, said that when accused by Donahue of having tickets in his pocket he asked to be searched, and turned his pockets inside out. Bailiff McCormick called witness into the bedroom adjoining the judges' room and said: "O'Brien, you and I belong to the same society, and I have done you a favor, and I wish you would take this bunch of tickets and count them in for Hillock. If you do I'll see that you get a good job." Witness said he couldn't do it. He afterward heard McCormick saying to Finucane and O'Brien: "He wouldn't do it." Finucane stood by witness' chair and then passed around to the other side of the table. Finucane said: "See Ed O'Brien dropping the tickets." Just then William O'Brien stooped and said: "I've got them," showing a bundle of tickets in his hand. William O'Brien was then standing on the spot Finucane had just left. McCormick said when he asked to have the bundle of votes counted: "There are about a hundred of them." Witness said h couldn't do it if he would, and he wouldn't if he could. McCormick said: "Then I'll send you to the penitentiary." Witness voted for Hillock, and never belonged to the Pawnee Club. At the close of O'Brien's testimony the examination was continued for one week. The evidence yesterday, especially that of the defendants, was very strong.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK.

The impression seems to be gaining ground that the Atwood-McMillan shooting affray was a deliberate attempt on the part of Atwood to shoot McMillan; that it may have been premeditated, and that the women of the family were at least partially cognizant of Atwood's intention. This impression became so strong that Mrs. Atwood and her sister, Libbie Morgan, were arrested Thursday evening and lodged in the Jail at Hyde Park, together with Atwood, who had been removed there from the Kensington jail. Atwood was arrested without the preferment of any charges, but yesterday the charge of assault with a deadly weapon with intent to commit murder was preferred against him, and the charge of being accessories to the act was preferred against the women. The attorney for Atwood's employers, Charles F. Tabor, Buffalo, N. Y., arrived yesterday, and held a long consultation with the prisoners, who were then admitted to bail in the following sums: Atwood, $5,000; Mrs. Atwood, $2,000; Libbie Morgan, $1,500.

The Atwoods and Miss Morgan are very close-mouthed, and have steadfastly refused to make any statements.

While there are no alarming symptoms as yet, it is an open question whether McMillan will live or die.

ENGLEWOOD.

County-Superintendent Lane, having sustained the action of the School Trustees of District No. 2, Lake and Hyde Park, in dividing the district at Fifty-fifth street, a call will be issued today or Monday for an election of a School Board for the new district Saturday, May 24. The new district will be No. 10 and will include Englewood and Normal Park. The School Board will consist of six members. The Township Trustees will appoint appraisers to make an equitable division of the school property.

EVANSTON.

Yesterday afternoon while Kate Meyers, aged 14 years, was reaching for something on a shelf at her father's house in Grosse Point she pulled a gun off, and in falling the weapon was discharged, the load entering her neck and killing her instantly.

☞ *A further collection of local news will be found on the fifteenth page of this issue.*

"GEMS OF THE NORTHWEST"

Is the appropriate title of a finely illustrated Tourist's Guide to the summer resorts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa.

It is issued by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, and copies can be procured in this city by applying at the city ticket office, No. 63 Clark street, Chicago, or by addressing A. V. H. Carpenter, General Passenger Agent, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE NINE-STORY COUNSELMAN BLOCK opposite the new Board of Trade Building is being most elegantly decorated by Hilger & Co., the art wall-paper hangers, 207 Wabash avenue.

The Ford Laundry, Nos. 354 and 356 Wabash avenue, do the finest collar and cuff work in the city.

Furs stored, insured against fire, moths, and every risk. H. H. Bromwell & Co., 161 State street.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" has saved many a valuable garment from destruction.

Hildreth & Co. manufacture furniture, hence their prices are much the lowest found in the city.

Finest teeth $8; filling half rates. Drs. M'Chesney.

BIRTHS.

GREER—The 8th inst., at Rose Cottage, Woodlawn, the wife of Mr. James W. Greer of twins.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued licenses to marry to the following couples:

Name and residence.	*Age.*
Richard Jones, Chicago	30
Mary McLaughlin, Chicago	19
Ludwig Klewer, Chicago	24
Johanna Swieczkowski, Chicago	20
Charles Brown, Chicago	33
Mary Anderson, Chicago	29
Louis Janson, Chicago	35
Christine Lenstrom, Chicago	35
Peter Conroy, Chicago	26
Kate Tracy, Chicago	21
Rasmus Kiildsen, Chicago	28
Elisabeth Neilsen, Chicago	24
Hugh Jones, Chicago	25
Lestella Hewitt, Chicago	23
Antonie Boniarz, Chicago	33
Antonia Grzelak, Chicago	26
Anton Galinski, Chicago	28
Theodosia Kabat, Chicago	19
Bartholemew Wesolowski, Chicago	28
Julianna Daneska, Chicago	19
Thomas O'Leary, Chicago	28
Norah O'Brien, Chicago	22
James Enright, Chicago	30
Mary A. Cleary, Chicago	25
William Collins, Lake	27
Katie Keefe, Chicago	23
Adam Vogelsang, Lake View	41
Matilda Bloom, Lake View	43
Daniel M. Taylor, Chicago	23
Kittie L. Gruber, Chicago	19

MARRIAGES.

WARDE—CANNON—Thursday, May 8, at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, at 6 a. m., by the Rev. P. D. Gill, John J. Warde and Maggie P. Cannon, both of Chicago.

McDIVITT—SKINNER—In Boston, Mass., May 1, by the Rev. William B. Wright, assisted by the Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., father of the bride, Miss Emily M. Skinner and Mr. Samuel P. McDivitt.

POOLE—POOLE—At Evanston, May 8, at the residence of the bride's parents, Anne, daughter of William F. Poole, LL. D., and C. Clarence Poole, of Chicago.

DEATHS.

LAUTENSCHLAGER—May 8, at 6 p. m., at the residence of his son, A. C. Lautenschlager, No. 79 North Wood-st., Balthaser Lautenschlager, aged 69 years.

Funeral from No. 79 North Wood-st. Sunday, May 11, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Forest Home.

FIGG—At 260 West Chicago-av., May 9, Jessie Eleanor, infant daughter of Susan D. and William T. M. Figg, aged 16 months 19 days.

Funeral from residence Sunday, May 11, 1884, at 1 o'clock p. m. by carriages to Rosehill.

Our little darling has left us.

☞ Nashville (Tenn.) and Oquawka (Ill.) papers please copy.

HUNTING—At Grundy Centre, Ia., May 4, 1884, Gracie, daughter of Ambrose L. and Addie E. Hunting, aged 1 year and 11 months.

McDONALD—Mathew McDonald, 45 years and 9 months, at No. 15 Aberdeen-st., May 9, at 9:40 a. m., of dropsy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Bridgeport (Conn.) papers please copy.

WELCH—Mary, beloved wife of Michael Welch, aged 31 years, at her residence, 344 North Halsted-st., Friday, May 9, at 5 o'clock a. m.

Funeral from above number Sunday, May 11, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ New Ross Standard (County Wexford, Ireland) please copy.

BUS—May 9, 1884, Alice, beloved daughter of Sievert and Annie Bus, aged 1 year 1 month and 8 days.

Funeral from residence, 346 West Harrison-st., May 10, at 1 o'clock. Friends invited.

ELIEL—May 8, at La Salle, Ill., Louis Eliel, of apoplexy, aged 58 years.

Funeral Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific depot, by carriage to Rosehill.

WHALAN—May 8, Michael Whalan, aged 47 years, husband of Maria Whalan, brother of Patrick and John Whalan, at his residence, 843 North Wood-st.; native of County Galway, parish of Leitrim, Ireland.

Funeral Sunday, at 10 a. m., to the Church of the Annunciation, by carriages to the depot, thence by cars to Calvary.

LEAFLER—The remains of the late Charles M. Leafler will be taken from the vault and buried at Oakwoods Cemetery Sunday, May 11. Train leaves foot of Twenty-second-st. at 2 o'clock.

HAGER—At his late residence, No. 4042 Michigan-av., Joseph Hager, in the 42d year of his age.

Funeral Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. by carriages to Calvary. No flowers.

WILSON—At 27 Vedder-st., Stephen H. Wilson, aged 42 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Political.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD REGULAR AND and Young Men's Club will hold a joint meeting this evening at Neef's Hall, No. 58 Clybourn-av. All Republicans of the ward are invited.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO, MAY 1.—RESOLUTION PASSED —"That all contracts made on and after this date for cut-stone cut by prison labor or non-union men will not be backed up, nor neither will we work upon the same job where such material is used. By order of the Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union, No. 1, of Illinois.

EXPOSITION OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL lesson in Farwell Hall today from 12 to 1 o'clock by W. B. Jacobs. Subject: "Victory over Death." Teachers especially invited to attend. Prof. E. O. Excell will conduct the singing.

THE CHICAGO FLOWER MISSION WILL reopen at No. 50 Dearborn-st. May 14. A full attendance and contributions of flowers are solicited.

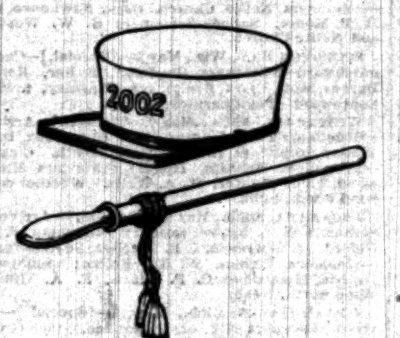
THE REV. HENRY G. PERRY'S ADDRESS is No. 79 North Oakley-av., Chicago, Ill., instead of No. 453 Hubbard-st., as heretofore.

THE REV. CHARLES A. BLANCHARD, President of Wheaton College, will deliver the fourth and concluding discourse of the present series under the auspices of the Chicago Anti-Secrecy Christian Association at 221 West Madison-st., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Antichrists."

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE South End Flower Mission Tuesday at 9 a. m., in the parlors of Memorial Baptist Church, on Oakwood-boulevard, to elect officers for the ensuing year. All who are interested in the work will be welcome.

CHEW POLICE PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

—THE NEWEST AND BEST.



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Are prepared in their
Private Sale Department,
To show and sell as Large and Choice Lines of Custom-Made Goods as any House in the West, and invite you to call and inspect.

Monday, May 12, 1884,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Boots! Shoes!
AND
Slippers!
Dealers in need of Fine Goods will do well to attend our sale.
These goods are of the best makes, and we ask buyers to call and examine styles and kinds.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALES
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT,
Tuesday, May 13, 9:30 a. m.,
AND
Thursday, May 15, 9:30 a. m.
SPECIALS
TUESDAY:
Clothing, Silk Handkerchiefs, Hats, Underwear, Bedspreads, Laces, Hosiery, Prime Rubber Goods, Whips, Umbrellas, Traveling Bags, Parasols, Crashes, Overshirts, Cutlery,
CARPETS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS.
SPECIALS
THURSDAY:
BANKRUPT STOCK
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS' VALUE
Gents' Furnishing Goods
By order FRANK M. ELLIOTT, Assignee.
This offering includes the balance of the F. A. Fletcher & Co. Stock, and embraces a large percentage of very desirable qualities. The
DRESS SHIRTS
Are A1, and include some as high cost goods as can be found in this market. Fine Hosiery, Suspenders, Underwear, Neckwear, Collars and Cuffs, &c., &c., go to make this stock a very attractive showing. Sale will commence promptly at 9:30 a. m. POSITIVELY PEREMPTORY.
N. B.—We shall also sell in conjunction a large consignment
STRAW GOODS.
200 CASES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, May 14th, 1884,
At 9:30 o'clock a. m.,
On account of slow trade—owners in need of money—we will close a very desirable line of
Boots & Shoes
In Men's, Women's, and Misses'. It will pay any to attend this sale.
Also a good assortment of
SLIPPERS.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
Thursday, May 15, 9:30 a. m.
25 Casks Hotel Ware,
10 Crates Lustre Band W. G. Ware,
25 Casks American W. G. Ware,
25 Casks Porcelain Ware,
20 Casks C. C. Ware,
20 Casks Rock. and Yellow Ware,
Large lines of Lamp Goods, Chamber Sets, Glassware, etc.
Goods Packed for Country Merchants.
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1 Road Wagon, 1 Top Buggy,
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And a lot Harness.
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A Clear Complexion,
Bright Eyes,
A round form, an elastic step, and last, but not least, a happy state of mind, is the dearest wish of Dyspeptics and the debilitated generally. No other Tonic is so well calculated to bring about these results as
AREND'S
BEEF, IRON & WINE,
WITH CINCHONA,
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The Most Successful Tonic of the Age.
It promptly invigorates the Brain and Nervous System, excites the activity of the Assimilating and Secretory Glands, thereby improving the Appetite, purifying and enriching the Blood. Being skillfully made from the best materials, it is as pleasant to the taste as rich and fruity wine, adapting it especially to those delicate organizations which revolt at the ordinary nauseous tonics.
Pint Bottles, $1.00.
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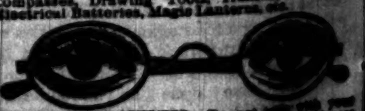

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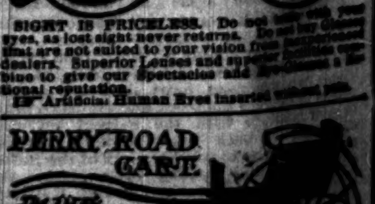

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ASPERITIES OF A...
He was but a landscape-pai...
With his easel and his bo...
And he went to sketch the c...
Down on Farmer Jones' ...
And the farmer rose and fac...
Stern and haughty, with a...
Saying: "Get yer old bena...
Give them rocks a thoro...
"I've ben layin' fur you fell...
Paintin' labels all around ...
Puttin' 'cholagog an' bitters ...
Over other folks' ground. ...
Now you'll clean them rock...
Wipe out all that Hunion ...
Or I'll spread you for a pou...
That's the polliwog I am ...
—Puck.

Doctors prescribe it, ministers ... people indorse it: Dr. Bull's Cou...

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With his easel and his box,
And he went to sketch the country,
Down on Farmer Jones' rocks.
And the farmer rose and faced him,
Stern and haughty, with a club,
Saying: "Get yer old benzine out!
Give them rocks a thorough rub!

"I've bin layin' fur you fellows
Paintin' labels all around,
Puttin' cholagog an' bitters
Over other folks' ground.
Now you'll clean them rocks, an' lively—
Wipe out all that Humbug Ba'm—
Or I'll spread you for a poultice!
That's the polliwog I am!"
—Puck.

Doctors prescribe it, ministers recommend it, the people indorse it: Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

LITERATURE.

Schuyler's Life of Peter the Great—A Study in Historical Biography.

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Peter the Great.

The historical writer with theories to maintain is often tempted to stretch and distort facts; or, if he possesses deep convictions and prejudices, is apt passionately to enforce them. His performance may be interesting and picturesque, but is rarely valuable. On the other hand, an author may make a calm statement of facts which he has carefully substantiated, and decline to express any opinion regarding them. This is Mr. Schuyler's method, the keynote of whose simple purpose is sounded in his preface: "I have told the story of Peter's life and reign as I understand it; and I hope that my readers will believe that there is good evidence for every statement that I make." Destitute of the witcheries of style, plain to the verge of awkwardness, Mr. Schuyler's writing is at all times clean and dispassionate. It is in this fashion the Muse of History is best served. All are familiar with the street-car passenger who, fresh from the perusal of his morning paper, delivers to his fellow-travelers, with an air of ponderous originality, a mangled editorial. Mr. Schuyler's life of "Peter the Great" will not be acceptable to this pundit, since he will be forced to draw his own conclusions—there being none of the author's to adopt. Mr. Schuyler has supplied his book with excellent maps, without which no work of the kind is ever complete. The illustrations are numerous, fine, and characteristic. Portraits of heads that sat all too lightly on broad, brave shoulders are often so handsome as to engender the belief that the originals belonged to an age of exceptional beauty. Many pictures opportunely inserted give agreeable glimpses of Muscovite art. The frontispiece—a portrait of Peter the Great—Mr. Schuyler says, "is engraved after that by Carl de Moor, painted at The Hague in 1717, which was the picture most liked by Peter himself and preferred for engravings. It was for many years supposed to be lost;" but was discovered by Mr. Schuyler at Amsterdam in the possession of a private family, where it had come by inheritance from the painter Liotard, to whom it had been sent by the artist himself." The ancient Russian dress—a costume at once rich and graceful—is shown to advantage in the portrait of a peasant-girl, whose face, despite its vulgar little nose, is altogether charming.

Mr. Schuyler begins his work with a slight but sufficient sketch of Russian history from the Ninth Century down to the reign of Theodore; and then goes on with increasing detail. Peter, cradled in riot, made his first historical appearance upon the fatal red staircase, holding the trembling hand of his mother, the Czarina Natalia, whose brief Regency was signalized by a revolt of the Streltsi, the Muscovite Pretorian Guard. The tortures and murders of that stormy time, the agonizing pursuit and assassination of Ivan Naryshkin, are told with characteristic simplicity by our author, who here, as elsewhere, wisely refrains from needless embellishment of the tragic events of Russian history. The prominence of the Princess Sophia during the Streltsi tumults naturally resulted in her appointment as Regent when her brother Ivan and her half-brother Peter were conjointly crowned. In preparation for that ceremony, "The crown, sceptre, and globe, originally presents from Constantine Monomachus, Emperor of the East, to the Grand-Duke Vladimir of Kief, had been imitated in smaller size, and at less expense, for the use of Peter. The old historic ones, with which all the Czars had been crowned, were reserved for Ivan. This was the last time they were ever used. The successors of Peter were Emperors, not Czars; and the crown, and pectoral cross of Monomachus, the visible symbols of the relations of the Muscovite Czars to the Emperors of Constantinople, are now mere curiosities in the Imperial Treasury at Moscow."

Nothing can be more ludicrous than early Russian etiquet as practiced by Muscovite Embassadors to foreign courts. These Envoys engaged in endless discussions regarding the three titles of the Czar—the great, the medium, and the small; and so great was their fear lest they had overstepped their powers when representing their Government at the Court of Vienna that—

They gave back the note and protocols which they had received, signed by the Secretary of the Chancellor, saying they did not wish them; whereupon they were told that the substance of the negotiations would be inserted in the letter of recredence. They were forced to take a protocol under threat of being sent back without any letter of reply. The tenor of this was, that, as the Russians had desired that they should be treated like the other Christian Princes, his Imperial Majesty wished the Czars in future when they sent Embassies to pay their expenses—offering to do the same when he dispatched Embassies to Russia. The Austrians, it seemed, claimed that their last Embassador did not receive carts for the transportation of the presents to the Czars, and had been obliged to keep at his own expense those which he had hired in Poland. This was the first attempt to put Russian Embassies on a footing with those of other Powers. Up to that time they had been treated in the Oriental manner—that is, the expenses of foreign Embassies sent to Russia had been deffrayed by the Russian Government; and, in a similar way, the cost of the Russian Embassies abroad had been paid by the Powers to whom they were sent. The total expenses of the Russian Embassy to Vienna were about 100,000 florins, including the presents; but the presents to the Embassadors were reduced from 30,000 florins, as originally proposed, to 14,000 florins, with presents amounting to 3,000 florins more for the Secretaries. The reason of this was that it was reported to the Imperial Government that the Czars had sent as presents furs to the amount of 30,000 florins, while those the Embassadors had actually given were worth only 5,000 or 6,000 florins. The conduct, too, of the Embassadors and of their numerous suite—many of whom were frequently drunk and made disturbances in the street—and the numerous complaints brought against them made the Austrian Government anxious to get rid of them as soon as possible. . . .

The same year Prince Jacob Dolgoruky and Prince Jacob Myshetsky were sent on an Embassy to Holland, France, and Spain. The choice of Embassadors seems to have been unfortunate, for none of them spoke any other language than Russian, and they were unacquainted with the ways, or even the manners, of diplomacy. In Holland they were well received, and sent from there a courier to announce their arrival at Paris. Owing to ignorance of usage, the courier refused to deliver the letter with which he was charged to any one but the King in person. As he could not be persuaded to communicate it to the Minister of Foreign Affairs his request for an audience was refused, and he was sent back without the actual contents of the letter being known. News, however, of the approaching Embassy had been received by the Court of Versailles from its agents in Holland. When the Russian Embassadors reached Dunkirk they were met by M. de Torff, a gentleman-in-ordinary of the King's household, who was sent to compliment them and to ascertain the object of their mission. They promised De Torff that they would fully explain the objects of their mission to Mgr. de Croissy, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, before demanding audience of the King, and promised further that they would in all respects conform to the royal wishes. Not satisfied with verbal promises, De Torff insisted that they should put them in writing; and, at their dictation, he wrote a letter to that effect, which was signed by them, and which he sent to Versailles. On the return of the courier the Embassy set out for Paris in carriages sent from the court. All their luggage was sealed at the custom-house, and was not to be opened until they reached Paris. It was fully explained to the Embassadors that there it would be examined and passed, and that in the meantime the royal seals must not be touched. In spite of this, and of their promise to comply with the royal wishes, they broke the seals of their luggage at St. Denis, where they exposed for sale the articles they brought with them. "Their house was thronged with merchants, and they made a public commerce of their stuffs and furs—forgetting, so to speak, their dignity as Embassadors, that they might act as retail merchants, preferring their profit and private interests to the honor of their masters." De Torff managed to put a stop to this proceeding, and the Embassadors formally entered Paris in a great procession, and three days afterwards had their first audience of the King at Versailles. In Paris there was another difficulty. The Embassadors refused to allow their luggage to be examined by the customs officers; locksmiths were brought, and a police official, sent by the Provost, undertook to search the luggage. He was reviled and insulted, and one of the Embassadors actually drew a knife upon him. The affair was at once reported to the King, who sent to the Embassadors the presents he had intended for the Czars, and ordered them to leave the country at once; but the Embassadors refused to accept the presents without an audience of the King. Louis XIV., indignant at this, sent back to the Embassadors the presents they had brought him from the Czars, and again ordered them to leave. They refused to budge, and De Torff was obliged to take all the furniture out of the house in which they were living, and forbid them anything to eat. Next day the Embassadors were brought by hunger and discomfort to a sense of their position, and begged De Torff to intercede for them; for they feared, they said, that, if the King should refuse the presents, or if they should go away without an audience of leave, they would lose their heads on their return to Moscow.

These matters were finally adjusted to the present satisfaction of all parties, although the false reports of their treatment made by the returning Embassadors produced a temporary coolness between France and Russia.

Our author cannot be insensible to the laughableness of the occurrences narrated above; and the preternaturally grave strain in which he chronicles them excites admiration. An illustration which is an intelligent aid to the letter-press shows the onslaught made by the Russian Embassadors upon the French custom-house officials, and looks like a scene from "Giroflé-Girofla."

For several years after the downfall of Sophia and her retirement to a convent, Peter took no active interest in the administration of the Government, but devoted his time to the indulgence of his mechanical tastes. His marriage seems to have diverted him but momentarily from his favorit occupation of boat-building. It is curious to note the violent hatred against foreigners which prevailed at this time in Russia. The Muscovites were Protectionists of the most positive sort. Not only was there internal opposition to the introduction of new ideas, but foreign nations were not overpleased to see Western culture enlighten the Russians, who were then, as they are now, quick to learn and ready to imitate. Civilization was greatly advanced by the introduction of the letter-post; but the political economist, Ivan Pososhkof, wrote against it. That the financial condition of Russia was bad in the seventeenth century appears but natural, since to be out at elbows seems a chronic disorder with that country. In THE TRIBUNE of May 1 it appears that rubles, although rich in sound, have been, and are now, represented by irredeemable paper currency.

Peter's environment is well brought out. His most intimate and trusted friends were foreigners; of whom the foremost were Gen. Gordon and Lefort. "To Gordon Peter went for advice; to Lefort for sympathy." Of Peter's consort our author says:

Eudoxia had been brought up in the old-fashioned Russian way, and had received almost no education. She had a bitter dislike to all that was foreign, and to the friends by whom Peter was surrounded. This was perhaps natural; she disliked the men who, as she thought, alienated her husband from her. The marriage had not been one of love; Peter had married simply to obey his mother, and found the society of his wife so uncongenial that he spent very little time with her. . . . Peter had already, in the German suburb, made an acquaintance that was destined to influence his future life and to destroy the peace of his family. This was Anna Mons, the daughter of a German jeweler, with whom Peter's relations had daily grown more intimate, and in whose society he passed much of his leisure time.

The young Czar seems to have been a semi-barbarous Crichton—exhibiting skill not only in various mechanical arts, but in drawing, singing, instrumental music, dancing, and facility in acquiring languages. The expedition to Azof against the Turks was Peter's first campaign. It proved a successful one, and Poland's pique was expressed by the Voievode Mazincki, who remarked, "The Moskals ought to remember what they owe to the late King Jan—how he raised them up and made them a mighty people; for, if he had not concluded an alliance with them, they would have paid tribute to the Crimea until now, and would have sat quietly at home, while now they are getting polished." In the soberest strain, and at great length, our author again describes the Russians abroad, with apparent unconsciousness of the intrinsic fun of his subject. The custom of paying diplomatists in articles of commerce gives us the strange spectacle of Embassadors peddling furs and spoiled rhubarb, and wearing borrowed finery!

Among the various reasons assigned for the Czar's resolve to visit foreign countries Mr. Schuyler, with a decision rare with him, fixes upon the simplest; he says: "Peter went abroad, not to fulfill a vow—not to amuse himself—not to become more civilized—not to learn the art of government; but simply to become a good shipwright. His mind was filled with the idea of creating a navy on the Black Sea for use against the Turks; and his tastes were still, as they had always been, purely mechanical." The Czar's departure was delayed by the supposed discovery of a plot against his life, which occasioned a most revolting exhibition of savagery on his part. The rod and the knout were busy, and torture by fire was applied to many. Finally Peter set out with a grand Embassy, but his incognito was to be preserved. He does not seem to have been greatly in advance of his traveling countrymen in savoir-faire. He was displeased with his reception in Riga (which at that time belonged to Sweden); charmed with the welcome received in the Duchy of Curland, swore a friendship with the Elector of Brandenburg, which was, however, jeopardized by a childish fit of rage in which his Czarish Majesty indulged. The Czar met the widowed Electress of Hanover and her daughter Sophia Charlotte at a supper and dance; and the party did not separate until after 4 in the morning. The ladies had much to say of him in their letters—remarking upon his shyness, his bad manners, his grimaces, his good looks, his unconstrained air and ready wit. While eating from a hatful of plums in the streets of Zaandan, the Czar was pelted by the boys with mud and stones; afterwards, when he sailed on the Zaan, he was followed by crowds of curious people. "This put him out of patience, and, leaping ashore, he gave one of them a cuff on the cheek, to the delight of all the spectators, who called out: 'Bravo! Marsje! you are made a knight.'"

When the Czar was in England King William came to see him in person. Peter received him in his shirt-sleeves, and in a small room in which he slept with three or four others; and when the King arrived the air was so bad it was necessary to open a window, although the weather was cold. While the Czar and his suite occupied Sayes Court, the house of John Evelyn, a servant of the latter wrote him, "There is a house full of people, and right nasty. . . . The King is expected there this day, and the best parlor is pretty clean for him to be entertained in." Peter handed King William a bit of paper, which proved to contain a large uncut diamond. King William gave Peter his best yacht, Charles XII. gave him 300 cannon. During his stay in Vienna, Leopold of Austria gave him a cup of rock-crystal, the work of Di Rocca, valued at 2,000 florins. A revolt of the Streltsi hastened the Czar's return to Moscow, where the batog and the knout were again set in motion and the fires of torture rekindled: thirty of these fires were daily burning at Preobrazhensky. But little was proven against any one; nevertheless Peter affected to believe his sister Sophia had conspired against him, and forced her to take religious vows and pass the remainder of her life in strict seclusion. During the dreadful scenes enacted at this time it is not known whether Peter was or was not guilty of imbruing his own hands in the blood of his subjects.

Peter had long desired a separation from his wife, and resolved to force her to take the veil, which in those days was the customary method of divorce. He argued with her for four hours. He took from her her child, the Czarowitch Alexis. Afterwards she was put into a common post-cart, and taken without attendants to a convent, forced to become a nun, and was reduced at times to actual want. Her family relieved her necessities, and enabled her to live in comfort, if not in honor; and there she remained for twenty years, apparently forgotten by Peter. The Czar's relations with Anna Mons remained unbroken until 1703, when Peter met Catherine, who subsequently became his Empress.

Peter's first reform movement after his return to Russia was the shaving of his subjects' beards, and the curtailing of their coats and sleeves. The old Russian dress was abolished, and the German costume substituted. A reformation of the currency was effected, and new coinage put into circulation.

Another measure removed a barrier, though but a slight one, between Russia and the rest of the world. . . . Dec. 20 (O. S.), 1699, appeared a decree ordering the year to begin Jan. 1, and the date to be that from the birth of Christ, and not from the creation of the world—i. e., the year was to be 1700, and not 7208. . . . It is unfortunate that the Gregorian calendar was not adopted. But at that time Protestants as well as Orthodox had a suspicion of the Gregorian calendar as being something peculiarly Romish and Papistical.

Peter's piety found vent in the nomenclature of his fleet. He early launched The Apostles Peter and Paul, and afterwards The Holy Spirit, the St. Elijah, etc. He created his fleet with the hope of sailing it on the Black Sea, and seems to have thought but little of his northern coasts until he, with much duplicity, became a member of the league against Sweden. The news of the Swedish victory at Narva surprised and almost stunned Peter, but did not dispirit him:

The battle of Narva created a great impression throughout Europe. Glowing accounts of the victory were published in many languages, and the praise of the youthful monarch—Charles XII.—was the theme for orations and poems, while satire and raillery found subjects in the flight of Peter and the conduct of the Russian troops. . . . Medals were struck in honor of Charles. Another commemorative medal of a different kind represented on one side the Czar warming himself over the fires of his mortars which were bombarding Narva, with the inscription, "And Peter warmed himself at the fire"; and on the other the Russians were shown running away from Narva, with Peter at their head: his hat had fallen off, his sword had been thrown away, and he was wiping away his tears with his handkerchief, and the inscription read: "He went out and wept bitterly."

When the Russians began at last to be successful on the Neva and along the Baltic coast, his Czarish Majesty began to find use for his newly-founded Order of St. Andrew. Peter's sense of humor was of the coarsest character, and often took the form of practical jokes; but one neat satire is attributed to him. The third day of the siege of the Fortress Noteburg, "The wife of the commandant had sent a letter to the Russian Field-Marshal in the name of the wives of the officers, asking that they be permitted to depart. Peter, wishing to lose no time, had himself replied to the letter, that he could not consent to 'put Swedish ladies to the discomfort of a separation from their husbands'; and, if they desired to leave the fort, they could do so provided they took their husbands with them."

Menshikof was the first to occupy the place in Peter's friendship which had been left vacant by the deeply-lamented Gordon and Lefort. Peter had scruples about marrying Catherine during the lifetime of his wife Eudoxia; however, he was privately wedded to her at St. Petersburg in 1707. The correspondence of Catherine and Peter is full of interest and affords an insight into their lives and characters. The general reader is prone to regard Peter with feelings of alternate abhorrence and admiration. His present biographer nowhere permits himself to excite these sentiments, but in every instance allows the reader to exercise his own judgment. Even in respect to the personal appearance of Czar Peter, he commits himself to nothing, but is content to furnish various conflicting descriptions, which sum up as uncertainly as did Speed's enumeration of his mistress' virtues and failings. (Peter the Great, Emperor of Russia: A Study in Historical Biography. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph. D., LL. D. In Two Volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.)

Frederick the Great.

"The New Plutarch," which began with Abraham Lincoln, has proceeded through Admiral Coligny, Judas Maccabæus, Joan of Arc, Haroun Alraschid, Sir John Franklin, Martin Luther, Sir Richard Whittington, Victor Emmanuel, and Marie Antoinette, and with its last issue reaches Frederick the Great. The purpose of the series is a commendable one—the presentation in condensed form, for popular reading, of the "lives of those who have made the history of the world." But the execution of the project is not equal in merit to the idea which gave it birth. Most of the characters selected for description are fairly entitled to the rank which is assigned them; but Marie Antoinette, while filling with her tragical career a conspicuous space in the annals of her age, can hardly be claimed as an important active factor in the molding of history; and, as for Dick Whittington—of Barbary cat and London Lord-Mayoralty renown—it certainly is a little queer to class that mythical wight with those personages who, by their strong words or great deeds, have changed materially the current of the world's life.

The memoir of Frederick the Great is by Col. C. B. Brackenbury, of the British army, and its main defect is its almost exclusively military view of its hero—scarcely any attention being paid to his civil administration, or to his posings as philosopher and littérateur. And not only are the pacific portions of the King's career almost totally ignored, but the belligerent sections are given with so much technicality as to make many passages actually not understandable by readers unacquainted with the science of war. In behalf of the author, however, it may be said that, from the appearance of several notes of reference to plans and maps of battles, diagrams of which do not accompany the text, the book would seem to have been written for a series distinct from that of which it now forms part; and this supposition is strengthened by the fact that another note announces that a supplementary volume to the "Frederick" is to be devoted to the exploits of Loudon, the Austrian General, who was the most competent commander engaged against Prussia during the Seven Years' War. The probabilities are, that Col. Brackenbury's work has been diverted from its original intent as a purely technical essay, and lugged bodily, without modification, into a position which it fails to fill with any reasonable degree of symmetry. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.)

Brief Notices.

Mr. J. J. Lalor's "Cyclopedia of Political Science, Political Economy, and of the Political History of the United States" is now complete. The third and last volume (Oath—Zollverein) is marked by the same excellences that distinguished its predecessors. Taken as a whole, the work may be safely recommended as an invaluable storehouse of information not only for the journalist and the statesman, but also for those persons who desire to form independent opinions on political subjects. (Milwaukee: Melbert B. Cary & Co.)

The fourth edition of the "Globe Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) has been revised throughout, and is without doubt the most convenient publication of the kind at present accessible. The maps, thirty-two in number, are good, and the typographical appearance of the volume is extremely neat.

A book made to sell is Capt. Charles King's "Famous and Decisive Battles of the World; or, History from the Battle-Field." It is obviously based upon a volume bearing a similar title by Sir Edward Creasy, and is quite as unreadable. Besides a number of inferior maps the volume contains thirty-two illustrations of surpassing ugliness. (J. C. McCurdy & Co.)

"The Book of Psalms," translated by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, M. A., is the latest addition to "The Parchment Library." The translation is skillful, the introduction sufficiently learned, and the mechanical execution of the volume is almost perfect. "The object of the present edition is to enable lovers of literature to read the Psalter intelligently and with pleasure." (D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.)

Mr. Joseph West Moore offers "Picturesque Washington" to the public "with the hope that it will prove acceptable to those who know and admire the National City." Mr. Moore's volume is a handsome one, and, with its many interesting illustrations and readable text, will well serve its purpose—that of an ornamental guide-book. (Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid.)

The instructive little books called "Science Ladders" have been united in a thick volume. Mr. N. D'Anvers, the author, has considerable skill as a writer for children; and the topics with which he deals are treated in an entertaining manner. The table of contents includes: "Forms of Land and Water," "The Story of Early Exploration," "Vegetable Life," "Flowerless Plants," "Lowest Forms of Water-Animals," and "Lowly Mantle and Armor Wearers." (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Memorie and Rime" is a volume of incoherent extracts from the diary of Mr. Joaquin Miller. Readers of Mr. Miller's poetry will find in it many interesting reminiscences of the days of his London lionship, when Dante Gabriel Rossetti and others of the original esthetic group hailed him as our greatest bard. The book also holds a number of Mr. Miller's poems, which are rather echoes of the past than voices of the future. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

Mr. Augustin L. Taveau's "Poems" is a thin volume of thinner verse. Of Mr. Taveau's striking originality the reader may judge by the opening lines of "Montezuma":

How fell thine Empire, mighty Aztec King!
In tuneful numbers, let the Muses sing.

Fortunately one may let them sing without listening. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.)

Mrs. Martha J. Lamb has collected in a neat volume her valuable papers on "Wall Street in History," which first appeared in the *Magazine of American History*. It is needless to say that the accomplished author of "The History of New York" is of all persons the most competent to deal with the subject. The illustrations that accompany the work are not remarkable from an artistic point of view, but they have the merit of suggestiveness. (Funk & Wagnalls.)

"The Memoir of Abbott Lawrence," by Hamilton Andrews Hill, originally printed for private distribution, has just been published by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. The highest official position Mr. Lawrence attained was that of Minister to England; but he almost touched the Presidency. To have secured the Whig nomination for the Vice-Presidency in 1848 he needed but eight votes. Had he received it he would have succeeded President Taylor. Mr. Lawrence's fame, however, rests upon grounds more substantial than political success. He was undoubtedly one of the most public-spirited men this country has ever seen; and his name, associated as it is with so many beneficent works, is sure of remembrance.

A marked improvement on the issues for preceding years is shown in Mr. Kurtz's "Illustrated Art-Notes" upon the spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design. This is partially due to a more convenient form, and a better arrangement of the contents—but especially to the progress of our artists in drawing for "process" reproduction. The illustrations, however, exhibit widely-varying degrees of merit in this particular; and, while most of them are much above the average for publications of this class, there are others that scarcely fulfill their avowed mission of "memoranda merely." (Cassell & Co. 50 cents.)

Literary Notes.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has prepared for the June *Century* a paper on the subject, "What Is a Liberal Education?"

Of the forty men elected to a possible Academy of Immortals by the *Critic's* readers, eighteen are said to have received degrees from Harvard University.

"A Roman Singer," which is generally accounted the best novel Mr. Crawford has yet written, will appear in a volume soon.

Mr. Charles Reade did not leave a very large fortune. It does not amount to more than $100,000, and it goes to his brother, his nephews, and his nieces.

Col. John Hay's biography of President Lincoln is said to be nearly ready for the press. Col. Hay has been for years more or less engaged on this work, and his friends have sometimes despaired of his ever finishing it.

It is recalled of the Greenock (Scotland) *Advertiser*, which recently suspended publication, that its editor was offered the publication of one of the finest of Campbell's poems, and that he declined it on the ground that it was "not up to the mark."

Mgr. Capel has published, through Cunningham, of Philadelphia, the first of his "Conferences," being "Confession and Absolution." Of these "Conferences" there were twenty-four. They were delivered in the Cathedral at Philadelphia during Lent.

Mrs. Elizabeth Karr has written a book entitled "The American Horsewoman," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish soon. It gives full and minute instructions in regard to choosing and managing a horse, concerning details of dress, equipment, etc., and has many cuts.

The poet Whittier has attempted little literary work of late. At long intervals he stays for a day or two in Boston, but spends most of his time quietly in Danvers. He has long been far from strong, and, unless he gains new strength during the summer, he will cease writing altogether.

Mr. Labouchère records his remembrance of a visit paid to Washington Irving, on which occasion the American said that he had acquired ease and elegance in writing by a careful study of Addison's essays. He used, he said, to read an "Essay," then write it out from memory, and compare his phrases with those of the original.

Walter Besant, the novelist, in his treatise on novels, lamented the little esteem in which their writers are held. "To claim for Thackeray equal rank with Raphael," he said, "would to most persons seem preposterous." He repudiated altogether the theories of the American analytical school, and said that the first duty of a novelist is to have a story to tell.

It is purposed in England that a complete edition of Defoe's works be published in twenty volumes, and the publishers (Bickers) have sent out specimen pages. The *Saturday Review* says it would be impossible to include in twenty volumes, printed from such type as the specimens show, all the works of Defoe. Many things of his have never been reprinted in any form.

American authors will be amazed to hear that two of them have found favor in the eyes of the London *Saturday Review*. Hitherto any Americans whom it has praised have been Americans like the authors of "Daisy Miller" or "Mr. Isaacs"—that is, hardly Americans at all. But now its eulogies are bestowed on Mr. Alfred M. Mayer, whose work on "Gun and Rod" is said to prove that "our American kinsfolk thoroughly understand the essential qualifications of a true sportsman"; and on Mr. H. C. Bunner, whose "Airs from Arcady" are considered "gay and amusing."

Books Received.

THE LIGHT OF LIFE. By J. L. Batchelder. Chicago: The Author.

NEIGHBORS' WIVES. By J. T. Trowbridge. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

BACON. By R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's. New York: Harper & Bros. 75 cents.

MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. By Paul Barron Watson. New York: Harper & Bros.

THORNS IN YOUR SIDES. By Harriette A. Keyser. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.

ARCHIBALD MALMAISON. By Julian Hawthorne. New York: Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.

STORIES BY AMERICAN AUTHORS: III. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

ESSAYS AND LEAVES FROM A NOTE-BOOK. By George Eliot. New York: Harper & Bros.

WHO'S TO BLAME? By Henry Fauntleroy. Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House.

HOME AND SCHOOL TRAINING. By Mrs. H. R. G. Arey, A. M. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

SERMONS TO THE SPIRITUAL MAN. By William G. T. Shedd, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER IN EGYPT. By W. W. Loring. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D. Baltimore: N. Murray.

THE ENTAILED HAT; OR, PATTY CANNON'S TIMES: A ROMANCE. By George Alfred Townsend. New York: Harper & Bros.

RISE AND FALL OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES. By Rufus Blanchard. Chicago: The National School Furnishing Company.

THE RIDGWAY ORNITHOLOGICAL CLUB. Bulletin No. 1: BIRD-MIGRATION IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. By W. W. Cooke and Otto Widman. *American Field.*

FAMOUS AND DECISIVE BATTLES OF THE WORLD; OR, HISTORY FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD. By Capt. Charles King, U. S. A. Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE JAMES RIVER VALLEY. With Map and Geological Sections. By J. L. Campbell, LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE WOMAN QUESTION IN EUROPE: A SERIES OF ORIGINAL ESSAYS. Edited by Theodore Stanton, M. A. With an Introduction by Frances Power Cobbe. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

OUR CHANCELLOR: SKETCHES FOR A HISTORICAL PICTURE. By Moritz Busch. Translated from the German by William Beatty-Kingston. Two Volumes in One. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A SHORT TARIFF HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE EARLIEST TO THE PRESENT TIME. Part I.: 1783 TO 1789, WITH A PRELIMINARY VIEW. By David H. Mason. Chicago: The Author. $1.

PICTURESQUE WASHINGTON: PEN AND PENCIL SKETCHES OF ITS SCENERY, HISTORY, ETC., ETC.; TOGETHER WITH ARTISTIC VIEWS OF MT. VERNON. By Joseph West Moore. Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid.

NATIONAL ACADEMY NOTES: INCLUDING THE COMPLETE CATALOG OF THE FIFTY-NINTH SPRING EXHIBITION OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, NEW YORK. With 122 Illustrations. Edited by Charles M. Kurtz. New York: Cassell & Co.

Periodicals Received.

Dial for May.
Beacon, May 3.
Current, May 10.
Continent, May 14.
Athenæum, April 26.
Scandinavia for May.
Literary World, May 3.
Literary News for May.
Every Saturday, May 10.
Publisher's Weekly, May 3.
Weekly Medical Review, May 3.
Critic and Good Literature, May 3.
American Meteorological Journal for May.
Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner for May.

A REVOLUTION IN TOBACCO.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The next number of *Health and Home* will contain, we are authorized to state, a long article on the numerous and varied remedial uses to which tobacco can be applied. The writer frankly declares that he never chewed, smoked, or snuffed, and the manner in which he uses the weed appears to be exclusively by external application as a poultice or plaster.

The discovery of the sedative effect of the herb arose from a casual observation of a jockey ejecting a tobacconized stream from his lips into the inflamed eye of a horse. In quick development the discovery which followed this Newtonian beginning led to a general use of tobacco for sprains, wounds, erysipelas, corns, bunged eyes, and sore throats with marvelous results. The far-reaching effects of this discovery cannot be fathomed at once. It may create such a demand for the weed that the internal revenue will be doubled and a tariff rendered doubly useless.

At all events it will undoubtedly qualify the rancor of those who persistently decry the virtues of tobacco, and will furnish innocent occupation to many who must revise the statistics which have been gathered to demonstrate the exact ratio existing between the use of tobacco and human depravity.

WHAT THEY SENT HIM.

New York Sun: One of our popular doctors was not long ago much pleased with a certain aerated water, and, by his assiduous recommendations, procured for it a celebrity it justly deserved. The doctor acted solely in the interests of humanity generally, and expected no return. To his surprise, there came one morning an effusive letter from the company saying that his recommendations had done them so much good that they "ventured to send him a hundred——" Here the page came to an end. "This will never do," said the Doctor; "it is very kind, but I could not think of accepting anything." Here he turned the page and found the sentence ran: "of our circulars for distribution."

H. H. A.

The Record of an Exceedingly Unpleasant Trip to Florida.

A Kentucky Dinner of Pork and Beans, or Pork and Greens.

Remarkable Feats in the Way of Losing Baggage for Lone Females.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 30.—[Special Correspondence.]—Ever since I started on this serio-comic journey I have had in my mind the saying daily and in fact hourly repeated of an old colored woman who groaned away several years of her life in my service: "We was all born for to suffer, the Lord help us," she used to say, and I begin to regard life from about her standpoint, for I have certainly endured more discomfort and annoyance in the last three or four days than in the same number of months ever before. I knew I should find it pretty warm down here, so I made my preparation in the way of cool clothing and set forth with a good share of amiability and determination to make the best of unavoidable discomforts.

When I reached Louisville my troubles began. Those who have traveled South by this route know that one must change cars at this point and that the change comprehends a dash across the city from one extreme limit to another. Fancy my disgust on finding no conveyance of any sort to transfer possible passengers. I asked a venerable colored party if she could explain this negligence, and was informed with more candor than politeness "she supposed the railroad boss thought they wouldn't be no fool people gwine South dis time year." This was so comforting that I stood convicted of being the unexpected "fool" in question, and, mentally agreeing with the "boss" referred to, was about to make arrangements for walking, there being actually no sort of conveyance near or in sight, when I saw a forlorn-looking car pulling off a side-track in which I fancied I spied my luggage. On inquiry I discovered this was the baggage-car for transferring luggage; so without leave or license I seized my bag, jumped on while it was in motion, and, quietly seating myself on my trunk, awaited developments. Developments in this case soon presented themselves in the person of a musty and unclean-looking youth, who approached me with all the conscious dignity of brief authority and demanded as clearly as the state of his tobacco-crowded mouth permitted "where I was going any way"? I answered that I hoped I was going to catch the southern-bound train, which struck my over-appreciative inquirer as such a specimen of brilliant wit that he laughed steadily at it for five minutes, during which he was in imminent danger of choking to death. Regaining his forgotten severity of manner finally he allowed it was "redickilus" to have no more order about things, and, being himself about the finest example of total neglect and go-to-pieceness possible to run foul of, gave himself up with touching self-complacency to the shortcomings of his superiors. On entering the southern-bound car I discovered to my amusement I was the only passenger, but was not so entertained on learning I should have no breakfast, but might look forward to dinner at midday at Bowling Green. "We was born to suffer, the Lord help us," I murmured as I endeavored to drown thoughts of coffee and hot rolls in the beauties of the landscape. Impossible to believe a few hours' travel could so change the out-door appearance of the world. It was early in the morning and the fresh young grass was yet wet with dew, the first tender green of shrub and tree was visible on every bough and spray, and as we sped through the suburbs I caught the odor of lilac and almond flower even before I recognized the purple wealth of one or delicate pink crest of the other. Truly, if God be with us, He is here in these sweet spots of lingering nature. I wonder if that be not the reason little children, on whose untainted souls the breath of Paradise still lingers, love better the green fields and tender wild flowers than any artifice in toy the cunning of man has devised for them. And I also wonder if there lives a creature whose heart is not uplifted, whose soul does not long for grace, in the sight of the Divine One, when the warm wealth of a peaceful spring morning with the sweet odors of awakening earth, pregnant with her beautiful offspring, brings to the memory days of childhood and purity. But while meditating on these things the objects which have induced my reflection have passed away, and I begin to feel the sun's too-powerful presence on my side of the car, or rather on the side I am sitting on, for I may with propriety claim the entire train since it has apparently no object but to conduct me in safety to the place where I would be. Alas! the rest of my journey resolves itself into a game of hide and seek with old Sol. Such heat, such clouds of dust, such utter bodily discomfort I have hitherto never dreamed of.

A SOUTHERN DINNER.

At Bowling Green, to which I had looked forward with the hope born of despair, I received a crushing blow. In a disreputable-looking old sort of a cabin we were shown to a table upon which were set forth our dinner and breakfast, too, as far as I am concerned. "You kin have pork and greens, or pork and beans, either of which you prefers," announced a good-natured looking colored woman weighing certainly 300 pounds, and upon my faintly suggesting it was rather warm for pork and I would trouble her for a bit of beef she looked at me as though I had asked for her bead-like eyes or something equally preposterous. "Laws, missus, we ain't had no fresh meat for mo'n two weeks; you jest take a mouthful this nice pork. You look kinder chicken-hearted. You all ain't in no trouble, is you?" in a tone of sympathetic inquiry. "No, O no," I answered feebly, "only I don't feel hungry; could you get me a glass of milk, please?" "Yes'm, only I don't 'vise you for to try it, miss. It's this here milk what they call kindense. Shall I get you a glass?" Of all things! Condensed milk, with its sweetly stickiness too vividly remembered in past trials. "No, I won't take the milk, so please get me a glass of water and a bit of bread." So my Bowling Green dinner consisted of bread and water, upon which feeble nourishment I took my solitary way to the car, where I gave myself up to reflection, with the exception of brief consultations with porter and conductors, all of whom I noticed were attired in carpet slippers, of striking, not to say wild brilliancy, which unusual dressiness evidently balanced accounts in the minds of the wearers for missing collars and cuffs. However, I was willing to forgive any discrepancies of this kind if it in any way rendered life less unendurable, for by this time I was in an absolutely pitiable condition from the heat. At Nashville we stopped for several hours, during which time I was happily conducted to a hotel adjoining the depot, where a room and bath made life a shade less tragic to contemplate. After my last experience I was afraid to order anything to eat, but ventured on a very modest request, which to my surprise was not only complied with, but resulted in a delicious repast, a word I have always despised; but what can one call the one meal which constitutes breakfast, dinner, and supper, if not a "repast"?

LOST BAGGAGE.

Thirty-six hours more of traveling every hour in unceasing heat, and every hour absolutely one of torture, with the sun beating down upon us, the dust in such clouds as to be stifling, water unfit to drink, and every few moments I hear the voice of old Charlotte in the dreary refrain to which she had set her life, "We was all born for to suffer, the Lord help us," until when, like all other things, this journey comes to a close I appear to my friends such a mass of dust, despair, and general demoralization that I find myself on that well-known road which leads to hysterics in overwrought females, and am only saved from such disgrace by a passing glimpse of my face as it is reflected in an unfriendly mirror and I realized that I was the original of this reckless and altogether demoralized being whose blackened visage, disordered hair, and general untidiness, to which a hat cocked over one eye gave an attempt at jauntiness, altogether too much for my disordered nerves. I sat down on the first convenient chair with a shriek of unnatural mirth, and for a few moments gave myself up unrestrainedly to the absurdity of things in general and myself in particular. "How could you restrain from mad shouts of hilarity on seeing me," I finally exclaimed when able to speak.

"Well, to tell the truth, you looked in such absolute distress that we lost sight of the ridiculous part of it."

"Fortunately, I brought plenty of thin dresses. You will scarcely know me when I appear clothed in my appropriate garb and likewise my right mind." And with the bliss of a bath and fresh linen before me I sped to my room and ordered my luggage sent up, when a porter from the hotel informed me that my trunk, for which he had the check, was not at the station.

"Not at the station?" I cry. "What do you mean—do you tell me it didn't come on the train?" "No, ma'am, nothing came at all; I reckon your trunk is lost." And lost it was. Now fancy me, you who read these lines, in the condition named—with actually not even a change of linen! I think I never was so utterly overcome in my life. It had seemed to me during the last hours of the journey that I should surely suffocate if the end were not soon reached. More than once I was on the edge of a good cry from sheer physical discomfort, and here I was with nothing save the garments I had traveled in, and which I had but one wish concerning, that I might never set eyes on them again; no shop where I could purchase the most necessary objects; no convenient friend of anything approximating my stature to appeal to.

A WELCOME DISCOVERY.

I returned to my room from a trip to the hotel office, where everything in the world was offered in the way of tracing the missing trunk, and was deep in trying to recollect some acquaintance of whom I might beg a few necessaries when I caught a familiar tone, and looking up saw the back of a turbaned head surmounting a huge frame neatly attired in calico frock and apron, and belonging, as I at once surmised, to the maid who was to attend to my room. Presently I heard a well-known voice chanting mournfully, "We were all born to suffer, the Lord help us." "Charlotte!" I exclaimed, when the portly form turned about and the dear old creature who had been so much in my mind for the last few days looked at me inquiringly in the face without a gleam of recognition, until I said, "Why, Charlotte, have you forgotten your old mistress?"

"Bless de good Lord, Miss Harriet, is it you, honey? What is de matter wid you?" And in my troubles I burst into tears, explaining as best I could to my most sympathizing listener the desperate strait I was in.

"Dat's all right, miss; dats all right. Charlotte knows a trick or two; you jes wait and keep your patience; we was all born for troubles, de Lord help us; but Charlotte kin beat dis kind o' trouble, shu'as your born," saying which she stepped off as briskly as only stout colored women can, causing me to wonder what next would happen to me. What next did happen was my good old woman in the guise of the Samaritan, with a huge basket, from which she drew forth, her face beaming with honest pride, enough garments to supply my present necessities, saying the while, "You needn't be afraid my honey, dese is honest clo'es, day is belonged to my next Missus to you, and was gib to me when she died down heah, poor soul. I came down heah for to nurse her and I ain't been back sence, and dat's a fac. Well, 'we is all born to suffer, the Lord help us!'" Dear old soul, I could have fallen on her black neck in gratitude; a prisoner in my room, I was still bound to be but a prisoner, arrayed in spotless if borrowed attire, which, if not my usual size, was too welcome to be criticised.

Consoling myself with this good fortune in the midst of such distress, I had nearly reached a condition bordering on contentment when it suddenly occurred to me that the very business for which I had taken this fearful journey was contingent on the presentation of papers which up to this moment, in my solicitude for my physical welfare, I had forgotten were in my missing trunk. Here was surely a most maddening state of things. What could I do but once more don my Chicago costume of heavy stuff and, while half stifled from its warmth, go to the railroad station to appeal personally to the powers that be for my lost treasure. My feeble protest against the negligence of employés which resulted in such discomfort and vexation to me will have no effect in bettering matters I am fairly well convinced, but if this letter decides one traveler in avoiding a path so beset with difficulties as this I write of it will more than have served its purpose.

FEATS IN LOSING TRUNKS.

It would have been some slight consolation had the agent at the station been in the least disturbed or surprised at the failure of my luggage to appear. On the contrary, he smilingly informed me nearly every train brought one or two travelers in the same condition, and concluded by cheerfully showing me a telegram announcing the final recovery of a trunk for which the owner had been searching this part of the earth for three weeks past. When I mentioned this to the hotel proprietor he seemed in no way amazed, but told me it was an everyday occurrence, and cited one instance of four lady guests who waited here for thirteen days without finding one of their trunks. I leave some one with an abler pen to say a little of all I think on this interesting topic, only suggesting that the railroad company which is so skillfully conducted as to lose the solitary piece of luggage of a solitary passenger, said trunk having been properly checked at the place of my departure for the place of my destination, is capable of performing unheard-of feats in this sort of sleight-of-hand business at the hight of the season, when hundreds of its deluded victims are delivering their goods and chattels with delightful trustfulness into the uncertain hands of its erratic servants. For thirty-six hours I have been obliged to sit in my room with such patience as I could muster, unable even to catch a breath of fresh air, shut in my stifling apartment, taking my meals like a prisoner, and this at a time when every moment away from other business is of utmost importance. When the wretched little box did come it was accompanied with a message that I might consider myself very lucky. It is over, and I am ready to return to my beautiful lake city, and in such an appreciative frame of mind as will astonish my oldest acquaintances. Do I understand any one suggests the climate of Chicago is disagreeable? There never was such a mistake. I stand ready to champion it, including lake winds, eastern breezes, prairie hurricanes, great conflagrations, anything you choose, and I particularly stand prepared to start for that promised land as soon as I can return my borrowed plumage from old Charlotte. Did I hear a humorously-inclined friend ask if I go back by the road I came. Emphatically no! I go back some other way; any other way, say an easy jaunt around by Boston and New York, I should save not only my time, my patience, and my trunk——but here is Charlotte, who accepts my proffered douceur and with an unsuccessful attempt to disguise her pleasure that her kindly face may look in keeping with her customary lamentation she parts from me with a "Good-by, ole miss, we was all born for to suffer; de Lord help us."

H. H. A.

A TURKISH HORSE-SELLER.

Boston *Commercial Bulletin:* The owner was called for, and a strapping fellow about 30 years of age approached. He was attired in the Turkish costume, consisting of a short jacket, blue vest embroidered and covered with bell-buttons, baggy breeches, yellow sash, goatskin boots, and red fez; his hair was short, face dark, with bright, gleaming eyes, and a fierce mustache. He was above the medium size, and withal a pleasant-looking fellow.

"Now, my son," said the Captain, "how much do you ask for the horse?"

Making a salaam the Kurd answered:

"Master, if thy servant hath found favor in thine eyes, thou shalt have the horse for 200 sequins."

"O, Father of the Faithful, hear the thief!" shouted the old fellow with the swivel neck. "Two hundred sequins for the brute, when I will sell my beautiful beast for 100."

"You ask too much, my son," said the Captain.

"Thou seest, O Frangistani, that my horse is swift as an arrow from the bow, and that he springeth like a jackal. See his loins; they are in strength as the lion."

"I see all these things, O child of the Faithful, but yet thou askest too much."

"Well, please God, thou wilt buy him for 150 sequins."

"Now, may dogs defile thy grave, thou robber!" shouted the fellow who sported the blue gabardine and yellow slippers. "Wouldst thou cheat the stranger within our gates, when for eighty sequins he can buy my beast, the pride of Bassora, instead of mounting thy old camel, which is fit for nothing but lepers to ride?"

"I will count down in thine hand twenty sequins with the Sultana of Frangistan thereon for thy horse," said the Captain.

"What hath thy servant done to thee, O master, that thou shouldst thus revile him? Say eighty, and we shall rejoice."

"No; I will give thee twenty."

"Fifty sequins, and he is thine."

"No."

"He is of the children of Araby; but still thou mayest have him for forty."

"Twenty, or we shall depart in peace."

"In Allah's name, say thirty."

"No."

"Well, thou shalt have him for twenty; but be kind to Selim, for he is a good horse, and loves not beating."

SONG.

O pathway for the rosy hours,
Fling high athwart the rain-kist meres,
I know who built thy bridge of flowers—
My sweetheart, smiling thro' her tears.

Sweet silken rose, that all too soon
Bravest the frown of April skies,
I know what made thee dream of June—
A sunbeam from my sweetheart's eyes.
—*Edward J. Harding in the Critic.*

AGRICULTURE.

Some Things Which Friends of the Dairy Interest Have to Overcome.

The Raising of Hops Viewed from a Hitherto Neglected Standpoint.

Forest Fires and Their Cause—Suggestions for Preventing Floods—Notes on General Topics.

LIVE STOCK.

Spurious Butter.

Of late more attention than usual has been given by the general public to the subject of imitations of butter. This is probably due largely to the interest felt in the passage by the New York Legislature of a bill forbidding the making or the sale in that State of such materials for food. But it is well known that while Americans are very ready to enact laws they are very negligent about enforcing the laws they do make; and great as the need may be for enforcing the one mentioned, it is not unlikely that, like many another good law, this one will be a dead letter within the next five years. The enactment of a law when people have been worked up to a fever on any subject is much easier than it is to secure the constant watchfulness required to prevent or to punish violations of the law after the enactment has passed. In the case of imitations of butter the violation of the New York State law, as far at least as relates to selling, will no doubt soon become common. There are among the hundreds of thousands of consumers of butter many whose preference is for the cheapest they can afford to use. These people will buy imitation butter rather than to pay more for the genuine of like flavor and appearance; and they will certainly prefer imitation butter of fair appearance, odor, and flavor to real butter of inferior quality, and so will those who eat of the stuff. The fight against the imitations has been a battle between the makers of legitimate cow-butter and the makers of the fraudulent imitation. Few consumers have shared in the fight, for the vast mass of consumers know that, granting that all that has been charged against the imitations is true, they would still rather eat the sweet-smelling, fair-flavored, yellow, and firm fraud than to see placed before them the salve-like, strong stuff which once graced so many tables. The consumer knows that the supply of really good butter is so enormously below the needs of the country that if the millions of pounds of oleomargarine were to be withdrawn from the market no man of reasonable income could afford to buy a pound of the genuine article of good quality.

Mention is seldom made of this fact, yet it is one which the friends of genuine butter should heed. No wise person cares to dwell too constantly upon the strong points of his case to the neglect of the weak ones. The strong points may be left to take care of themselves; the weak should be made stronger. The weak points in the case of the makers of genuine butter seem to be inferiority of much of the product, and an utter inability to furnish enough real butter of good quality to supply the demand at prices the general public can pay. There are some 14,000,000 cows in the United States. If it be assumed that each of these cows will produce 150 pounds of butter per year their yield would give one and three-sevenths ounces per day for each one of 56,000,000 people. But a great number of these cows do not produce 150 pounds each of butter per year, and until they can be made to do so makers of spurious butter will produce millions of pounds, and sell their goods, too, despite any laws likely to be passed. They are all the more certain to do this since they find, among farmers and, it is said, even among dairymen, those who are more than willing to buy spurious butter at 12 or 15 cents per pound, to palm it off at 25 to 40 cents upon unsuspecting consumers as the best and purest of home-made butter. Clearly, the friends of the dairy interest of America have before them much more than the enactment of laws forbidding the making and sale of substitutes for butter if they would retain their hold upon the custom of consumers.

Chicago Horse Market.

The following report of sales made by F. J. Berry & Co., corner Monroe street and Michigan avenue, shows the condition of the Chicago horse market during the last week:

Description.	Years.	Hands.	Lbs.	Price.
Carriage team	6	16	2,200	$600
Carriage team	7	15¾	2,300	700
Bay road team	6	15¾	2,100	700
Bay driver	6	16	1,100	250
Bay driver	7	15¾	1,150	175
Bay driver	8	15	900	85
Bay driver	8	15½	1,250	300
Bay driver	6	15½	900	120
Brown driver	7	15½	1,000	135
Sorrel driver	8	16	1,180	250
Draft team	6	16	2,800	400
Draft team	7	16	2,900	425
Draft team	6	16	2,700	350
Draft team	7	16	2,500	300
Bay horse	6	16	1,300	175
Bay horse	7	15¾	1,400	225
Gray horse	6	16	1,250	190
Brown mare	6	16½	1,250	175
Six farm horses				75

Notes About Live Stock.

Ireland is declared free from foot-and-mouth disease.

The supply of cow ponies in Texas is reported as being greater than the demand, with prices current at $20 to $30 per head.

Judge G. B Reed, who owns the Jersey dairy farm, on Bear Creek, Colo., is said to have the only creamery owned by a single individual in that State.

The world reports that it has 93,186,000 hogs; of these the United States has 48,201,000, Russia has 10,322,000, and Germany and Austria have about 7,000,000 each.

Tennessee has 800,000 dogs. At $1 a month for food alone there is paid out $3,000,000 a year, not to speak of the damage they inflict upon the sheep industry.

Fifty-one new members were added to the New Mexico Stock-Growers' Association at its last meeting. Gov. O. A. Hadley is President and John C. Leary Secretary.

Arthur Gorham, Vice-President of the Western Kansas Cattle-Growers' Association, has bought fifty Aberdeen-Angus bulls to put on his ranch southeast of Dodge City.

The meeting of wool-growers at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, heretofore announced for May 7, has been postponed until May 19, by order of the Hon. Columbus Delano, President of the National Association.

A Nevada woman preserves eggs by breaking them and putting their contents into bottles, which she tightly corks and seals, after which they are placed in the cellar, neck down. She claims the contents of the bottles come out as fresh as when put in.

The *New England Farmer* states that in Boston from 100,000 to 150,000 pounds of oleomargarine and other imitations of butter are sold each week. That paper adds: "This will continue to be the case just so long as so large a proportion of our receipts of genuine butter range from inferior to nasty."

The *Cactus* advises cattle-owners to spay old cows, as the animals will then fatten more quickly than will any other class of cattle. Sows spayed fatten remarkably fast, as do most domestic animals, in fact, and there is therefore reason for supposing that spaying old cows, on farm or on ranch, would pay well.

There are in Australia in round numbers 90,000,000 of sheep, divided among the seven colonies about as follows: New South Wales, 35,500,000; Victoria, 12,000,000; West Australia, 4,000,000; South Australia, 8,000,000; Queensland, 13,500,000; Tasmania, 2,000,000; New Zealand, 15,000,000; total, 89,000,000.

Samuel Keyser, a Kansas cattle-man, wintered 120 cattle on sorghum last winter, losing only one, and that one by an accident. He fed all the sorghum the stock wanted. His crop was cut and stacked before the October rains and frosts came last fall, and the cane was sweet and well cured. He will plant 150 acres this spring for stock feed.

The subject of fencing is one which causes the cattle-men of the plains no little concern. They like well enough to fence immense tracts of land owned by the people, in order that the grazing may be reserved to the fencers, but when the railroads build lines of fences extending for many miles, with only occasional narrow openings, the ranch men object, as these fences stop the cattle when the stock is drifting before a storm. Held from traveling the stock stands freezing, starving, and trampling the weaker ones until the storm breaks, and in this way heavy losses are sometimes caused.

"Sheep, clover, and pasture have done much to make Michigan celebrated as a wheat-growing State," says B. G. Buell. "By a persistent course of seeding to clover and pasturage by sheep, I think the land is improved faster than by the rest and non-stock systems, and besides there is a profit all the time accumulating from the sheep, an advantage the others do not have."

Writing from Australia about the size of stock-ranches there and in America, Hugh Cox says: "The small run I am on contains 130,000 acres more than Mr. Goodnight's Texas pasture. A friend of mine owns 1,200,000 head of cattle and 500,000 sheep, and his property is valued at $25,000,000. These are facts, so do not boast of your 'potato-plots' in future, or you may hear from me again."

Of sheep husbandry in Massachusetts Secretary Russell says that it shows no advance, although the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture has imported pure-bred sheep and sold them for half their cost. The cause, he says, is the fact that "farms are subject to outrageous trespass," and further that "sheep-keeping must suffer till dogs are put upon the same footing as other animals, and their owners made responsible for them."

Judge Knapp, writing of stock-keeping in Florida, utters these truths, which should apply in any and all parts of the country: "The cattle-owner should build the restraining fences, or place a keeper over the stock to prevent their doing damage, or not allow them to enter the lands not his own. Whoever shall calculate the cost of the fences will find a sum equal to the value of the free-feeding stock and the annual repairs costing more than the increase of all stock. No amount of sophistry can demonstrate that this burden ought to be placed on the shoulders of him who receives no benefit from the free-feeders, in which he has no interest. The burden should fall on the beneficiary."

In Philadelphia a movement is on foot to compel makers of bogus butter to color their products pink instead of yellow. There seems to be some difficulties in the way of making a State law effective to prevent the sale of false butter; one is that while a Pennsylvania law, for example, might prevent the manufacture it could not prevent the sale in the State of bogus butter made elsewhere, unless it could maintain a thorough espionage over makers and dealers in other States who might ship their stock to dealers in Pennsylvania. The fact is that, even with a National law, were such in existence to regulate or to prohibit the making or the selling of this imitation, it would be by no means easy to maintain complete control of the bogus-butter business.

Writing of the benefits arising from sheep-keeping, B. G. Buell says that on wheat-producing farms sheep have many advantages over any other of our domestic animals, some of which are: (1) They are less subject to contagious diseases, for the reason that the flock can be more easily kept isolated. (2) When individual losses do occur they are less in value than in case of the loss of a horse or cow. (3) They grow quickly and mature early, and with their fleece pay dividends oftener than any other live-stock. (4) When summer-fallowing is practiced they act as gleaners in clearing fence-corners of briars and weeds and in keeping down the annual grasses that spring up on plowed lands. (5) During winter they are still doing their work of converting the surplus straw into fertilizers.

Spring work on the farms has brought an increased demand for horses, and the "gyps" of the towns manage to swindle many an honest and unsuspicious man by tricks which have often been exposed, but not often enough to protect the unwary. It is well to refuse to buy of any one not well known by respectable and responsible houses. The natural eagerness to secure a good bargain, to get something for nothing, is really the best aid these sharks have in swindling. Good horses are not so plenty that any one will sell one to a stranger for less than its actual value. Therefore it is well to beware of the widows who advertise gentle, safe, and sound horses for sale at a good bargain; it is also well to go direct to established and responsible parties whenever a purchase is intended.

Even Florida has her troubles with ranchmen arising from causes very like those which are creating so much ill-feeling in the West. Judge Knapp writes of Florida: "Free pasturage, without regard to the ownership of the land, is the motto of the owners of stock in this State, and the statute enactments of the Legislature coincide with the motto. The land-owner who may not own a hoof must wall in his own lands if he wishes to enjoy what is his own, and by those laws cannot recover damage for the trespass of the cattle or hogs of him who has no land without he is thus walled in. The benefit of feeding cattle on the lands not so inclosed is claimed without recompense. If to feed off the pasturage be a benefit to the owner of the cattle, then on him should rest the burden of restraining them from doing damage."

Regarding the statement that large quantities of oleomargarine have been consumed by the public, the New York *Tribune* says, very justly: "This is a strange argument. The consumption of oleomargarine confessedly depends upon deceit. No evidence has ever been adduced to show that any one sold it for what it was. The few dealers who tried to do so could not dispose of it at all. It has been palmed off upon the consumer as a dairy product, and because this is so it would be as reasonable to cite the large consumption of adulterated mustard, or pepper, or any other sophisticated article, as justification for the adulteration, as to point to the sale of oleomargarine as a proof that it is popular. The plain facts of the case are in truth a complete vindication of the prohibitory law in regard to oleomargarine. The allegation that it can be made wholesome is not relevant either. The evidence shows that it can as easily, and more profitably, be made of unwholesome materials, and since it is impracticable to exercise a supervision over the manufacture so strict as to render the use of unwholesome materials impossible, prohibition is the only means of protection left to the public."

HUSBANDRY.

The Cost of Hop-Growing.

Possibly some other branch of farming may be, but it may well be doubted if any ever has been, more costly than has hop-growing. To secure large yields thorough plowing of the soil is needed; poles make a heavy outlay of capital necessary; when the ground has borne hops the surplus roots must be "grubbed" out; liberal applications of manure must be made to prevent rapid exhaustion of fertility; and careful, almost constant, attention to the growing crop is a prime requisite of success. When the crop is ready for harvesting no time must be lost, but every reasonable means be used to pick and dry the hops. There was a time when picking and drying might safely be allowed to cover a period of several weeks; now those operations must be crowded into a few days, so rapid is the deterioration in quality after the crop has become ready for picking. Diseases and parasitic enemies in increasing numbers add to the anxieties and diminish the profits of the farmer.

The cares of the hop-grower are vastly increased by the uncertainty of the market for his crop. In New York State it is estimated that hops can be grown with some profit when 25 cents per pound can be obtained, provided the season proves favorable. Prices have recently reached $1.02 per pound. The prices now quoted in New York range from 17 to 24 cents for common to good qualities. They have been much lower. When prices have been high those who were already growing hops have put more land into hops, and that large class of farmers who are constantly changing from one crop to another have rushed into hop-culture. Many a farmer, encouraged to do so by the large profits of one season, has gone deeply into debt, to be ruined by a season of bad markets, bad weather, or other cause of loss. It will not be difficult for even the rising generation to recall to memory many cases where the savings of a lifetime of toil and self-denial have been swept away by the hop-growing mania.

And these are not the worst evils which attend this the most speculative and dangerous of farming operations. The necessity for harvesting the entire crop within a few days after it reaches the proper condition for picking compels most growers to accept the help of any one who may offer. No inquiry as to character can be made. The result is that when hop-picking time arrives the hop-growing districts are overrun by the vilest of the vile from the slums of the towns. These reprobates mingle with the sons and the daughters of the farmers on such terms of intimacy as the hop-yard affords; dances, late hours, and whisky give opportunity for intimacy and courage for crime. Many a farmer's son can date the beginning of his downward course from association in the hop-yard with courtesans. Many a farmer's daughter has gone, pure and undefiled, to the hop-picking, to return blasted in honor through contact with beastly villains who eagerly seize upon hop-picking as affording almost unlimited opportunity for adding to the list of their sins and the number of victims to their lust. Within the week the writer has been assured by credible informants in the beautiful valley of the Oneida that not one of the last ten years can be mentioned in which some woman was not forcibly dishonored by hop-pickers in that valley. How many families have been broken, how many parents have been condemned to years of bitter shame and suffering, how many sons have started on the path to the grave of the debauchee, how many pure and innocent daughters have lost forever every decent hope in the world and in immortality, can never be known until the whole history of this accursed business shall have been written.

Growth of a New American Industry.

A most deserving enterprise is that of the Womens' Silk-Culture Association, which is striving to extend the culture of silk as a means by which women may earn an independent living. The members of the association do this work freely, receiving no salaries and no profits of any kind. At the exhibition of the association in Philadelphia at the beginning of this month the premiums offered for the best silk cocoons raised in the United States in 1883 were awarded. The basis of the award was the quality and quantity of reeled silk yielded to each 100 cocoons. There were seventy-seven entries from twenty States for the premiums, which amounted to $500. At the first awarding of premiums by the association there were twenty-six entries from four States; on the second occasion there were thirty-three from eleven States. In awarding the prizes Mr. Clarkson Clothier said:

It is but fair to assume that the growth of silk-culture is to be measured by these figures, and the astonishing development of this industry in the last three years is indeed wonderful. From all parts of the country come assuring sounds of encouragement.

The industry has developed wonderfully in California, to which State the first premium was awarded last year, and in the South and East many are taking hold of the work. The fact being established that cocoons can be produced in paying quantities the problem became how to have these reeled in sufficient quantities to keep pace with the supply, there being no steam filatures in this section of the country and the hand reels used here being inadequate to the increased task. To develop this important feature of the industry the firm of Strawbridge & Clothier brought to this city a foreign steam reel which is now running successfully in this hall. By this means the continuous development of the silk from the worm through the successive stages of the cocoon, the reeled silk, and the woven fabric becomes a matter of assured fact, and we see that silk-culture, which needs only time to become a great National industry, is successfully being illustrated in all its stages in this country at the present time.

The awards were as given below:

First premium, of $100, to Miss E. Woolston, Pemberton, N. J. There were 160 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling 1 21-100 ounces of silk and 2 79-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 76-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. White mulberry was used in feeding the worms.

Second premium, of $75, to Messrs. Rienzo & Mantz, San Jose, Cal. There were 165 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling 1 13-100 ounces of silk and 2 87-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 68-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. White mulberry was used in feeding the worms.

Third premium, of $65, to Mrs. A. H. Williams, Riverton, N. J. There were 173 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling 1 7-100 ounces of silk and 2 93-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 62-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. Osage orange was used in feeding the worms.

Fourth premium, of $60, to Miss Anna M. Mantz, San Jose, Cal. There were 196 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling 1 15-100 ounces of silk and 2 85-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 59-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. White mulberry was used in feeding the worms.

Fifth premium, of $50, to Miss Clara S. Lewis, Virgil City, Mo. There were 190 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling was 1 7-100 ounces of silk and 2 93-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 56-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. Osage orange was used in feeding the worms.

Sixth premium, of $50, to Mrs. George Derr, Germantown, Pa. There were 170 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling was 92-100 ounces of silk and 3 8-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 54-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. White mulberry was used in feeding the worms.

Seventh premium, of $40, to Mrs. W. Hayes, Chester, Pa. There were 208 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling was 1 11-100 ounces of silk and 2 89-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 53-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. White mulberry was used in feeding the worms.

Eighth premium, of $30, to Mrs. Augustiria, Philadelphia. There were 236 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling was 1 23-100 ounces of silk and 2 77-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 53-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. White mulberry was used in feeding the worms.

Ninth premium, of $25, to Mrs. Anna Husted, Liberty, Ind. There were 182 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling was 90-100 of an ounce of silk and 3 4-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 53-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. Osage orange was used in feeding the worms.

Tenth premium, of $10, to Miss M. B. Lowery, Portsmouth, O. There was 233 cocoons to the quarter-pound, and the yield in reeling was 1 13-100 ounces of silk and 2 87-100 ounces of waste. One hundred cocoons yielded 50-100 of an ounce of reeled silk. Osage orange and white mulberry were both used in feeding the worms.

The association has prepared a memorial to Congress indorsing the act providing for the creation of a silk-culture bureau and establishing silk-culture stations under the direction of the National Government.

Forest Fires.

In Florida, in Pennsylvania, and in other Atlantic States forest fires have been sweeping over miles of country, destroying in an hour the slow growth of centuries. And this work of wholesale and wreckless destruction is going on at the very moment when, in another and not very distant part of the country, people are beginning to recover from the ruinous effects of floods caused by just such destruction of forests. Well may even the most determined friend of mankind grow faint-hearted and give up the hope of arousing people to a realization of the greatness of the evil they are bringing upon themselves and their children.

In a letter to the *Florida Dispatch*, under date of April 11, the writer says that many forest fires are prevailing, spreading headlong over the plains, with nothing to check their fiery course. Much property has been destroyed, and citizens are beginning to realize the folly of allowing old "roughs" to exist alongside their premises. "The woods, in order to avoid such calamities, should be kept burnt off every alternate year. Vain, indeed, would be an attempt to effectually prevent fires during those long drouths which periodically occur from burning débris in clearing new land, from camp-fires, and other incidents. Fires must and will exist, and the longer woods are left rough, with their accumulating dry and tinder-like decaying vegetable matter, the more dreadful and disastrous they are in their course. Should all these vast and extended regions in Monroe and Manatee Counties have been kept free from fire the last five years, and during these dry times a fire should have gotten a footing, from camp or other accident, with the always-prevailing high winds, it would be impossible to calculate the damage. No power on earth could check it. Our broadest rivers would be nothing more than a dry branch toward checking it, every vestige of vegetation would be charred, blackened, withered, and forever blasted."

It seems almost wonderful that any one intelligent enough to write a letter should utter such stuff about camp-fires or "other accidents." The notion that forest fires cannot be prevented is sheer nonsense; and there is no such thing as an accident that cannot be traced directly to ignorance or carelessness. A man who, through burning brush or dead grass on his farm, through neglecting his camp-fire, or through the careless use of matches or the reckless disposal of cigar-stumps, is the cause of the destruction of property should be held as accountable and punished as severely as he should be if he were to turn loose in the streets a ferocious animal. Millions of dollars' worth of valuable property and many lives have been lost because men have left their camp-fires smoldering, or have thrown half-burned matches or lighted cigars upon the tinder-like leaves or grasses. For such deeds there can be no excuse.

Scarcely less worthy of condemnation than the criminal guilty of arson is the man who, waiting until fields and forests are dry as powder, fires the brush-heaps in his clearing, and sees the flames escape from his control to race like demons for many a mile, ofttimes destroying a thousandfold more than the toil of the whole lifetime of the guilty cause of the ruin could repay. Forest fires can be prevented. The cost of prevention is small, for it is no more than a reasonable carefulness; but, small as that is, it may well be doubted whether that small cost will be paid.

One Practical Means for Preventing Floods.

Writing about the cause of floods, a correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says that the one main cause is freshets, and the drainage of the lands thus exposed is another. He thinks that the remedy is in the evil itself; if ditching has brought these catastrophes, ditching must cure them. "Not the open drains which take the wash of the voluble part of the soil, but the underdrain which takes the surplus of the subsoil. Lands thoroughly underdrained become reservoirs to the depth of the drains. If these are three feet in depth a very large rainfall will be absorbed before there is any outflow, and when it begins it lasts a long time after the rain ceases. If we imagine the country bordering the Ohio perfectly underdrained—that is, having drains not to exceed three rods apart and three feet in depth—then instead of a few inches of leaf-mold and moss, as in the primary forest, we have three feet of spongy soil able to retain when partially dry from three to six inches of rainfall, and throws off the surplus in a steady stream for weeks after receiving it. In order to receive full benefit open drains must be abolished and the underdraining thoroughly done. The cost of this plan would be more than met by the increased value of the land and the increase and certainty of crops. The destruction of property, or the cost of the proposed elevation of the exposed portion of the cities and defensive measures employed, would go far in perfecting this system of drainage, gigantic as it may appear."

This, he thinks, is the only solution of the question of the cause of floods and how best to prevent them. He has no hope that tree-planting will ever become general enough to accomplish much in the direction of preventing floods, because "the trees are not wanted on farming lands, and the talk of planting thousands and millions of acres of forest is the idlest theorizing. You cannot convince the ordinary farmer that he can grow more on three-fourths of his farm by planting the other fourth with trees. The profit is too far off and life too uncertain. The land must be used for agricultural purposes, and while the headwaters of rivers and mountainous wastes may be protected and preserved as Nature has fashioned, the profitable lands cannot be."

It is quite possible that the removal of forests may have a permanent and injurious effect other than that of permitting the washing away of the land. But it needs little argument to convince intelligent people that thorough underdrainage will do much to restore to the streams their old-time steady flow and prevent the hurrying of waters to the great rivers.

Items Relating to Husbandry.

California capitalists intend raising cane in the Pacific States of Mexico.

A peach-grower in Michigan lost 2,200 peach trees by placing too much salt about the roots.

There are 209 varieties of cherries, sixty of apricots, 239 of peaches, 1,087 of pears, and 297 of plums.

A late Australian invention is a method of adapting a saddle to various horses and securing a good fit by having a saddle-pad inflated with air.

To rid a lawn of weeds they should be cut out with a knife, taking care to cut them off a little below the surface of the ground. Anything which, applied to the surface of the lawn, will kill weeds will, it is evident, also kill the grass.

Last Thursday the American Forestry Congress concluded its annual session in Washington. Several very interesting discussions of questions relating to forestry were held, and valuable papers were read in the course of the session.

Rufus Porter, a Connecticut Yankee, proposes to plow, harrow, sow, reap, mow, thrash grain, shell and grind corn, irrigate land, and carry loads, all by wind-power. He gives in the *Scientific American* of recent date a description of the windmill with which he expects to accomplish these things.

The area under wheat culture in British India is about 20,000,000 acres, yielding between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels, and in the native provinces 6,000,000 acres, yielding about 68,000,000 bushels. The average yield is, therefore, not far from ten bushels per acre. Of this yield one-quarter is available for export in a prosperous year. The cost of production is, in Northern India, including land rent, estimated at 37 cents per bushel.

One prime condition in forming a new lawn is that the soil shall be perfectly drained. The surface should be carefully graded, that it may be smooth for the lawn-mower. After the ground has been properly prepared seed should be sown, at the rate of from three to five bushels per acre, and either raked or well harrowed in, after which the ground should be well rolled to make it smooth and firm. This rolling is an important step, as it insures the germination of the seed and makes the surface smooth for the mower.

The *American Agriculturist* urges the adoption of the plan of selling eggs by weight, since there is a difference of from 20 to 30 per cent in the weight of eggs of different sizes. It is argued that selling by weight will work beneficially for all parties, especially for the producer. It operates as a premium upon the cultivation of the most productive varieties of fruits, vegetables, and farm stock. The farmer who is painstaking with his poultry and gets the largest weight of eggs has a fair reward for his skill and industry. The present custom is a premium to light weight and good layers.

Quite a number who have experience with country roads drained by tile are giving through the papers an account of the results. In every instance, so far as known, the verdict is in favor of tiling as being more economical, effective, and every way satisfactory than any other method practicable under the usual conditions of road-making in the country. One satisfactory plan is to lay a line of tile of ample size lengthwise of and along the centre-line of the roadbed, at a depth great enough to draw the water from below the bottom of the open ditches by the roadside.

Few States have done more for the preservation of their country roads than was done by Michigan when a rebate on taxes was allowed to all who use wagons with broad tires. The narrow tires and uniform gage of ordinary wagons destroy roads rapidly. The *Country Gentleman* says: "If roads were railroad tracks an even width of track would of course be the thing, but for roads it is just as far from a saying as any possible invention. Buying once a 'trap' in England, as light 'rigs' are called, the writer asked if it had the ordinary width of track. The honest maker scratched his puzzled head and confessed he did not know any such thing; when it was made plain to him he said there was no rule of the kind, and just here is the secret of the small wear and tear of the foreign roads—the wheel tread is all over the road."

A New England farmer who raised over 100 bushels of corn per acre says that to grow great crops of Indian corn deep plowing is necessary, and a dressing of manure should be turned under at each plowing, in order to mix the manure well with the soil, observing at each time of plowing to go equally as deep or deeper than it had been plowed before. When he purposes raising a great crop of Indian corn he begins preparing the ground the year before the corn is to be planted by spreading fifteen or twenty loads of manure on sod. This is plowed in, well harrowed, and the ground is then planted with potatoes. In the fall fifteen or twenty loads of yard manure are spread and plowed in. The next spring, after harrowing the ground, he spreads twenty to twenty-five loads of green barn manure per acre, and plows this in a few days before planting, any time between May 20 to 30.

Doubtless those who a few years ago proposed, and in due time carried out, the plan of bringing fruit-trees from Northeastern Europe to Iowa learned before they undertook that work that nothing succeeds like success. If they did not they are in a fair way to gain the knowledge now, for those who once had nothing but cold words for the enterprise are now ready enough to praise. There seems to be good reason for thinking that their work will be of vast benefit to the Western States, where the extreme changes of temperature and the dryness of the climate have made fruit-growing unsatisfactory in its results. Prof. J. L. Budd, of the Iowa Agricultural College, says that at the college they have just finished the planting of about 400 cherry-trees of thirty-five varieties imported from several points in Northeastern Europe. The general average cost of trees received from Poland, Northeastern Austria, and Southern and Central Prussia has been about $1.50 per tree, which is not much more than tree-peddlers charge for home-grown cherry-trees.

THE LOTTERY SHARKS.

They Are in the Same Line of Business Close to the Old Quarters.

The Scheme at Present Is Only Accessible to Known or "Certified" Patrons.

Why the Persons Indicted Months Ago Are Granted Delay After Delay—A Foreign Swindle.

IN THE SAME LINE.

COL. B. FRANK MOORE'S SUCCESSOR IN OBSCURE QUARTERS.

The spasmodic activity of the State prosecuting officials in securing indictments against the lottery agents of this city some three months ago led most people to believe that the lottery business was effectually stamped out so far as Chicago was concerned. This is a mistake—the lotteries are still running. The difference is that whereas formerly the business was carried on openly in defiance of the law, and tickets sold to all comers, now it is carried on in secret corners and tickets sold only to known or certified "patrons." It takes more than an abortive prosecution in the United States Courts and two or three dozen indictments which hang fire month after month in the criminal courts to squelch or intimidate that corrupter of National and State politics and "most colossal fraud in the United States," the Louisiana Lottery Company. Within a month after the former Chicago agent of this lottery, Col. B. Frank Moore, gave up the fight and skipped out for parts unknown, other agents were at work sticking up posters at midnight and circulating tickets among known friends who managed to distribute them among a great many of the chronic "patrons" of the swindle. Possibly Moore had a hand in this hole-and-corner scheme; probably he had not. Within the last few weeks the hand-distribution has ceased, new headquarters have been obtained, and at the present time tickets can be procured just as easily as heretofore by those who are "inside the ring."

THE PRESENT QUARTERS.

Moore's old quarters were at Room 1, No. 127 La Salle street, the place now occupied by Messrs. Rumsey, a reputable Board of Trade firm. The rear entrance to this building opens on Board of Trade court. On the second floor are the offices of the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors, and a Citizens' League sign adorns both front and rear entrances. Quite recently a new and gaudy canvas sign has been erected over the rear entrance to the effect that the

"DERBY POOL-ROOM"

has been established there for the sale of "mutuals and combinations" on horse races. The "Derby Pool-Room" is located in Room 3, being the second room directly east of Moore's old stand. The blackboards inside show that it has been fitted up ostensibly for a horse-racing business, but no business of the kind was being done there yesterday, though it was going on as usual at Riley's room, a few doors off in Exchange place. A TRIBUNE reporter who spent some time at the "Derby Pool-Room" found that the place was being managed by the same person who acted as chief clerk and general assistant manager for Moore in the same building. The private office and pay-desk at the west end of the room was occupied most of the day by this experienced lotterist and another man whose identity could not be discovered, the precautions against observation here being such as to prevent any chance visitor getting a peep into the interior of the office. The reporter, having observed several persons furtively purchasing tickets at the pigeon-hole, waited until the coast was clear, then walked up to the desk, and, thrusting in a $1 bill, said confidently:

"Hand me over a fifth, old man; one with a '20' in it if you've got it."

THE LITTLE BLUE SLIP.

The clerk scanned the reporter closely, and was evidently satisfied. Then he handed out a little blue slip—a genuine Louisiana lottery ticket—numbered "12,084."

"That has got the figures you want," he said.

"Yes; that's the ticket," said the reporter.

The ticket represents a fifth share in the ticket of that number for the "Monthly Five-Dollar Drawing" to take place at New Orleans Tuesday next, May 13. The list of prizes appended showed that 1,967 prizes, amounting to $265,000, would be drawn, including a grand capital prize of $75,000.

As the clerk did not seem to be in a talkative mood, and as the reporter was satisfied with his success in buying a ticket without an "introduction," no attempt was made to learn the extent of the business in its present handicapped form. State's-Attorney Mills already holds several lottery tickets purchased by THE TRIBUNE in its efforts to put an end to this nefarious business in Chicago, and there is now at his disposal another ticket to be added to his pile of documentary evidence. The fact that a lottery has again been opened, notwithstanding the recent wholesale indictments and the wondrous splurges after bill-posters, express companies, job-printers, and all others supposed to be indirectly connected with the lottery business, is in itself an excellent illustration of the fear in which the law is held by professional lawbreakers.

A NEW SYSTEM.

THE SCHEME BY WHICH IGNORANT FOREIGNERS ARE SWINDLED.

A new system of swindling a gullible public by means of lottery tickets has been brought to light through the arrest of Alfred Schmidt, a recent arrival from Germany. According to his story he hired himself out for $6 a week to a man named Nehrke, an alleged agent for several German lotteries. He had to earn this magnificent salary by going around among the poor Germans of the North Side, whom he talked into investing and buying several tickets for a Berlin lottery, which was subsequently discovered to be an irresponsible concern. When arraigned before Justice Kersten Schmidt was confronted by a crowd of men and women who produced receipts for sums ranging from $3 to $25 which they said they paid to the prisoner. He did not deny it, and claimed that all the cash he collected he turned over to Nehrke. An officer was sent after the latter, but he had skipped out on hearing of the arrest of his clerk. The Justice was convinced that Schmidt was an innocent party to the scheme and discharged him, with the advice to seek some other kind of work.

Lieut. Bans, of the Larrabee Street Station, said: "It is surprising how many people will permit themselves to be victimized through these lotteries in the vain hopes of securing a prize. In the end, however, they find that they have spent their savings for nothing. After discovering that they have been misled they apply to the police and want us to get their money back. If people only would read the newspapers these sharks would be deprived of their income and we would have no trouble with them. It seems that the promise of mythical fortunes is too much of a temptation, and as long as the public will patronize policy-shops the sharpers will take them in."

THE OLD CASES.

THEY HANG FIRE BECAUSE MR. MILLS WANTS TO PROSECUTE IN PERSON.

The cases of the lottery sharks who were indicted by the January grand jury were set for trial Wednesday before Judge Williamson, but owing to the hearing of a case which consumed all day they were not called up. Yesterday Assistant State's-Attorney Anthony was asked what would be done in the matter, and he replied: "They will be passed until Mr. Mills is through with the McKeague case. He wants to prosecute the defendants in person. These lottery cases are of importance, and the public have taken an interest in them. Mr. Mills has told me that he will dispose of them as early as possible."

That the defendants are taking advantage of the delays in bringing them to trial is noticeable. At first, from the talk that was made, they anticipated a speedy prosecution, and they accordingly engaged eminent counsel. Elaborate arguments were prepared and money was lavishly expended by the indicted persons for their defense. At the February term the causes were continued by agreement, and since then they have been passed on the docket from time to time, greatly to the satisfaction of the lawyers and their clients, who have carefully avoided coming into court and demanding trial. Against several of them the evidence is so clear that conviction is inevitable, but if the inquiries are not started soon it is doubtful if all the witnesses who were examined before the grand jury will be on hand, as several have already left the city.

The names of the indicted as they appear on the calendar are as follows:

Edward Childs, Fred Erby, J. H. Barby, Edward Early, Frank Dalzell, William Jackson, J. H. Hurd, Fred Kochenhauer, Henry Lehndorf, B. Frank Moore, William H. McCleary, John McDowell, Joseph Arnold, George Allen, Douglas Allison, Doc Brown, C. H. Cronkhite, J. H. Cook, C. A. Childs, Albert Phillips, John Spencer, H. H. Shapley, Elizabeth Schmidt, John Thomas, R. Wilford.

The following were accepted as sureties by Judges Hawes and Gardner: "Jim" Fitzsimmons, W. B. Bassett, John Adams, Frank Schneider, Patrick Dulan, J. H. Smith, M. A. Morton, John Dowling, and John Graham.

TWO BANKRUPT FINANCIERS.

A Description of the Men Responsible for the Failure of Grant & Ward.

New York *Sun:* Mr. Ward is a slightly built man, about 33 years old. He is five feet ten inches tall, and wears a small light mustache. His nose is prominent, and he has a sallow complexion. His father is a minister at Geneseo, N. Y. The son came to Brooklyn to live about eight years ago, and was then earning a salary of $1,000 a year as a clerk. He became intimate with the family of Mr. Sidney Green, a retired merchant, who lived at 31 Monroe place. Later he took up his residence in Mr. Green's house, and brought with him a colored valet. Five years ago he married Mr. Green's daughter Ella, who inherited a large fortune on the death of her father, which happened not long after her marriage.

About this time William Ward, Ferdinand's brother, went out to Colorado, where he became interested in a silver-mine. He wrote to his brother Ferdinand, who, with some other gentlemen, went in with him in getting possession of the mine, which is said to have proved extremely valuable. Ferdinand Ward took his wife to live at 81 Pierrepont street, and has since resided there. Mr. Ward keeps a coachman and a footman, a French cook, a French butler, and a French waiter. He owns twenty-four horses, most of which he keeps in the stables adjoining his mansion at Strawberry Hill, about a mile from the Village of Stamford. He bought this mansion, which was very beautiful, in 1881, and paid $43,000 for it. Then he laid out nearly $15,000 in making it more beautiful. It is surrounded by about twelve acres of land. Not far from it he owns a farm.

At present he has in his stable on College place two handsome carriage-horses and a pair of ponies which Mrs. Ward drives to a phaeton. Saturday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Ward were out behind the ponies. Mr. Ward has a large number of broughams, barouches, coupés, and other vehicles. He is said not to be a judge of horses, and to have had an expensive habit of buying any horse that an acquaintance recommended. He had a fancy for dogs, but was unfortunate with them. A Scotch terrier for which he paid a very large figure a few weeks ago died two days afterward, and he has also lost some valuable pugs by death.

Not long ago Mr. Ward presented to the Brooklyn Mercantile Library $500 as an addition to the book fund, and about the same time presented to the Brooklyn Historical Society some valuable stuffed animals, among which were an elk and a porpoise. Last Christmas he gave to Mrs. Green, his mother-in-law, a coupé and a sorrel team of horses. He made many other valuable presents at this date. They filled a coupé, and it took his coachman nearly a day to deliver them.

In the neighborhood where Mr. Ward resides he was looked upon as a millionaire. He was nicknamed "the bonanza man" on account of his rapid rise to an appearance of great wealth.

Mr. Fish was born at Mystic, Conn., about sixty years ago, and came to this city when a young man. For many years he was a ship-chandler in South street, near Maiden lane. He has been President of the Marine Bank about fifteen years. He has engaged in many speculations. He also made, it is said, about $400,000 by the rise of the securities of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company in 1880. At one time he was President of that company, and he is still its Second Vice-President. In November last he stated that he was worth $1,000,000 in solid securities and cash investments. Mr. Fish is a widower, and for many years has lived in apartments over the bank building. Since he became interested in the Casino, scarcely an evening has passed without his presence there, and he and his companions have been conspicuous both in the boxes and the corridors. His presence behind the scenes has not been uncommon. The report current yesterday that he recently endowed an actress with a large sum of money was generally credited.

SENATOR PLUMB ON OKLAHOMA.

Kansas City (Mo.) *Times*, May 4: As so much has been printed and said about Senator Plumb's alleged connection with a cattle syndicate in the Indian Territory, we feel it but proper to publish herewith the following letter, which, it will be observed, was written only a few days since:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1884.—*E. A. Reiman, Wichita, Kas.*—SIR: I am in receipt of your favor of the 16th. If you will read my letter again carefully you will find that I did not say I was not in favor of opening up Oklahoma to settlement. I am in favor of opening it just as soon as it can be done legally. You claim that the Indians have no rights down there; but those who know better than you or I think differently. Certain it is that they were placed there by the Government, and, if they are to be taken away, where are they to go? My belief is that there are lands there which are not necessary for the Indians, and which the Government can acquire, which I am in favor of its doing as soon as possible and opening them to settlement to all who need homes. You are entirely mistaken in supposing I have any interest in cattle in the Indian Territory. I haven't a dollar's worth down there and have not had for nearly two years, and never expect to have again. If the entire Indian Territory were to sink out of sight I should not be $1 poorer that I know of. If the Indians, having reservations which they are entitled to, see fit to lease their lands to persons holding cattle in order that the grass may be eaten off, I don't know as that concerns me. They ought to have just as much right to do with their own what they please as you or I. Respectfully yours,
P. B. PLUMB.

WORK AND WAGES.

"What is the reason," asks Mr. George, "that the men who work the hardest get the least?" This question recalls the one put by Charles II. to the Royal Society. "What is the reason," said the Monarch, "that if a live fish is placed in a bowl filled to the brim with water, the water does not overflow?" The Royal Society set to work and evolved reams of argument on the subject before one practical member experimented for himself, and discovered that in the conditions stated the water did overflow. Mr. George's question is like that of Charles. It is simply a catch produced by a bold misstatement of facts. It is not true that "the men who work the hardest get the least." Physical work, work with the hands and muscles, is not the hardest kind of work. Brain work, mental work, is the hardest, and it is paid better than manual labor, for the sufficing reason that it is worth more. Nor can there ever be maintained a state of society in which brain work will not be more valuable than hand work, and in which it will not command higher rewards.—*New York Tribune.*

"THE SCENTS AND SOUNDS OF SPRING."

For The Chicago Tribune.

"Sweet are the scents and sounds of Spring."
O foolish bard who wrote the lines!
O sad the days—sad wandering
Among the green hills and the pines!

O love, hadst thou been true to me!
God save the mark, since false thou art!
But once the Springtime's witchery
With mad pulsations thrilled my heart.

I'd scorn the eyes that shed one tear—
The heart that sent one wish on High—
The brain that trembled with Life's fear—
The lips that, sobbing, gave a sigh—

To call thee back! Life lonely is,
And all its shadows 'round me cling;
Time was they vanished at a kiss.
O bitter scents and sounds of Spring!

Death is an agony of fear,
And absence is a bitter pain;
But 'tis a greater pain to bear,
To love, and know that love in vain.

Why curse the weakness, now 'tis o'er?
Why sigh that days have brighter been?
The world is wide, from shore to shore,
From mountain-top to sunny plain.

Let me renew my courage, then,
And tune my voice anew to ring:
Why sigh at joys that might have been?
"Sweet are the scents and sounds of Spring."

MAY, 1884. CLYDE ST. CLAIRE.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Best of all Hair Dressings.

It allays irritation, removes all tendency to dandruff, and invigorates the action of the capillaries in the highest degree, thus promoting a vigorous and healthy growth of hair. Its effect upon the glossiness and richness of the hair is such as cannot be surpassed.

Burnett's flavoring extracts are the best.

Health Is Wealth.
Health of Body Is Wealth of Mind.

DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone, and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A Grateful Recognition.

"To cure a CHRONIC or Long Standing Disease is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and applies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect, but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medical Messenger.

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure" as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY
RADWAY'S
Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humors in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swellings, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel, and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative powers over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent furnishes. It cures step by step, surely from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound conditions. The wastes of the body are stopped, and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the Sarsaparilla will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofulous cases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsaparilla makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

Ovarian Tumors of Ten Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Remedies.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of medicine than any other preparation. Taken in teaspoonful doses; while others require five or six times as much.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
Ready Relief.
THE CHEAPEST AND
BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE
IN THE WORLD.
CURES AND PREVENTS
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
Sciatica,
Headache,
Toothache,
Inflammation,
Sore Throat,
Stiff Neck,
Diphtheria,
Asthma,
Influenza,
Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints.

Looseness, Diarrhoea, or Painful Discharges from the Bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief according to directions. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat,
Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza, Headache,
Toothache, Nervousness,
Sleeplessness, Neuralgia,
Rheumatism, Sciatica,
Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs,
Bruises, Sprains,
Cold Chills and Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

MALARIA
IN ITS VARIOUS FORMS.
Fever and Ague.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

RADWAY'S
Regulating Pills.
The Great Liver and Stomach Remedy.

Perfect Purgative, Soothing Aperients, Act Without Pain, Always Reliable and Natural in Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS, for the cure of all Disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffering Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few Doses of RADWAY'S Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

Sold by Druggists. Price, 25 cents per box.

Read "False and True."

Send a letter stamp to Radway & Co., No. 32 Warren, corner of Church-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

NEAL M'KEAGU[E]

A Motion to Continue [...] to the Next Term [...] ruled.

Van Arman Claims that in [...] diced State of the Publ[ic ...] Justice Is Impossib[le].

The Twelfth Juror May Be S[...] if There Are Not Too [...] "Fixed Opinions."

A CONTINUANCE ASKE[D].

COL. VAN ARMAN CLAIMS THAT TH[E ...] HAS BEEN SO PREJUDICED [...] CLIENT THAT A FAIR JURY CA[N ...] CURED AT THIS TIME.

Only four of the fifty jurors [...]
the special venire failed to resp[ond ...]
names.
Before proceeding with the [...]
however, Col. Van Arman took [...]
of court in order to consult [...]
soon as they disappeared eve[...]
"Something is up," and waited [...]
find out what it was. They soon [...]
Col. Van Arman and his clien[t ...]
ten minutes, and then the form[...]
tion.
"The state of things that [...]
here," he said, "has taken me [...]
surprise. I have had pretty lo[ng ...]
and seen numerous instances i[n ...]
was a good deal of diffi[culty ...]
taining jurors, especially sinc[e ...]
tice has prevailed so unive[rsally ...]
newspapers of recklessly [...]
sorts of things, true and false [...]
ence to persons accused of cr[ime ...]
them feel themselves licensed, [...]
accusation of crime is made ag[ainst ...]
to commence a system of libel[...]
purpose of it doubtless is to co[...]
have any money to bribe them."
Mr. Mills suggested if there w[...]
gument that the eight accepted [...]
draw.
Col. Van Arman assented, a[nd ...]
were gone resumed: "Since [...]
practice was adopted the difficu[lty ...]
ing jurors has been steadily in[...]
necessarily must in all cases. [...]
paper-reading people, and it is [...]
of the country undoubtedly [...]
too much reliance is [...]
their statements. A week, al[...]
devoted to the attempt to get a [...]
nearly 200 persons have been [...]
of two things is true: either th[...]
studied effort and a most ingeni[ous ...]
one, which I do not suspect, to [...]
have formed an opinion, or else [...]
that the Chicago public have to [...]
made up their minds in this [...]
strongly—for they have not o[...]
opinions but convictions of th[...]
kind, even such as no proo[f ...]
slightest degree affect in [...]
many of them; while ver[y ...]
bers of them have avowed the[...]
convinced that they could not [...]
opinions by any effort of the [...]
most conclusive testimony; and [...]
to find a juror that would cons[...]
even with testimony he could c[...]
ion. Now it must be rememb[ered ...]
opinions in almost every instan[ce ...]
formed upon newspaper stateme[nts ...]
indirectly. In some instances [...]
reported by those who had read [...]
who had not, but there is scarc[ely ...]
where anybody has made st[...]
which opinions have been for[med ...]
fessed to know the facts himsel[f ...]
and an affidavit that I will [...]
that the statements of the ne[...]
been against the defendant. W[...]
sibility of finding out what the[...]
whether in favor of guilt or inn[ocence ...]
only conclude that almost all of [...]
unfavorable to the defendant [...]
character of the statements upo[n ...]
were formed. I therefore [...]
jurors that have been accepted [...]
and this case continued until t[...]
the court. I don't think it oug[ht ...]
tried or attempted to have be[...]
time. I don't think where a [...]
aroused and excited by some [...]
and a man is charged with c[...]
crime, that he ought to be tried [...]
citement—a sort of terror tha[t ...]
of the community in conseque[nce ...]
sible crime—exists. Time for [...]
opportunity for cool reflection, [...]
I think even if the motion had [...]
upon nothing except what wa[s ...]
outset the case should not h[...]
but especially not now when it [...]
by four days' effort that, if a j[ury ...]
tained at all, it is only by [...]
through the whole communi[ty ...]
getting at last the men least [...]
try the case."

SUBSTANCE OF THE A[FFIDAVIT].

The document set forth that [...]
his oath said that he could no[t ...]
with the trial at the present t[...]
cause of the prejudice which [...]
him in the minds of the people[...]
already been sworn and exam[ined ...]
186 men as jurors, only eig[ht ...]
been found to be competent; [...]
been thirty men challenged per[emptorily ...]
remaining 148 were challeng[ed ...]
of these 148 men, more than 10[0 ...]
and believed were challeng[ed ...]
had formed and expressed opi[nions ...]
guilt or innocence. While it [...]
say what proportion of th[...]
formed opinions to the effect [...]
is guilty, deponent believed [...]
three-fourths of the number [...]
ions to the effect that he w[...]
opinions affiant claimed were [...]
paper articles relating to the [...]
jurors had read.
A part of the affidavit was [...]
pings from city newspapers, [...]
TRIBUNE, which extracts Mc[Keague ...]
inated and reflected upon his [...]
tion with the Willson murde[r ...]
he alleged that the articles [...]
others of similar import had [...]
ly read and talked about by [...]
county that they had create[d ...]
guilt, and that he could not [...]
impartial trial. He did not [...]
ence of such prejudice aga[inst ...]
any such prevailing opinion [...]
taken possession of the [...]
Thursday, May 8. The ap[plication ...]
made for delay, but solely [...]
be done him.

APPLICATION FOR CONTIN[UANCE].

State's-Attorney Mills wa[...]
motion, and would state [...]
court desired to hear them.
Col. Van Arman didn't wa[nt ...]
gument.
The court, who looked [...]
said it would be impossi[ble ...]
case. He recognized the [...]
everything that took place [...]
was subject to comment [...]
even caricature. The statut[e ...]
investigation of any crim[e ...]
manner, and also that if an[...]
the newspapers—all intellig[ent ...]
and obtained an impression [...]
ion based upon rumor or [...]
newspapers that was no cau[se ...]
not proceed to investigat[e ...]
evidence given in court, [...]
do so fairly and impartia[lly ...]
his duty to do so. The co[urt ...]
was an endeavor on the part [...]
to avoid doing their duty [...]
He had felt from the begin[ning ...]
cases jurors had set up one [...]
other to avoid the investi[gation ...]
was not responsible for [...]
whatever they were; he wo[...]
dependently of anything e[...]
He could not recognize tha[t ...]
against the defendant. In [...]
sons had formed opinion[s ...]
would be a great inconvenie[nce ...]
jury; and that was no cause [...]
ting a fair and impartial [...]
would be overruled.
The defense noted an exc[eption].

THE SEARCH FO[R ...]

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT [...] BEEN SECU[RED ...]

The 187th man entered th[e ...]
past 10 o'clock. As soon a[s ...]
the court directed all the [...]
into the witness-rooms, the [...]
vent their hearing the qu[...]

...Is Wealth. ...Lady Is Wealth of Mind. ...R. RADWAY'S ...SAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, Great Blood Purifier. ...teful Recognition. ...ALSE AND TRUE. ...DISEASES CURED BY RADWAY'S ...parillian Resolvent. ...R. R. R. RADWAY'S ...ady Relief. THE CHEAPEST AND ...MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. CURES AND PREVENTS ...MATISM, NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Headache, Toothache, Inflammation, Sore Throat, Stiff Neck, Diphtheria, Asthma, Influenza, Difficult Breathing. ...wel Complaints. ...IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS ... ONLY PAIN REMEDY ... MALARIA ...S VARIOUS FORMS. ...ver and Ague. ...y Cents Per Bottle. RADWAY'S ...ulating Pills. ...Liver and Stomach Remedy. ...ABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL. ...ad "False and True." ...D THE PUBLIC:

NEAL M'KEAGUE.

A Motion to Continue the Case to the Next Term Overruled.

Van Arman Claims that in the Prejudiced State of the Public Mind Justice Is Impossible.

The Twelfth Juror May Be Secured Today if There Are Not Too Many "Fixed Opinions."

A CONTINUANCE ASKED FOR.

COL. VAN ARMAN CLAIMS THAT THE COMMUNITY HAS BEEN SO PREJUDICED AGAINST HIS CLIENT THAT A FAIR JURY CANNOT BE PROCURED AT THIS TIME.

Only four of the fifty jurors summoned on the special venire failed to respond to their names.

Before proceeding with the examination, however, Col. Van Arman took McKeague out of court in order to consult with him. As soon as they disappeared everybody said, "Something is up," and waited anxiously to find out what it was. They soon learned.

Col. Van Arman and his client returned in ten minutes, and then the former made a motion.

"The state of things that has developed here," he said, "has taken me very much by surprise. I have had pretty lengthy practice, and seen numerous instances in which there was a good deal of difficulty in obtaining jurors, especially since the practice has prevailed so universally among newspapers of recklessly printing all sorts of things, true and false alike, in reference to persons accused of crime. Some of them feel themselves licensed, as soon as an accusation of crime is made against any man, to commence a system of libeling him. The purpose of it doubtless is to compel men who have any money to bribe them."

Mr. Mills suggested if there was to be an argument that the eight accepted jurors withdraw.

Col. Van Arman assented, and when they were gone resumed: "Since this reckless practice was adopted the difficulty of obtaining jurors has been steadily increasing, and it necessarily must in all cases. We are a newspaper-reading people, and it is the misfortune of the country undoubtedly that altogether too much reliance is placed upon their statements. A week, almost, has been devoted to the attempt to get a jury here, and nearly 200 persons have been examined. One of two things is true: either there has been a studied effort and a most ingeniously contrived one, which I do not suspect, to get men who have formed an opinion, or else it must be true that the Chicago public have to a great extent made up their minds in this case, and very strongly—for they have not only expressed opinions but convictions of the most settled kind, even such as no proof would in the slightest degree affect in the minds of many of them; while very large numbers of them have avowed themselves so far convinced that they could not change those opinions by any effort of their will without most conclusive testimony; and it was difficult to find a juror that would consent to say that even with testimony he could change his opinion. Now it must be remembered that these opinions in almost every instance have been formed upon newspaper statements, directly or indirectly. In some instances they have been reported by those who had read them to those who had not, but there is scarcely an instance where anybody has made statements upon which opinions have been formed who professed to know the facts himself. We all know, and an affidavit that I will file will show, that the statements of the newspapers have been against the defendant. Without any possibility of finding out what these opinions are, whether in favor of guilt or innocence, we can only conclude that almost all of them must be unfavorable to the defendant because of the character of the statements upon which they were formed. I therefore move that the jurors that have been accepted be discharged and this case continued until the next term of the court. I don't think it ought to have been tried or attempted to have been tried at this time. I don't think where a community is aroused and excited by some terrible crime, and a man is charged with committing that crime, that he ought to be tried while the excitement—a sort of terror that seizes the minds of the community in consequence of such terrible crime—exists. Time for it to subside, opportunity for cool reflection, ought to occur. I think even if the motion had been founded upon nothing except what was known at the outset the case should not have been tried, but especially not now when it clearly appears by four days' effort that, if a jury can be obtained at all, it is only by searching clear through the whole community and perhaps getting at last the men least of all qualified to try the case."

SUBSTANCE OF THE AFFIDAVIT.

The document set forth that McKeague upon his oath said that he could not further proceed with the trial at the present term of court because of the prejudice which prevailed against him in the minds of the people; that there had already been sworn and examined in his cause 186 men as jurors, only eight of whom had been found to be competent; that there had been thirty men challenged peremptorily and the remaining 148 were challenged for cause. Out of these 148 men, more than 100, as was informed and believed were challenged because they had formed and expressed opinions touching his guilt or innocence. While it was impossible to say what proportion of these 100 men had formed opinions to the effect that he was and is guilty, deponent believed that more than three-fourths of the number had formed opinions to the effect that he was guilty. These opinions affiant claimed were founded on newspaper articles relating to the crime which the jurors had read.

A part of the affidavit was made up of clippings from city newspapers, except from THE TRIBUNE, which extracts McKeague said criminated and reflected upon his supposed connection with the Willson murders. In conclusion, he alleged that the articles he submitted and others of similar import had been so extensively read and talked about by the people of this county that they had created a belief in his guilt, and that he could not expect a fair or impartial trial. He did not know of the existence of such prejudice against him, or that any such prevailing opinion of his guilt had taken possession of the community until Thursday, May 8. The application was not made for delay, but solely that justice might be done him.

APPLICATION FOR CONTINUANCE REFUSED.

State's-Attorney Mills was opposed to the motion, and would state his reasons if the court desired to hear them.

Col. Van Arman didn't want to make an argument.

The court, who looked the document over, said it would be impossible to continue the case. He recognized the fact that almost everything that took place in a criminal trial was subject to comment and criticism, and even caricature. The statutes provided for an investigation of any crime in an intelligent manner, and also that if any citizen had read the newspapers—all intelligent citizens did—and obtained an impression or formed an opinion based upon rumor or statements in the newspapers that was no cause why he should not proceed to investigate the crime upon evidence given in court, where he could do so fairly and impartially, and it was his duty to do so. The court thought there was an endeavor on the part of many citizens to avoid doing their duty in the case on trial. He had felt from the beginning that in many cases jurors had set up one pretense and another to avoid the investigation. The court was not responsible for newspaper reports, whatever they were; he would try the case independently of anything except the evidence. He could not recognize that prejudice existed against the defendant. In his judgment citizens had formed opinions when they felt it would be a great inconvenience to serve on the jury; and that was no cause for a man not getting a fair and impartial trial. The motion would be overruled.

The defense noted an exception.

THE SEARCH FOR JURORS.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THREE MORE HAVE BEEN SECURED.

The 187th man entered the jury-box at half-past 10 o'clock. As soon as he took his seat the court directed all the other jurors to go into the witness-rooms, the object being to prevent them hearing the questions and answers and getting posted so as to avoid service, if so inclined.

Thomas S. Kirkwood, who lives at the Chicago Club, and is a dealer in machinery, had an opinion which could not be changed by evidence, and he was not clear whether it was right to hang a man.

W. C. Spofford, who was left over from Thursday, was dropped by Mr. Hardy, as he said he couldn't take the juror's oath conscientiously, having a fixed opinion.

John C. King, of No. 276 Ashland avenue, didn't know whether he could be fair or not, but would try. His opinion saved him.

Charles R. Larrabee, of Walton place, dealer in hardware, had an opinion, but it wouldn't influence him. He knew of no reason why he couldn't serve, but he didn't want to.

James Armstrong, of No. 87 Rush street, said that no quantity or quality of circumstantial evidence would induce him to vote to hang a man.

Charles H. Rowe, of No. 3212 Michigan avenue, jeweler, could not presume the accused to be innocent.

Elisha B. Robinson, of No. 655 Adams street, grocer, had his mind made up, and couldn't be fair.

Emanuel Ullman, of No. 1249 Michigan avenue, a fur dealer, had no opinion, and would go by the evidence, but Mr. Hardy challenged him peremptorily.

R. Van Schaack escaped on account of sickness.

Franklin MacVeagh knew of no reason why he couldn't be fair and impartial, but he had an excuse—the state of his health. The court wouldn't let him go, but the attorneys did.

Le Roy Payne said his head was so full of business that he couldn't do the case justice. He had an opinion, and that opened the door for him.

Charles Charnley couldn't be fair, as he had a clear impression of the merits of the case.

"Wouldn't you," asked the court, "try the case according to the evidence given here?"

"That would depend upon whether the evidence dispossessed my mind of the previous impression."

Fred C. Austin, a hardware dealer, who lives in the Masury flats, had an opinion which no evidence could change.

Henry D. Nichols, of No. 522 West Twelfth street, had no faith in circumstantial evidence.

James B. Clough, of No. 415 North State, dealer in plumbers' supplies, had an opinion, but, after questioning him, the court held that he was competent. Mr. Clough wanted to tell what he thought of circumstantial evidence, and Mr. Mills didn't resist the challenge.

C. G. Ortmeyer, of No. 371 Centre street, saddler, thought the defendant was not guilty.

Thomas Murdoch, of Reid, Murdoch & Fischer, got off because he is not a citizen.

C. D. Peacock, a jeweler, had a "partial opinion," but couldn't discharge the duties of a juror conscientiously.

Joseph Liddell, of No. 735 West Chicago avenue, a machinist, presumed the accused to be innocent, and it would take a great deal of evidence to remove that opinion.

THE SICK-LIST.

Potter Palmer had no decided opinion, but was lame, and the attorneys excused him.

P. C. Hanford presented a physician's certificate which was deemed sufficient.

Charles H. Fargo, of the American Express Company, who had expressed no opinion, said it would depend upon circumstances whether he could give the defendant a fair and impartial trial. He wouldn't vote to hang a man on circumstantial evidence.

While being interrogated by the court he remarked that experience in his business showed him that a man ought not to be convicted on circumstantial evidence.

Mr. Mills told him he could go.

Frank M. Gage, of No. 30 Groveland Park, said his wife was very sick, and the attorneys released him.

J. Irving Pearce told the old, old story—he had an opinion that could not be changed.

William Wild, a clothier, said very strong and very conclusive evidence would be required to remove his opinion.

Edward B. Butler, of No. 833 North Clark street, couldn't be fair.

William M. Baker, of 3918 Langley avenue, was prejudiced against the defendant, and would presume him guilty until he proved the contrary.

Evan Lloyd, of No. 142 State street, dealer in dry goods, was also prejudiced.

William G. Meade, of No. 2728 Indiana avenue, a grocer, wouldn't lay his opinion aside.

At the afternoon session the twenty-ninth man of the last fifty summoned entered the box, only one of that number having apparently come up to the requirements of both sides.

J. B. Hughes, of No. 2225 Wabash avenue, a manufacturer, had an opinion which was based on the evidence before the Coroner's jury, and couldn't lay it aside, not being able to start fair and impartial.

R. B. Kennedy, of No. 49 Peoria street, a stationer, believed what he read in the newspapers, but wouldn't hang a man on their statements. He wouldn't hang McKeague at all, because he didn't think he was guilty. That let him out.

William W. Wilcox got off on account of ill-health, having been a confirmed invalid for years.

S. A. Humiston, of No. 542 Van Buren street, a druggist, sang the usual refrain, chorus included. There were several faint hisses when he left the box, after stating that he wouldn't give up his opinion even if evidence showed it was wrong.

A MAN WITHOUT AN OPINION.

A. M. Thompson, of Hyde Park, dealer in tea and coffee, had no opinion [sensation], and knew of no reason why he couldn't give the defendant a fair and impartial trial.

At a quarter of 3 Col. Van Arman accepted the last four—W. H. Clough and Peter Kussell, who were left over from Thursday, Mr. Larrabee, and Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Mills dropped the last-named, as he was opposed to capital punishment.

George E. Preston, of No. 3156 Calumet avenue, dealer in rubber goods, wouldn't hang a man.

Warren F. Leland was taken by the State, but the defense released him, as he had an opinion which would make him hang the defendant, believing him guilty.

Barnard C. Wakefield, of Ravenswood, a salesman, could lay aside his opinion and try the case as though he had never heard of the murder. He presumed the defendant to be innocent now.

The defense took him, but he had scruples against the death penalty. [Laughter.]

E. W. Brother, of No. 765 West Madison, a grocer, was satisfactory to Mr. Mills, but he had an unchangeable opinion.

D. H. Seavey, a dealer in hardware, who lives at Twenty-second and Wabash avenue, doubted whether his opinion could be removed, but he would hold the defendant innocent until proven guilty. He wouldn't hang a man under any circumstances.

Joshua Guthrie, of No. 100 South Peoria, a salesman, had an opinion which he couldn't get rid of, though he thought he could be fair and impartial. Mr. Hardy didn't believe it.

Fred S. Sherman, of No. 316 Ohio street, a dealer in spices, couldn't keep the oath if he took it.

Charles W. Seneco, of No. 1541 Dunning street, a manufacturer, had formed a positive opinion, and was "sorry" he had it still. He was afraid, if accepted, he couldn't be fair. The defense didn't want him.

NOT ANXIOUS TO SERVE.

E. N. Hurlbut, of No. 298 Michigan avenue, tailors' trimmings, said evidence wouldn't change his opinion. He wouldn't willingly serve as a juror for three or four weeks. If he took the oath he would stick to it, but he didn't think he was competent.

"Wouldn't your opinion yield to sworn evidence?" asked the court.

"I don't think it would."

"Why not?"

"I wouldn't know whether to believe all the witnesses or not." [Smiles.]

"Do you know it is the duty of every citizen to serve on a jury?"

"Yes, sir."

"Do you know that it is your duty to try every case according to the law and the evidence?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then if taken as a juror wouldn't you try this case according to the law and the evidence?"

"I would if able."

"Haven't you got the capacity and power to do it?"

"I am set in my opinions, and when I make up my mind I can't very easily change it."

"Couldn't you change it if shown by sworn evidence that you were entirely wrong?"

"I don't know if I would."

"Stand aside." [Smiles.]

Warren O. Tyler, of No. 2222 Michigan avenue, paper dealer, couldn't be impartial. It would take an immense amount of evidence to change his opinion.

Horace M. Treadway, of No. 22 Park avenue, clerk, said he could be a fair and impartial juror, and presume the defendant to be innocent at the start. Col. Van Arman was satisfied.

In reply to Mr. Mills, he said he was opposed to the death penalty, and that settled him.

John R. Mitchell, of No. 127 Twenty-sixth street, clothier, had "slight" scruples against the death penalty.

"What do you mean?" asked the State's-Attorney.

"I wouldn't hang a man on circumstantial evidence."

The panel was exhausted, and the twelfth man was still missing.

The court said he would order a special venire for fifty more, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning.

Col. Van Arman asked that the jurymen instead of being selected, be drawn from the jury-box.

State's-Attorney Mills said they would be selected in accordance with the statute.

The special was issued, and Col. Van Arman noted another exception.

THE VICTIMS.

MEN WHO WILL PROBABLY SIT IN JUDGMENT ON M'KEAGUE.

The jurors thus far selected are a good set of men. A. H. Darrow, who occupies one of the foremost seats, is an insurance man. He presents a very stylish, business-like appearance, and seems to be a representative of the business class. Richard Branston is a paper-dealer. He is a small man, with a shaggy beard and a very secretive look. Charles W. Peck, said to be the driver of an ice-cream wagon, is also a diminutive citizen. He has a sort of an apologetic look and keeps his hat in his hand as if he were afraid it would get in somebody's way if he put it under his chair, as the others do. August Lorenze is a German, with blonde hair and whiskers, who looks as if he might be a trades-unionist, but he is not. He is a saloon-keeper. William Sweetman wears his black hair and black whiskers trimmed close. He is a very tall man, but he has a good, high forehead, bright eyes, and a nose that points in the right direction. The watchmaker, John S. Fifield, has reached the shady side of life, his hair and whiskers being quite gray. He is fond of rocking back and forth in his chair, but loses nothing of what is being said and done about him. John Weller, a harnessmaker, another of the eight, is thin enough for a dispeptic. He is of a light complexion, and a rather serious expression is given to his countenance by a drooping mustache, worn to match a rather pointed goatee.

C. H. Chandler was called to take the place of Charles Emmerich, after Emmerich had been sworn, because a member of Emmerich's family had been taken sick. Chandler is a dealer in artists' materials. His large eyes are rather deeply set beneath an overhanging brow. He appears intelligent, and is evidently of a nervous temperament. He wears a brown mustache and is trying to raise sideburns.

The three men who have not yet been sworn are William Cushing, a wholesale grocer, residing at No. 2427 Michigan avenue; W. H. Clough, a commission merchant of No. 123 How street; and Charles R. Larrabee, of the firm of Larrabee & North, wholesale hardware dealers of Lake street. Mr. Larrabee is the treasurer of St. James' Episcopal Church and a member of its vestry. He is held in high esteem as a juror both by the State and the defense. He will probably sit as foreman.

PAYING-TELLER MASSEY.

His Shortage to the Baltimore Bank of Commerce Amounts to Nearly $50,000.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—[Special.]—South street financial circles continue to be exercised over the defalcation of William W. Massey, the paying-teller at the Bank of Commerce. The Board of Directors have completed the count of the cash, and the result shows that the actual amount taken by Massey was over $40,000. It was very near being $50,000. Tuesday, besides forging the $5,000 cashier's check for which he got the money, Massey, it is understood, drew up and certified to his imaginary deposit account with the Bank of Commerce and sent them to New York to the firm through which he speculated for credit as margin on 15,000 bales of cotton he had purchased. Had he delayed his confession until last night these checks would have in due course been returned through the Baltimore Clearing-House, as did the similar ones previously drawn. They would have arrived yesterday morning, and the $10,000 would have been charged up against the Bank of Commerce. Even had Massey delayed his confession only one day and had made it Wednesday night instead of Tuesday night it is possible that the New York bank receiving the checks on deposit Wednesday would have been caught by them. As it was, a timely telegram sent by the Bank of Commerce to New York Wednesday morning nipped this much of the transaction before it bore fruit. Those two checks are still in New York hands. It is not very probable that they will ever be presented for payment.

It is now reported that these recent speculations were not Massey's first ventures on margin account, but that in 1882 he was an operator in a small way, his brokers being a New York firm which had an agency here. It is said that Massey was then discovered to be speculating, was warned, and stopped.

HUMAN AND BRUTE ENDURANCE.

The feat of walking 610 miles in six days, accomplished by Fitzgerald last week, is perhaps the most remarkable instance of human endurance that has ever taken place. If any man or lower animal ever made such a record before the record has been lost. Horses have been driven over a hundred miles a day, but never for two days in succession. Dromedaries have been known to travel ninety miles per day for four days in succession. It is said that the ostrich can make the remarkable speed of twenty-five miles an hour, but it is doubted if one could be trained to get over 610 miles in six days.

It is more than likely that the pedestrian exhibition of the future will be a contest between men and fleet-footed and enduring representatives of the brute creation. It has long been believed that the power and endurance of man is far greater than that of any other animal. Indians have been often known to catch deer in fair races continued hour after hour and day after day until their game was completely exhausted. The contest of last week was between men of different races and nationalities. Of course a race would be much more interesting if the higher dumb animals should be admitted on equal terms with men. The proposition to pit human beings against beasts in a race might not be considered as in consonance with this age of civilization. It is more than probable, however, that the strongest opposition to such contests would come from the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

CLASS IN SPELLING, STAND UP.

Burdette in Burlington *Hawkeye*: Prof. March says the "droping of duplicated consonants savs 1.6 per cent, and of silent e's 4 per cent mor. The complet clearance of silent leters saves 17 per cent. It is a current statement among speling reformers that we thro away $100,000,000 a yer in paments to printers and publishers for sprinkling our books and papers with silent leters." Now there, young man, is a plan, chep, esy rod 2 weith. U can now understand how Josh Bilings got rich. Just sav yur leters. Don't wast 1; not 1 solitary lon lost lingering 1. The silent leter must go. Swer of from the silent e's that fil up, but do not balanc yur cash. By abstaining from the us of al silent leters you f-ekt a saving of 7ten pr ct. Yur salary is, sa, 800 $ pr yer. 17 pr ct of 800 $ is a snug litle sum 2 save evry yer. &, in saving thes $, u r not losing any plasur. It dos u no good to use silent leters. There is no joy in it 2 u. It does not cres a mor blisful stå of mind in yur hart to spel belev with 3 e's and then find that u hav got the middl 1 on the rong side of the i. We 1der, then, that u cling to the absurd and wastful ——ed 'em. Turn yur 10der mind 2 the economic paths and 60 ways of reim speling, and sav 17 per cent of ur salary, and 4tun8 das r in stor 4 u.

LEFT FOR THE DOG TO DECIDE.

New York *World*: Louis Stervosky and Harris Aaronson preferred counter-charges of larceny against each other at the Tombs yesterday. Each accused the other of stealing his dog.

"Where is the dog?" asked the court.

"He skipped!" sententiously said the policeman.

"Then leave it to the dog. The one whose home he goes to owns him!" said the court, and the case was dismissed.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

ALL SHE COULD DO.

When he first came courting me,
It was all that I could do
To receive him civilly;
He was old, and homely, too—
Old, and bald, and with an air
So presumptive, I declare
I abhorred him through and through—
It was all that I could do!

Why, to hear him speak of love,
It was all that I could do
Not to slap him with the glove
That he bent in homage to;
And to have him touch his lips
To the crumpled finger-tips,
Kept me silent—though he knew
It was all that I could do!

When he dared to press my waist,
It was all that I could do—
Thus to find myself embraced—
To restrain a sob or two.
Sweepingly my forehead fell
On the rose in his lapel,
As I murmured "My! Oomh-oh!!"—
It was all that I could do!

—*James Whitcomb Riley in Life.*

CATHOLIC HOSTILITY.

Pope Leo XIII. Denounces Free Masons in an Encyclical Letter—Secrecy a Badge of Wrong.

Masonry a Form of Naturalism—The Abominable Errors Sanctioned by It—Marriage and Divorce—Remedies Proposed.

Leo, Pope XIII., to all Venerable Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops in the Catholic world who have grace and communion with the Apostolic See.—VENERABLE BROTHERS: Health and the Apostolic benediction! The human race, after, by the malice of the devil, it had departed from God, the Creator and Giver of heavenly gifts, divided itself into two different and opposing parties, one of which assiduously combats for truth and virtue, the other for those things which are opposed to virtue and to truth. The one is the Kingdom of God on earth—that is, the Church of Jesus Christ,—those who desire to adhere to which from their soul and conducively to salvation must serve God and His only begotten Son with their whole mind and their whole will. The other is the Kingdom of Satan, in whose dominion and power are all who have followed his sad example and that of our first parents. They refuse to obey divine and eternal law, and strive for many things to the neglect of God and for many against God. This twofold kingdom, like two States with contrary laws working in contrary directions, Augustine clearly saw and described, and comprehended the efficient course of both with subtle brevity in these words: "Two loves have made two states, the love of self to the contempt of God has made the earthly, but the love of God to the contempt of self has made the heavenly." (De Civ. Dei. lib. xiv., chap. 77.)

The one fights the other with different kinds of weapons, and battles at all times, though not always with the same ardor and fury. In our days, however, those who follow the evil one seem to conspire and strive all together under the guidance and with the help of that society of men spread all over and solidly established which they call Freemasons. Not dissimulating their intentions, they vie in attacking the power of God; they openly and ostensibly strive to damage the church, with the purpose to deprive thoroughly if possible Christian people of the benefits brought by the Savior Jesus Christ.

Seeing these evils, we are compelled by charity in our soul to say often to God: "For lo! Thy enemies have made noise; and they that hate Thee have lifted up the head. They have taken malicious counsel against Thy people, and have counseled against Thy saints. They have said: Come and let us destroy them, so that they be not a nation." (Ps. lxxxii., 2-4.)

In such an impending crisis, in such a great and obstinate warfare upon Christianity, it is our duty to point out the danger, exhibit the adversaries, resist as much as we can their schemes and tricks, lest those whose salvation is in our hands should perish eternally; and that the Kingdom of Jesus Christ, which we have received in trust, not only may stay and remain intact, but may continue to increase all over the world by new additions.

ACTION OF PREVIOUS PONTIFFS.

The Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, watching constantly over the safety of the Christian people, early recognized this capital enemy rushing forth out of the darkness of hidden conspiracy, and, anticipating the future in their mind, gave the alarm to Princes and people that they should not be caught by deceptions and frauds.

Clement XII. first signalized the danger in 1738, and Benedict XIV. renewed and continued his constitution. Pius XII. followed them both; and Leo XII., by the Apostolic Constitution—*quo graviora*—recapitulating the acts and decrees of the above Pontiffs about the matter, validated and confirmed them forever. In the same way spoke Pius VIII., Gregory XVI., and very often Pius IX.

The purpose and aim of the Masonic sect having been discovered from plain evidence, from the cognition of causes, its laws, rites, and commentaries having come to light and been made known by the additional depositions of the associated members, this Apostolic See denounced and openly declared that the sect of Masons is established against law and honesty, and is equally a danger to Christianity as well as to society; and, threatening those heavy punishments which the church uses against the guilty ones, she forbade the society, and ordered that none should give his name to it. Therefore the angry Masons, thinking that they would escape the sentence or partially destroy it by despising or calumniating, accused the Popes who made those decrees of not having made a right decree or of having overstepped moderation. They thus tried to evade the authority and the importance of the Apostolic Constitutions of Clement XII., Benedict XIV., Pius VII., and Pius IX. But in the same society there were some who, even against their own will, acknowledged that the Roman Pontiffs had acted wisely and lawfully, according to the Catholic discipline. In this many Princes and rulers of States agreed with the Popes, and either denounced Masonry to the Apostolic See or by appropriate laws condemned it as a bad thing in Holland, Austria, Switzerland, Spain, Bavaria, Savoy, and other parts of Italy.

But the event justified the prudence of our predecessors, and this is the most important. Nay, their paternal care did not always or everywhere succeed, either because of the simulation and shrewdness of the Masons themselves, or through the inconsiderate levity of others whose duty required of them strict attention. Hence, in a century and a half the sect of Masons grew beyond expectation: and, creeping audaciously and deceitfully among the various classes of the people, it grew to be so powerful that now it seems the only dominating power in the States. From this rapid and dangerous growth have come into the church and into the State those evils which our predecessors had already foreseen. It has indeed come to this, that we have serious fear, not for the church, which has a foundation too firm for men to upset it, but for those States in which this society is so powerful—or other societies of a like kind, and which show themselves to be servants and companions of Masonry.

For these reasons, when we first succeeded to the government of the church, we saw and felt very clearly the necessity of opposing so great an evil with the full weight of our authority. On all favorable occasions we have attacked the principal doctrines in which the Masonic perversity appeared. By our encyclical letter, *quod apostolici muneris*, we attacked the errors of Socialists and Communists; by the letter, *Arcanum*, we tried to explain and defend the genuine notion of domestic society, whose source and origin is in marriage; finally, by the letter which begins, *Diuturnum*, we proposed a form of civil power consonant with the principles of Christian wisdom, responding to the very nature and to the welfare of people and Princes. Now, after the example of our predecessors, we intend to turn our attention to the Masonic society, to its whole doctrine, to its intentions, acts, and feelings, in order to illustrate more and more this wicked force, and stop the spread of this contagious disease.

THEIR DEEDS ARE DEEDS OF DARKNESS.

There are several sects of men which, though different in name, customs, form, and origin, are identical in aim and sentiment with Masonry. It is the universal centre from which they all spring and to which they all return. Although in our days these seem to no longer care to hide in darkness, but hold their meetings in the full light and under the eyes of their fellow-men, and publish their journals openly, yet they deliberate and preserve the habits and customs of secret societies. Nay, there are in them many secrets which are by law carefully concealed not only from the profane, but also from many associated—viz.: the last and intimate intentions, the hidden and unknown chiefs, the hidden and secret meetings, the resolutions, and the methods and means by which they will be carried into execution. Hence the difference of rights and of duties among the members; hence the distinction of orders and grades and the severe discipline by which they are ruled. The initiated must promise—nay, take an oath—that they will never, in any way or at any time, disclose their fellow-members and the emblems by which they are known, or expose their doctrines. So, by false appearance, but with the same kind of simulation, the Masons chiefly strive, as once did the Manichæans, to hide and to admit no witnesses but their own. They seek skillful hiding places, assuming the appearance of literary men or philosophers, associated for purposes of erudition; they have always ready on their tongues the speech of cultivated urbanity, and proclaim their charity toward the poor; they look for the improvement of the masses, to extend the benefits of social comfort to as many of mankind as possible. Those purposes, though they may be true, yet are not the only ones. Besides, those who are chosen to join the society must promise and swear to obey the leaders and teachers with great respect and trust; to be ready to do whatever is told them, and accept death and the most horrible punishment if they disobey. In fact, some who have betrayed the secrets or disobeyed an order are punished with death so skillfully and so audaciously that the murder escaped the investigations of the police. Therefore, reason and truth show that the society of which we speak is contrary to honesty and natural justice.

There are other and clear arguments to show that this society is not in agreement with honesty. No matter how great the skill with which men conceal, it is impossible that the cause should not appear in its effects. "A good tree cannot yield bad fruits, nor a bad tree good ones." (Matt. vii., 18.) Masonry generates bad fruits mixed with great bitterness. From the evidences above mentioned we find its aim, which is the desire of overthrowing all religious and social orders introduced by Christianity and building a new one according to its taste, based on the foundation and laws of naturalism.

What we have said or will say must be understood of Masonry in general and of all like societies—not of the individual members of the same. In their number there may be not a few who, though they are wrong in giving their names to these societies, yet are neither guilty of their crimes nor aware of the final goal which they strive to reach. Among the associations also, perhaps, some do not approve the extreme conclusions which, as emanating from common principles, it would be necessary to embrace if their deformity and vileness would not be too repulsive. Some of them are equally forced by the places and times not to go so far as they would go or others go; and yet they are not to be considered less Masonic for that, because the Masonic alliance has to be considered not only from actions and deeds, but from general principles.

ALLIES OF THE NATURALISTS.

Now, it is the principle of naturalists, as the name itself indicates, that human nature and human reason in everything must be our teacher and guide. Having once settled this, they are careless of duties toward God, or they pervert them with false opinions and errors. They deny that anything has been revealed by God; they do not admit any religious dogma, any truth but what human intelligence can comprehend; they do not allow any teacher to be believed on his official authority. Now, it being the special duty of the Catholic Church, and her duty only, to keep the doctrines received from God and the authority of teaching with all the heavenly means necessary to salvation, and preserve them integrally incorrupt, hence the attacks and rage of the enemies are turned against her.

Now, if one watches the proceedings of the Masons, in respect of religion especially, where they are more free to do what they like, it will appear that they carry faithfully into execution the tenets of the naturalists. They work, indeed, obstinately to the end that neither the teaching nor the authority of the church may have any influence; and therefore they preach and maintain the full separation of the church from the State. So laws and government are wrested from the wholesome and divine virtue of the Catholic Church, and they want, therefore, by all means, to rule States independent of the institutions and doctrines of the church.

To drive off the church as a sure guide is not enough; they add persecutions and insults. Full license is given to attack with impunity both by words, and print, and teaching the very foundations of the Catholic religion; the rights of the church are violated; her divine privileges are not respected. Her action is restricted as much as possible; and that by virtue of laws apparently not too violent, but substantially made on purpose to check her freedom. Laws odiously partial against the clergy are passed so as to reduce its number and its means. The ecclesiastical revenue is in a thousand ways tied up, and religious associations abolished and dispersed.

But war rages more ardently against the Apostolic See and the Roman Pontiff. He was, under a false pretext, deprived of the temporal power, the stronghold of his rights and of his freedom; he was next reduced to an iniquitous condition, unbearable for its numberless burdens, until it has come to this, that the sectarians say openly what they had already in secret devised for a long time—viz.: that the very spiritual power of the Pope ought to be taken away, and the divine institution of the Roman Pontificate ought to disappear from the world. If other arguments were needed for this it would be sufficiently demonstrated by the testimony of many who often, in times by-gone and even lately, declared it to be the real supreme aim of the Freemasons to persecute, with untamed hatred, Christianity, and that they will never rest until they see cast to the ground all religious institutions established by the Pope.

If the sect does not openly require its members to throw away Catholic faith, this tolerance, far from injuring the Masonic schemes, is useful to them. Because this is, first, an easy way to deceive the simple and unwise ones, and it is contributing to proselytize. By opening their gates to persons of every creed they promote, in fact, the great modern error of religious indifference and of the parity of all worships—the best way to annihilate every religion, especially the Catholic, which, being the only true one, cannot be joined with the others without enormous injustice.

But naturalists go further. Having entered, in things of greatest importance, on a way thoroughly false, through the weakness of human nature or by the judgment of God, who punishes pride, they run to extreme errors. Thus the very truths which are known by the natural light of reason, as the existence of God, spirituality and immortality of soul, have no more consistence and certitude for them.

Masonry breaks on the same rocks by no different way. It is true Freemasons generally admit the existence of God; but they admit themselves that this persuasion for them is not firm, sure. They do not dissimulate that in the Masonic family the question of God is a principle of great discord; it is even known how lately they had on this point serious disputes. It is a fact that the sect leaves to the members full liberty of thinking about God whatever they like, affirming or denying His existence. Those who boldly deny His existence are admitted as well as those who, like the Pantheists, admit God, but ruin the idea of Him, retaining an absurd caricature of the Divine nature, destroying its reality. Now, as soon as this supreme foundation is pulled down and upset, many natural truths must needs go down too—as the free creation of this world, the universal government of providence, immortality of soul, future, and eternal life.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MORALITY IN DANGER.

Once having dissipated these natural principles, important practically and theoretically, it is easy to see what will become of public and private morality. We will not speak of supernatural virtues, which, without a special favor and gift of God, no one can practice nor obtain, and of which it is impossible to find a vestige in those who proudly ignore the redemption of mankind, heavenly grace, the sacraments, and eternal happiness. We speak of duties which proceed from natural honesty. Because the principles and sources of justice and morality are these: a God, creator and provident ruler of the world, the eternal law which commands respect and forbids the violation of natural order; the supreme end of man settled a great deal above created things outside of this world. These principles once taken away by the Free masons, as by the naturalists, immediately natural ethics has no more where to build or to rest. The only morality which Free masons admit, and by which they would like to bring up youth, is that which they call civil and independent, or the one which ignores every religious idea. But how poor, uncertain, and variable at every breath of passion is this morality is demonstrated by the sorrowful fruits which partially already appear. Nay, where it has been freely dominating, having banished Christian education, probity and integrity of manners go down, horrible and monstrous opinions raise their heads, and crimes grow with fearful audacity. This is deplored by everybody, and by those who are compelled by evidence and yet would not like to speak so.

Besides, as human nature is infected by original sin and more inclined to vice than to virtue, it is not possible to lead an honest life without mortifying the passions and submitting the appetites to reason. In this fight it is often necessary to despise created good, and undergo the greatest pains and sacrifices in order to preserve to conquering reason its own empire. But naturalists and Masons, rejecting divine revelation, deny original sin, and do not acknowledge that our free will is weakened and bent to evil. To the contrary, exaggerating the strength and excellency of Nature, and settling in her the principles and unique rule of justice, they cannot even imagine how, in order to counteract its motions and moderate its appetites, continuous efforts are needed and the greatest constancy. This is the reason why we see so many enticements offered to the passions, journals and reviews without any shame, theatrical plays thoroughly dishonest; the liberal arts cultivated according to the principles of an impudent realism, effeminate and delicate living promoted by the most refined inventions; in a word, all the enticements apt to seduce or weaken virtue carefully practiced—things highly to blame, yet becoming the theories of those who take away from man heavenly goods and put all happiness in transitory things and bind it to earth.

What we have said may be confirmed by things which it is not easy to think or to speak. As these shrewd and malicious men do not find more servility and docility than in souls already broken and subdued by the tyranny of the passions, there have been in the Masonic sect some who openly said and proposed that the multitudes should be urged by all means and artifice into license, so that they should afterward become an easy instrument for the most daring enterprise.

For domestic society almost all the doctrine of naturalists is that marriage is only a civil contract, and may be lawfully broken by the will of the contracting parties; the State has power over the matrimonial bond. In the education of the children no religion must be applied, and when grown up every one will select that which he likes.

Now, Freemasons accept these principles without any restriction; and not only do they accept them, but they endeavor to act so as to bring them into moral and practical life. In many countries which are professedly Catholic marriages not celebrated in the civil form are considered null; elsewhere laws allow divorce. In other places everything is done in order to have it permitted. So the nature of marriage will be soon changed and reduced to a temporary union, which can be done and undone at pleasure.

The sect of Masons aims unanimously and steadily also at the possession of the education of children. They understand that a tender age is easily bent, and that there is no more useful way of preparing for the State such citizens as they wish. Hence, in the instruction and education of children they do not leave to the ministers of the church any part, either in directing or watching them. In many places they have gone so far that children's education is all in the hands of laymen; and from moral teaching every idea is banished of those holy and great duties which bind together man and God.

THE WICKED DOCTRINE THAT THE PEOPLE ARE SOVEREIGN.

The principles of social science follow. Here naturalists teach that men have all the same rights, and are perfectly equal in condition; that every man is naturally independent; that no one has a right to command others; that it is tyranny to keep men subject to any other authority than that which emanates from themselves. Hence the people are sovereign; those who rule have no authority but by the commission and concession of the people; so that they can be deposed, willing or unwilling, according to the wishes of the people. The origin of all rights and civil duties is in the people or in the State, which is ruled according to the new principles of liberty. The State must be godless; no reason why one religion ought to be preferred to another; all to be held in the same esteem.

Now, it is well known that Freemasons approve these maxims, and that they wish to see Governments shaped on this pattern and models need no demonstration. It is a long time, indeed, that they have worked with all their strength and power openly for this, making thus an easy way for those, not a few, more audacious and bold in evil, who meditate the communion and equality of all goods after having swept away from the world every distinction of social goods and conditions.

From these few points it is easy to understand what is the Masonic sect and what it wants. Its tenets contradict so evidently human reason that nothing can be more perverted. The desire of destroying religion and church established by God, with the promise of immortal life, to try to revive, after eighteen centuries, the manners and institutions of paganism, is great foolishness and bold impiety. Not less horrible or unbearable is it to repudiate the gifts granted through His goodness by Jesus Christ to individuals, to families, and to States; benefits very important even according to the opinion of His adversaries. In this foolish and ferocious attempt one recognizes that untamed hatred and rage of revenge kindled against Jesus Christ in the heart of Satan.

The other attempt in which the Masons work so much—viz.: to pull down the foundations of morality and become coöperators of those who, like brutes, would see that become lawful which they like—is nothing but to urge mankind into the most abject and ignominious degradation.

DANGERS TO DOMESTIC AND CIVIL SOCIETY.

This evil is aggravated by the dangers which threaten domestic and civil society. As we have at other times explained, there is in marriage, through the unanimous consent of nations and of ages, a sacred and religious character; and by divine law the conjugal union is indissoluble. Now, if the union is dissolved, if divorce is juridically permitted, confusion and discord must inevitably enter the domestic sanctuary, and woman will lose her dignity and children every security of their own welfare.

That the State ought to profess religious indifference, and neglect God in ruling society as if God did not exist, is a foolishness unknown to the very heathen, who had so deeply rooted in their minds and in their hearts not only the idea of God, but the necessity also of public worship, that they supposed it to be easier to find a city without any foundation than without any God. And really human society, for which Nature has made us, was instituted by God, the author of the same nature, and from Him emanates, as from its source and principle, all this everlasting abundance of numberless goods. As, then, the voice of Nature tells us to worship God with religious piety, because we have received from Him life and the goods which accompany life, so, for the same reasons, people and States must do the same. Therefore those who want to free society from any religious duty are not only unjust, but unwise and absurd.

Once grant that men through God's will are born for civil society, and that sovereign power is so strictly necessary to society that when this fails society necessarily collapses, it follows that the right to command emanates from the same principle from which society itself emanates; hence the reason why the minister of God is invested with such authority. Therefore, so far as it is required from the end and nature of human society, one must obey lawful authority as we would obey the authority of God, supreme ruler of the universe; and it is a capital error to grant to the people full power of shaking off at their own will the yoke of obedience.

Considering their common origin and nature, the supreme end proposed to every one, and the right and duties emanating from it, men no doubt are all equal. But as it is impossible to find in them equal capacity, and as through bodily or intellectual strength one differs from others, and the variety of customs, inclinations, and personal qualities is so great, it is absurd to pretend to mix and unify all this and bring in the order of civil life a rigorous and absolute equality. As the perfect constitution of the human body results from the union and harmony of different parts, which differ in form and uses, but united and each in its own place form an organism beautiful, strong, useful, and necessary to life, so in the State there is an infinite variety of individuals who compose it. If these all equalized were to live each according to his own whim it would result in a city monstrous and ugly; whereas if distinct in harmony, in degrees of offices, or inclinations of arts, they coöperate together to the common good, they will offer the image of a city well harmonized and conformed to nature.

DANGERS TO GOVERNMENTS.

The turbulent errors which we have mentioned must inspire Governments with fear; in fact, suppose the fear of God in life and respect for divine laws to be despised, the authority of the rulers allowed and authorized would be destroyed, rebellion would be left free to popular passions, and universal revolution and subversion must necessarily come. This subversive revolution is the deliberate aim and open purpose of the numerous Communistic and Socialistic associations. The Masonic sect has no reason to call itself foreign to their purposes, because Masons promote their designs and have with them common capital principles. If the extreme consequences are not everywhere reached in fact, it is not the merit of the sect nor owing to the will of the members, but of that divine religion which cannot be extinguished, and of the most select part of society, which, refusing to obey secret societies, resists strenuously their immoderate efforts.

May Heaven grant that universally from the fruits we may judge the root, and from impending evil and threatening dangers we may know the bad seed! We have to fight a shrewd enemy, who, cajoling peoples and Kings, deceives them all with false promises and fine flattery.

Freemasons, insinuating themselves under pretense of friendship into the hearts of Princes, aim to have in them powerful aids and accomplices to overcome Christianity, and in order to excite them more actively they calumniate the church as the enemy of royal privileges and power. Having thus become confident and sure, they get great influence in the government of States, resolve yet to shake the foundations of the thrones, and persecute, calumniate, or banish those sovereigns who refuse to rule as they desire.

By these arts flattering the people they deceive them. Proclaiming all the time public prosperity and liberty; making multitudes believe that the church is the cause of the iniquitous servitude and misery in which they are suffering, they deceive people and urge on the masses craving for new things against both powers. It is, however, true that the expectation of hoped-for advantages is greater than the reality; and poor people, more and more oppressed, see in their miseries those comforts vanish which they might have easily and abundantly found in organized Christian society. But the punishment of the proud, who rebel against the order established by the providence of God, is that they find oppression and misery exactly where they expected prosperity according to their desire.

Now, if the church commands us to obey before all God, the Lord of everything, it would be an injurious calumny to believe her the enemy of the power of Princes and a usurper of their rights. She wishes, on the contrary, that what is due to civil power may be given to it conscientiously. To recognize, as she does, the divine right of command concedes great dignity to civil power and contributes to conciliate the respect and love of subjects. A friend of peace and the mother of concord, she embraces all with motherly love, intending only to do good to men. She teaches that justice must be united with clemency, equity with command, law with moderation, and to respect every right, maintain order and public tranquillity, relieve as much as possible public and private miseries. "But," to use the words of St. Augustine, "they believe, or want to make believe, that the doctrine of Gospel is not useful to society, because they wish that the State shall rest not on the solid foundation of virtue, but on impunity of vice."

It would therefore be more according to civil wisdom and more necessary to universal welfare that Princes and peoples, instead of joining the Freemasons against the church, should unite with the church to resist the Freemasons' attacks.

At all events, in the presence of such a great evil, already too much spread, it is our duty, venerable brethren, to find a remedy. And as we know that in the virtue of divine religion, the more hated by Masons as it is the more feared, chiefly consists the best and most solid of efficient remedy, we think that against the common enemy one must have recourse to this wholesome strength.

ROOT OUT THE POISON.

We, by our authority, ratify and confirm all things which the Roman Pontiffs, our predecessors, have ordered to check the purposes and stop the efforts of the Masonic sect, and all those which they establish to keep off or withdraw the faithful from such societies. And here, trusting greatly to the good will of the faithful, we pray and entreat each of them, as they love their own salvation, to make it a duty of conscience not to depart from what has been on this point prescribed by the Apostolic See.

We entreat and pray you, venerable brethren, who coöperate with us, to outroot this poison, which spreads widely among the nations. It is your duty to defend the glory of God and the salvation of souls. Keeping before your eyes these two ends, you shall lack neither in courage nor in fortitude. To judge which may be the more efficacious means to overcome difficulties and obstacles belongs to your prudence. Yet as we find it agreeable to our ministry to point out some of the most useful means, the first thing to do is to strip from the Masonic sect its mask and show it as it is, teaching orally and by pastoral letters the people about the frauds used by these societies to flatter and entice, the perversity of its doctrines, and the dishonesty of its works. As our predecessors have many times declared, those who love the Catholic faith and their own salvation must be sure that they cannot give their names for any reason to the Masonic sect without sin. Let no one believe a simulated honesty. It may seem to some that Masons never impose anything openly contrary to faith or to morals, but as the scope and nature is essentially bad in these sects, it is not allowed to give one's name to them or to help them in any way.

It is also necessary with assiduous sermons and exhortations to arouse in the people love and zeal for religious instruction. We recommend, therefore, that by appropriate declarations, orally and in writing, the fundamental principles of those truths may be explained in which Christian wisdom is contained. It is only thus that minds can be cured by instruction and warned against the various enticements, especially in this great freedom of writing and great desire of learning.

It is a laborious work, indeed, in which you will have associated and companioned your clergy, if properly trained and taught by your zeal. But such a beautiful and important cause requires the coöperating industry of those laymen who unite doctrine and probity with the love of religion and of their country. With the united strength of these two orders endeavor, dear brethren, that men may know and love the church; because the more their love and knowledge of the church grows the more they will abhor and fly from secret societies.

AIDS IN THE WORK.

Therefore, availing ourselves of this present occasion, we remind you of the necessity of promoting and protecting the Third Order of St. Francis, whose rules, with prudent indulgence, we lately mitigated. According to the spirit of its institution it intends but to draw men to imitate Jesus Christ, to love the church, and to practice all Christian virtues, and therefore it will prove useful to extinguish the contagion of sects.

May it grow more and more, this holy congregation, from which, among others, can be expected also this precious fruit of bringing minds back to liberty, fraternity, and equality: not those which are the dream of the Masonic sect, but which Jesus Christ brought into this world and Francis revived. The liberty, we say, of the children of God which frees from the servitude of Satan and from the passions the worst tyrants, the fraternity which emanates from God, the Father and Creator of all, the equality established on justice and charity, which does not destroy among men every difference, but which, from variety of life, offices, and inclinations, makes that accord and harmony which are exacted by Nature for the utility and dignity of civil society.

Thirdly, there is an institution wisely created by our forefathers, and by lapse of time abandoned, which in our days can be used as a model and form for something like it. We mean the colleges or corporations of arts and trades associated under the guidance of religion to defend interests and manners, which colleges, in long use and experience, were of great advantage to our fathers, and will be more and more useful to our age, because they are suited to break the power of the sects. Poor workingmen, for, besides their condition, deserving charity and relief, they are particularly exposed to the seductions of the fraudulent and deceivers. They must, therefore, be helped with the greatest generosity and invited to good societies that they may not be dragged into bad ones. For this reason we would like very much to see everywhere arise, fit for the new times, under the auspices and patronage of the Bishops, these associations for the benefit of the people. It gives us a great pleasure to see them already established in many places, together with the Catholic patronages—two institutions which aim to help the honest class of workingmen, and to help and protect their families, their children, and keep in them with the integrity of manners love of piety and knowledge of religion.

Here we cannot keep silence concerning the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, celebrated for the spectacle and example offered and so well deserving of the poor. The works and intentions of that society are well known. It is all for the succor and help of the suffering and poor, encouraging them with wonderful tact and that modesty which the less showy the more is fit for the exercise of Christian charity and the relief of human miseries.

Fourthly, in order more easily to reach the end, we recommend to your faith and watchfulness the youth, the hope of civil society. In the good education of the same place a great part of your care. Never believe you have watched or done enough in keeping youth from those masters from whom the contagious breath of the sect is to be feared. Insist that parents and spiritual directors in teaching the catechism may never cease to admonish appropriately children and pupils of the wicked nature of these sects, that they may also learn in time the various fraudulent arts which their propagators use to entice people. Those who prepare children for first communion will do well if they will persuade them to promise not to give their names to any society without asking their parents', or their pastor's, or their confessor's advice.

HELP OF HEAVEN AND THE SAINTS INVOKED.

But we understand how our common labor would not be sufficient to outroot this dangerous seed from the field of the Lord if the Heavenly Master of the vineyard is not to this effect granting to us His generous help. We must, then, implore His powerful aid with anxious fervor equal to the gravity of the danger and to the greatness of the need. Inebriated by its prosperous success, Masonry is insolent and seems to have no more limits to its pertinacity. Its sectaries bound by an iniquitous alliance and secret unity of purpose, they go on hand in hand and encourage each other to dare more and more for evil. Such a strong assault requires a strong defense. We mean that all the good must unite in a great society of action and prayers. We ask, therefore, from them two things: On one hand, that, unanimous and in thick ranks, they resist immovably the growing impetus of the sects; on the other, that, raising their hands with many signs to God, they implore that Christianity may grow vigorous; that the church may recover her necessary liberty; that wanderers may come again to salvation; that errors give place to truth and vice to virtue.

Let us invoke for this purpose the mediation of Mary, the Virgin Mother of God, that against the impious sects in which one sees clearly revived the contumacious pride, the untamed perfidy, the simulating shrewdness of Satan, she may show her power, she who triumphed over him since the first conception.

Let us pray also St. Michael, the Prince of the angelic army, conqueror of the infernal enemy; St. Joseph, spouse of the Most Saintly Virgin, heavenly and wholesome patron of the Catholic Church; the great apostles Peter and Paul, propagators and defenders of the Christian faith. Through their patronage and the perseverance of common prayers let us hope that God will condescend to piously help human society threatened by so many dangers.

As a pledge of heavenly graces and of our benevolence, we impart with great affection to you, venerable brethren, to the clergy and peoples trusted to your care, the apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, near St. Peter, the 20th of April, 1884, the seventh year of our pontificate.

LEO, P. P. XIII.

RIPPLES.

Soon within the airy dell
Will spring wild-flowers dainty;
Soon will the piazza smell
Painty.
—*Puck.*

It is asserted that it was Col. Cleary who, when up in a balloon, yelled: "Be jabers, if yez don't pull it down I'll cut the ropes."—*Auburn News and Bulletin.*

"Britannia rules the waves, eh?" said a passenger on his first ocean voyage. "Well, she must rule them with a zigzag picket fence, judging from their looks."—*New York Journal.*

Caution: A lady 90 years old remarked to M. de Fontenelle, whose age was 85: "Death has forgotten us." "Hush!" said M. de Fontenelle, putting his finger to his lips.—*Paris Paper.*

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the delicate, minute threads
Of our curious lives asunder,
And then blame Heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

Large development of the commercial sense: "Did not the sons of Jacob commit a heinous sin when they sold their brother Joseph?" asked a Sunday-school teacher of the son of an Austin merchant. "Yes, sir." "What sin was it they committed?" "They sold him too cheap."—*Texas Siftings.*

To the man on the treadmill; to the poor, miserable loafer; to the half-stupid drunkard; to the lazy and the ignorant work may be a toil, artistic finish, useless and foolish. But to the intelligent artisan, the respectful mechanic, work is a pleasurable duty and artistic finish legitimate pride.—*Prof. Yelland in Progress (April 26).*

A HINT TO KEELY.

If Mr. Keely wants to run his motor from Philadelphia to New York on a pint of water he should be careful to use Schuylkill water. After it has stood awhile the animals will grow big enough to get out and help push.—*Philadelphia Call.*

LOVE'S FORMULA.

A policeman leaned over the area railing, and addressing Bridget, who was at that moment engaged in shifting an ash-barrel, observed: "Bridget, my darling, the loight av yer oyes makes the dawn same loike darkness." "Thim's the very wurruds that yer sapayrior, the sargint, spoke to me. Suppose it's a part of the discipline of the farce."—*Exchange.*

HIS VERSION OF THE LAW.

"I say, boss," remarked an old darky, "could yer loan ancle man a quarter ob a dollar?"

"Why, uncle, you owe me 50 cents now."

"No I don', boss."

"Have you forgotten that you borrowed 50 cents of me several years ago, and have never returned it?"

"I habn't forgot it, boss, but I don' owe yer nothin'. Dat debt hab transpired by de statur ob limitations."—*Philadelphia Call.*

LOADED DREAM.

A merchant traveler was put in bed with a stranger at a crowded hotel. During the night he became very restless, and waked up his bedfellow by kicking him clear out of bed.

"Thunderation!" yelled the victim; "what do you mean by that sort of treatment?"

"Oh—ah—beg pardon," said the traveler, rubbing open his eyes and gazing at the man on the floor, "I was dreaming."

"Dreaming, was you? Well, its all right, mister, but if it's all the same to you, I'd just as lief you wouldn't keep your dreams loaded."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Now, brudders an' sistahs, I will now take up a collection fur de preacher," said the colored minister to his congregation a few nights ago; "an' I 'spec'fully adwise you ter not put no buttons in the counterbution hat, as I is goin' roun' myse'f, an' will take a list of the button membahs of dis congregation an' make dem de subjec' ob my sermon de naix meetin.' Close dat doah da."—*Kentucky State Journal.*

"Charley," said mamma, "you have been a very naughty boy; you have been playing marbles, and you know I told you that you mustn't, for it is gambling, and gambling is very wicked. Now I hope you will never gamble again." Charley promised he wouldn't, and his mamma was so delighted that she took him to the parish fair and gave him the money to take chances in almost everything there.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Did you arrest that fellow I put you on to?" asked a grocerykeeper of a policeman. "Yes, and the Judge nailed him." "Was he found guilty?" "Yes." "What did he do?" "Paid the penalty, of course." "What was it?" "Workhouse for thirty days." "Well, it's a good thing it wasn't a grocery bill or he would have hung before he paid it. I know the snoozer."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Inquiring child: "Pa, what is the difference between sitting up and sitting down?" Pa, with perfect confidence in his ability to explain: "Why, my child, when somebody is standing up and he seats himself he sits down, and when he doesn't go to bed and sits down he sits up." Inquiring child: "But, papa, if he sits, how can he sit without sitting down; and if he sits down how can he sit up?" Papa, with a dawning doubt of his ability to make it quite clear: "You see, my child, if he sits down, why he——; I mean if he sits up—— Go to your ma, and don't ask me questions when I'm busy."—*Boston Gazette.*

The cynics say that when the world began
A woman came to make it warm for man;
While poets, ranging brighter fields of thought,
Sing only of the blessings that she brought.
Wherein is truth? The misery of doubt
Has sapped my soul, and compassed me about.
For if, as sweet-voiced poets oft recite,
She shares our griefs and doubles our delight,
Coming in angel's form to soothe our pain,
Why should she plead for equity in vain?
Is great-souled woman, tender, thoughtful, just,
Unworthy of the rights we now intrust
To meanest man? In very sooth, 'twould seem
There's something faulty in our poet's theme;
For if there's truth in any song they sing,
Man stands the blackest ingrate yet [illegible]
—*Radical Review.*

THE TURF.

A Fine List of Entries for the July Trotting Meeting in Chicago.

Two Hundred Horses Nominated in the Fifteen Races on the Program.

The entries to the fifteen races to be given at the July trotting meeting of the Chicago Driving Park closed the first of the present month, and in all the classes there have been received 200 nominations, an average of nearly fourteen in each race. These entries are divided as follows: 2:17 class, seven; free-for-all pace, six; 2:40, twenty-six; 5-year-olds, seven; 2:30 class, twenty; 2:27 pace, fourteen; 2:19 class, eleven; 2:17 pace, five; 2:24 class, thirteen; 2:35 class, sixteen; 2:35 pace, fourteen; 3-mile class, fourteen; 2:22 pace, nine; 2:27 class, thirty; 2:21 class, eight. The entries for the June trotting meeting close May 19. The complete list is as follows:

2:17 CLASS—7 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Charlie Ford	Grey Eagle.
Clemmie G.	Magic.
Fanny Witherspoon	Almont.
Modoc	Aberdeen.
Wilson	George Wilkes.
Edwin Thorne	Thorndale.
Phyllis	Phil Sheridan.

FREE-FOR-ALL PACE—6 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Richball	King Pharaoh.
Gem	Tom Rolf.
Flora Belle	Tom Hal.
Fuller	Clear Grit.
Westmont	Almont.
Buffalo Girl	Pocahontas Boy.

2:40 CLASS—26 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Dayton Belle	Blue Bull.
Aladdin	Jay Gould.
Pullman	Somonauk.
Dainty	Dictator.
Singleton	Willie Schepper.
Bellie L.	George Wilkes.
George Sprague	Gov. Sprague.
Renegade	King Rene.
Garfield	Milwaukee.
Judge Abbott	——
A. V. Pantlind	Hamlet.
W. H. Sotham	Hambletonian Chief.
Revenue	Smuggler.
Blanche Brown	Don Clay.
Martha Washington	Menelaus.
Lady Mont	Egmont.
Victoria	Dictator.
Gladiator Jr.	Tom Patchen.
St. Denis	Blue Bull.
King Mitus	Woodford Pilot.
Nettie Thorne	Thorndale.
Windsor M.	Windsor.
Telephone	Wood's Hambletonian.
Frank H.	Somonauk.
Eva	George Wilkes.
S. J. Fletcher	Hambletonian Tranby.

FIVE-YEAR-OLDS—7 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Eva	Sultan.
Lynwood	Clinker.
Alpha	Alcantara.
Selfi	Mambrino Jr.
Alanth	Cuyler.
Endymion	Dictator.
Coda	Dictator.

2:30 CLASS—20 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Billy R.	Clay Pilot.
Belle F.	Hambletonian Star.
Gus	Mess Chief.
Mambrino Sparkle	Fisk's Mambrino Chief.
Lady Wilkes	George Wilkes.
Will Collender	Strader.
Bertha Clay	——
Tecumseh	Mambrino Gift.
P. J. Purcell	Strader's Hamblet'n.
Urbana Belle	Gen. Washington.
Fanc	Princeps.
Wilkes Boy	George Wilkes.
Jersey Lily	Hamblet'n Downing.
Toronto Maid	Captain.
Burns	Kirkwood.
Little Dale	Alden Goldsmith.
Mars	Gen. Sherman.
Coupon	——
Harry Polling	Menelaus.
Butterfly	Young Jim.

2:27 PACERS—14 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Dan	Rob Roy.
American Boy	Pocahontas Boy.
Lady Mack	Hambrino.
Rover	Grey Eagle.
Dennis M.	——
Vasco	Copperbottom.
Minnie R.	J. C. Breckenridge.
Frank W.	Bishop Berkley.
Juliet	Copperbottom.
Gurgle	Tom Rolf.
John D.	——
Mattie Bond	——
Rostrever	Davy Crockett.

2:19 CLASS—11 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Joe Bunker	George Wilkes.
Ewing	Primus.
George V.	Hambletonian Star.
Deck Wright	Hinsdale.
Tony Newell	Clark Chief.
Overman	Elmo.
Catchfly	Administrator.
Jewett	Allie West.
Will Cody	Blue Bull.
Sleepy Joe	Joe Johnson.
Humboldt	Stocking Chief.

2:17 PACERS—5 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Fritz	——
Limber Jack	Tom Hal.
Truro	Hamlet.
Sailor Boy	Smuggler Jr.
Billy S.	Corbeau.

2:24 CLASS—13 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Walling	Fisk's Mambrino Chief.
Brown Wilkes	George Wilkes.
Alta	Almont.
Harry Wilkes	George Wilkes.
Milo	Milwaukee.
Longfellow Whip	Captain.
Nobby Jr.	Nobby.
Prince	Royal Revenge.
Novelty	Champion.
Pancoast	Woodford Mambrino.
Almonarch	Almont.
Felix	Nutwood.
Belle Echo	Echo.

2:35 CLASS—16 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
M. Y. D.	Daniel Lambert.
Charlie West	Allie West.
Lady Wilkes	George Wilkes.
Maud H.	Richmond Boy.
Will Collender	Stroder.
Singleton	Willie Schepper.
Van	Aristos.
Ed Geers	Enfield.
Renegade	King Rene.
Belle S.	——
Princess	Hambletonian Star.
Judge Abbott	——
Charlie G.	Almont.
Misfortune	Chancellor.
Henry Clay	Henry Clay.
S. J. Fletcher	Hambletonian Tranby.

2:35 PACERS—14 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Planter	——
Gipsy Girl	——
Frank S.	Tom Brown.
Addie M.	Tuckahoe.
Dennis M.	——
Detractor	Gossip.
Lochinvar	Brooks.
Minnie R.	J. C. Breckenridge.
Gurgle	Tom Rolfe.
Patsy Clinker	Clinker.
Scott Newman	——
Golden Prince	Golden Bow.
Lyttleton	——
Mattie Bond	——

3:00 CLASS—14 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Maggie Knox	Oceana Chief.
Aladdin	Jay Gould.
W. H. Sotham	Fisk's Mambrino Chief.
Martha Washington	Menelaus.
Reindeer	Black Bassinger.
Banner Chief	Legal Tender.
Revenue	Smuggler.
Blanche Brown	Don Clay.
Victoria	Dictator.
St. Denis	Blue Bull.
King Mitus	Woodford Pilot.
Windsor M.	Windsor.
Telephone	Wood's Hambletonian.
Eva	George Wilkes.

2:22 PACERS—9 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Chestnut Star	Red Buck.
Fritz	——
Billy M.	Clear Grit.
Truro	Hamlet.
Bessie M.	Pocahontas Boy.
Kimball	——
Nellie Shaw	——
Daisy D.	Black Steer.
Rostrever	Davy Crockett.

2:27 CLASS—30 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Lynwood	Clinker.
Mary H.	Chicago Volunteer.
Robin	Enfield.
Mambrino Sparkle	Fisk's Mambrino Chief.
Mambrino Lotham	Mambrino Gift.
Brown Wilkes	George Wilkes.
May Bird	Jimmie.
Billy R.	Clay Pilot.
Frank Landers	Sadding Buck.
Tecumseh	Mambrino Gift.
Adelaide	Milwaukee.
Baby Mine	Stonewall Jackson.
Prince	Royal Revenge.
Corbin's Bashaw	Amboy.
Minnie Warren	Nighthawk.
Allegheny Boy	Wood's Hamb.
Nora Temple	Belmont.
Westmont	Col. West.
Elvira	Cuyler.
Endymion	Dictator.
St. Gothard	George Wilkes.
Indox	J. R. Reese.
Bodenia	Red Buck.
Lizzie M.	Thomas Jefferson.
Coda	Dictator.
Lee W.	Bourbon Blue.
Rose Ellis	Baker's E. Allen.
Little Miss	Goldsmith's Abdallah.
Billy Boy	Mambrino Temple.
Doctor Frank	Blue Bull.

2:21 CLASS—8 ENTRIES.

Name.	Sire.
Ewing	Primus.
St. Cloud	Conklin's Star.
Longfellow Whip	Captain.
Zoe B.	Blue Bull.
Phil Thompson	Red Wilkes.
Ino	Grey Eagle.
George Sprague	Gov. Sprague.
Lillian	Almont.

RELIGIOUS.

Yesterday's Proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 9.—The Methodist Conference reassembled this morning, Bishop Bowman in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Coxe, of Iowa, conducted the devotional exercises.

Bishop Harris announced, in response to a resolution adopted yesterday by the General Conference, it was the judgment of the Board of Bishops that the election of three additional Bishops will adequately provide for the requirements of the episcopal office.

The Committee on Judiciary reported that, under the third restrictive rule, the General Conference has the power to appoint a missionary Bishop or superintendent for any foreign mission, limiting the jurisdiction to the same, and, with the exception of that, all our Bishops shall be equal in authority and jurisdiction, and subject to the same assignments for work. It is the opinion of the committee that the General Conference has power to fix the residence of all Bishops in any part of the country occupied by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The report was adopted with an amendment by the Rev. Dr. Curry, of New York, that the words, "other than missionary Bishops" be added, so that it should read, "All our Bishops, other than missionary Bishops, shall be equal in authority," etc.

Ex-Gov. Evans, of Colorado, offered a resolution that the book agents be requested to furnish to the conference a detailed statement of the officers and employés of each of the book concerns, East and West, the duties performed, the salaries paid, etc., during the last quadrennium. The main object sought to be accomplished by the delegate from Colorado was that an effort should be made to consolidate the two concerns, East and West. Amos Shinkle, of Kentucky, did not believe the work could be accomplished in less than thirty days. The Rev. Dr. Monroe, Secretary of the General Conference, said if the delegates study the phraseology of the resolution they would see the impracticability of the work being done in a short time. Ex-Gov. Evans said his desire was to see how much money could be saved by consolidation. After debate Ex-Gov. Evans withdrew the resolution for the present, with the understanding to offer it again in a modified form.

A resolution was adopted that any one absenting himself from the daily session of the conference without being excused would be considered as having forfeited all claims to traveling and other personal expenses.

Adjourned.

The Southern Baptists.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 9.—In the convention of Southern Baptists this morning George W. Norton, of Kentucky, was elected Treasurer, and Nimrod Long, of Kentucky, was elected Auditor.

A committee of one from each State was appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws.

Dr. Anderson, President of Rochester University, by invitation, addressed the convention.

The special order of religious destitution among the whites in the South was taken up. Dr. Burrows offered a resolution to raise $100,000 to meet the need.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Official Report for Michigan.

For this report returns have been received from 793 correspondents, representing 628 townships. Five hundred and thirteen of these returns are from 378 townships in the southern four tiers of counties.

As in 1883 and 1882 the month of April was cold and dry. At Lansing the average temperature was 45.30° F., as compared with 46° in 1883 and 45° in 1882. At 44 of 90 observations the wind was blowing from the north, the northeast, or the northwest. Scarcely any rain fell from the 10th to the close of the month.

Wheat on sandy soil looks fairly well, but on clay-land and on the hills, especially the northern slopes, the crop is badly injured. The estimates of correspondents show the condition of the crop in the southern four tiers of counties to be 87 per cent, and in the counties north of the southern four tiers 97 per cent of condition one year ago.

Two per cent of the acreage seeded to wheat will be plowed up because winter-killed or otherwise destroyed. A considerable area thought to be injured beyond recovery will not be plowed up because the ground has been seeded to clover or grass.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of April at 253 elevators and mills. Of these 220 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 44 per cent of the whole number of elevators and mills in these counties. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 352,046, of which 107,789 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 144,744 bushels in the second tier, 49,897 bushels in the third tier, 42,000 bushels in the fourth tier, and 7,616 bushels in the counties north of the southern four tiers. At fifty-eight elevators and mills, or 23 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during month.

The total number of bushels reported marketed in the nine months, August—April, is 8,345,829.

Very little clover has been winter-killed. Clover not winter-killed is 98 per cent of condition May 1, 1883. In condition, horses are 98, cattle 89, sheep 88, and swine 85, 100 representing stock in good, healthy, and thrifty condition.

The loss of sheep and lambs this spring is very great, and is attributed to the poor quality of the hay fed during the last winter, and lack of grain. It is probable that the wool clip per head will be much below the usual average.

Mr. John J. Pollard, of Forest, Missaukee County, calls attention to loss of spring pigs, death occurring at birth. He suggests that the loss may be due to the feeding of frosted corn.

Apples promise in the northwestern part of the State 94 per cent; in the northeastern, 79 per cent; in the central, 91 per cent; in the southwestern, 91 per cent; and in the southeastern, 93 per cent of an average crop. The average for the State is 91.

Peaches promise in the northwestern part of the State 63 per cent; in the northeastern, 69 per cent; in the central, 39 per cent; in the southwestern, 39 per cent; and in the southeastern, 49 per cent of an average crop. The average for the State is 50.

Corn-Planting in Illinois Delayed by Rain—Other Crops Doing Well.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—The late heavy rains did not interfere with corn-planting as much as was expected. All day yesterday and today planting has been vigorously going on. Plowing for corn is all done. Wheat looks finely and is much benefited by the warm rains of the first part of the week. Fruit-trees are completely covered with blossoms, and small fruit indicates a larger yield than at any time for the last five years.

FREEPORT, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The farmers are very busy, and the weather is in their favor. A large amount of corn is being planted, and the prospects for crops in general appear to be favorable.

MATTOON, Ill., May 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—Farmers have been seriously delayed in their spring work by the rains of the last week. But a small portion of the corn-ground has been plowed, and it will be four or five days before work can be commenced. The outlook now is that the crop will be put in a little late. Wheat and oats are both doing extremely well.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 9.—[Special Correspondence.]—The crop prospects in Champaign County are very gratifying. The wheat has started out remarkably, except in a small section in the south part of the county, and will make four-fifths of a crop. An immense acreage of oats was sown, and the crop surpasses in appearance that of any former year at this season. The grass crop is equally good. Plowing for corn is mostly completed and some planting is done. The work was perhaps never before so forward at this season of the year. The fruit crop bids fair to be good.

CHARLESTON, Ill., May 8.—[Special Correspondence.]—Continued rains recently have interfered considerably with plowing and the preparation of the ground for planting corn hereabouts, and it is yet too wet to do anything in that direction. The weather, however, has been good for the growing wheat, oats, and grass, and has materially improved the prospects of a good yield. There will be more wheat and oats than was expected a month ago.

Cheering Reports from the New Northwest.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 9.—[Special.]—Reports from fifty-one Station Agents along the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, received this evening, tell that the seeding in their territory is all done, with wheat up in many places, and every prospect good for large crops.

A dispatch from Crookston, Minn., says: "The weather in this section has been perfect for spring work. Farmers will finish seeding this week. Early-sowed wheat is already above ground and is looking splendid. The farmers expect an increase over last year of about 15 per cent in grain all through the Red River Valley. The farmers are all hopeful of a good harvest. On account of the seeding being early finished the farmers will break more land this season than last. The farmers this season have taken unusual care to obtain the best quality of wheat."

A dispatch from Devil's Lake, Dak., says: "Seeding has been but slightly interrupted by the recent rains, and is now almost entirely finished. Conservative estimates as to the acreage this spring vary from 20,000 to 25,000 acres, the former being probably the nearest the actual figures, although some hopeful statisticians place the figures as high as 40,000 acres. Even the more moderate figure named and estimating an average yield of but twenty bushels to the acre, which is from five to ten bushels under the yield of last season, we find that 400,000 bushels of wheat will be marketed in this city the coming fall and winter. It is safe to say, as a compromise figure, that this amount will be swelled to about 500,000 bushels of No. 1 hard, which is the only kind of wheat we raise here, which is expected to be worth anywhere from 75 to 85 cents per bushel. At the former figure our crop will amount in dollars to $375,000 from the wheat interest alone, which sum will be augmented by stock marketed and other products to a sum that will crowd closely $500,000—money that will actually be put in circulation in this little city of less than two years of age and with less than one-tenth of its tributary country made productive."

From Fargo word comes that the grain is all in the ground, and in many places is already peeping above the soil. The prospects for a good and bountiful harvest have never been better. The farmer has had up to the present time perfect weather for his work, and his success for the present season seems almost assured.

ROCHESTER, Minn., May 9.—[Special.]—Seeding is now about completed in Southeastern Minnesota. Wheat is up in many places and looking well. Weather fine.

HURON, Dak., May 9.—[Special.]—The last three days have been warm. Wheat and oats are up and growing rapidly. Some of the farmers have most of their corn in and every indication is for its speedy growth.

General Reports.

From a gentleman who has recently traveled in Nebraska and Iowa we learn some interesting facts concerning the corn situation in those States.

As to Nebraska, in certain sections there is not near the quantity in cribs at stations or in farmers' hands as at this time last year. In other sections there is considerable more. On the whole he considers the State has on hand about as much as at this time last year. In quality it is not so good, the bulk of it being rejected to no grade. There is more or less soft corn mixed with it. A number of farmers have no cribs, and pile their corn on the ground, which, taking the snow and rain, leaves it in bad condition. The spring has been a wet one, and the corn, being none too good, has absorbed moisture, which depreciates the quality of that even in good cribs. In his opinion not over 25 per cent of the corn in Nebraska will ever make No. 2. A fairly free movement of corn from farmers' hands may be expected after corn-planting is finished, which will not be till after May 20. The corn cribbed at stations will not be generally shipped until July or August. So our grain receivers may look for light receipts of corn during the entire month of May. At least half the corn to be shipped from Nebraska will go to other markets than Chicago.

Speaking of the Iowa corn, he says that, while some sections of the State are shipping a little corn, other sections are importing far more. The State is almost bare of corn, and before another crop is raised corn will have to be shipped into the extreme western part.

THE DEATH ROLL.

John F. Slater.

New York *Herald*, May 8: John F. Slater, the philanthropist, died at his residence in Norwich, Conn., yesterday. Mr. Slater was born in Slatersville, R. I., in 1815, and was brought up in the business of his father—that of a cotton cloth manufacturer. In this industry Mr. Slater was engaged until his death, being at that time the largest manufacturer of the kind in the country. In 1882 he made a bequest of $1,000,000 for the education of the colored people of the South. The fund was put into the hands of trustees under the laws of this State, and was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. The trustees are ex-President Hayes, Chief Justice Waite, President Gilman, of Johns Hopkins University; the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston; Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia; James P. Boyce, of Kentucky; William A. Slater, of Norwich (the son of the giver); and John A. Stewart, William E. Dodge, the Morris K. Jesup, of this city. The fund has been wholly invested, and now yields $60,000 a year. This is used under the direction of Dr. A. G. Heygood in instructing colored teachers and in assisting industrial schools in the South.

Mr. Slater was a leading Director and stockholder in the Chicago & Alton Railroad since its organization, and also a prominent shareholder in the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He leaves one son, William, and two grandchildren.

Funeral of the Late Reuben Taylor.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church contained a large gathering of the old settlers of Chicago at the funeral services of the late Reuben Taylor yesterday noon. The pall-bearers were Mr. Taylor's old associates in the early days of Apollo Commandery, of which he was the second Eminent Commander. They were: M. C. Bullock, E. B. Myers, J. W. C. Cutton, Robert J. Walsh, Thomas Coggswell, and William Barker. Several beautiful floral designs—the gift of the women of St. Andrew's Church—rested upon the casket. The Rt.-Rev. Bishop McLaren conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. H. B. Hunsworth. As an old friend of the deceased the Bishop bore witness to his unfaltering faith in the Gospel, which remained firm even when his mental and physical powers were weakening at death's approach. The remains were taken to Rosehill.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 9.—[Special.]—The Trustees of Cornell University held their second meeting of the present year today. They voted to set apart the $155,000 given by Ezra Cornell, John McGraw, Henry W. Sage, Hiram W. Sibley, and President White for the establishment of fellowships and scholarships. The fellowships are to be awarded to graduates of this and other colleges for marked ability in some department of study. The scholarships are to be given by competitive examinations to the best students from all parts of the country seeking admission to the university. It is intended to establish six fellowships and twenty-eight scholarships. Besides this there was set apart $50,000 from the fund given by the Hon. Henry W. Sage, the income to be applied to the reëstablishment of fellowships and scholarships for female students. This is intended for the encouragement of earnest young women of marked ability who would otherwise be unable to take a college course.

SENSATIONAL TRIAL AT ERIE, PA.

ERIE, Pa., May 9.—[Special.]—A sensational trial is in progress in the Criminal Court, the prosecutor and accused being persons of prominence in social and commercial circles. John E. Muir, Superintendent of Clark & Warren's Oil Refinery, is charged with attempting to murder Ernst Warren, one of the proprietors, a youth of 20. The prosecutor swore to being attacked from behind by a person who encircled his neck with wire and endeavored to strangle him in the dark. A fearful struggle ensued, and the wire was twisted until the victim's eyes and tongue protruded. The moon emerged from a dark cloud, revealing the features of the defendant. The theory of the defense is that the prosecutor is morbid. Under cross-examination the youth admitted he had told a number of people he had shot robbers and assassins, beside relating other thrilling exploits. He acknowledged that last night he concealed himself behind a wall and was discovered with a revolver watching the office of defendant's counsel, but explained it by saying he had learned of a plot to bribe his witnesses which he wished to frustrate.

ALLEGED CORRUPTION.

A Gigantic Scheme Said to Have Been Unearthed to Defraud the American and Canadian Governments.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 9.—[Special.]—Circumstances have transpired here which foreshadow the disclosure shortly of a gigantic scheme of corruption and fraud by which the American and Canadian Governments have been robbed annually of large sums of money. The recent Indian uprisings in the Canadian Northwest have attracted attention to the manner in which the large amounts of money annually appropriated for the support of the Indians have been administered. It has generally been understood that the Canadian Government dealt most liberally with the Indians under its charge, but it now transpires that the Government has paid large sums of money on Indian account from which the Indians received no benefit whatever. Some small irregularities were brought to light a short time ago, and an Indian Agent is now here on his way to answer certain charges made against him. He admits that a good deal of jobbery has been exercised in connection with Indian-supply contracts, and states that both Canadian and American officials combined with the contractors to defraud their respective Governments. He cites one case, as follows: Three hundred head of cattle were delivered to the American officials at Benton, Mont., for the Government. During the night the cattle were run across the boundary and delivered at Fort Walsh to fill an order from the Canadian Indian Department. Here again the herd was stampeded, taken south of the line, and sold to private parties. The enterprising contractors thus received three prices for the herd, and the officials were suitably rewarded for their assistance in the clever trick. It is also alleged that the flour and bacon furnished to the Indians are unfit for human food, and the enormous amount of disease among them is thus accounted for. Anxiety is felt that another outbreak may occur, and there is an uneasy feeling among the settlers in the West where the vast herds of cattle on the ranches offer great temptations to the half-starved redskins.

MILWAUKEE.

Requirements of the Police Force.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Chief-of-Police Ellsworth has completed and issued tonight his manual of instructions to the force. It contains a list of the qualifications necessary for membership, description of acts and conduct which will subject men to dismissal, and a revision of laws and ordinances applying to the force. In order to be qualified for appointment on the police force applicants must be able to read and write the English language; must be citizens of the United States; must be at least five feet six inches high; must be of good health and sound body; and must be of steady habits and good moral character. Any member shall be subject to reprimand, suspension, deductions from pay, or dismissal for any of the following causes: For intoxication on or off duty, willful disobedience of orders, indecent, profane, or harsh language, disrespect to a superior officer, unnecessary violence to prisoners or citizens, leaving a beat without just cause, neglect to pay his just debts contracted while on the force, immorality, indecency, or lewdness, entering houses of prostitution and assignation, gambling-houses, saloons, or sporting-houses of any description unless in the discharge of duty, making known any proposed movement of the force, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

The Saloons.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 9.—[Special.]—Nearly 200 saloon licenses were issued today. With the present low rate of license it now appears that the city will have more saloons than ever. The bond element of the case, however, has a tendency to put the business in the hands of more responsible men.

THE COURTS.

Items.

Judge Blodgett will have a jury in the United States District the 10th of June to try the criminal calendar.

Adam Hembes is a saloonkeeper near the corner of Orchard and Centre streets, and formerly had Anton Amberg as a boarder. They quarreled, and after the boarder left he tried to get even, as is charged, and complained to the Citizens' League. Hembes was arrested and tried before a Justice, but was discharged, and now wants revenge to the amount of $10,000.

Patrick English began a suit against William H. Silberhorn, proprietor of a packing-house at the Stock-Yards, to recover $5,000 damages for injuries. While he was working for the defendant in January last, helping fill an ice-house with ice, a cake of ice fell on him and broke several ribs, besides permanently injuring him otherwise.

In the assault and battery case of George B. Davis against Officers Daniel Considine and Andrew Holland the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendants. Davis was arrested in July, 1882, on a charge of being drunk, but he claimed he had only been enjoying a social time at the opening of a new saloon, and was not intoxicated.

Judge Knickerbocker will issue citations today against all attorneys having files of the court in their possession and which they have failed to return at the proper time.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

13,996—Hulbert H. Warner vs. Alfred M. Jones, United States Marshal. Debt, $2,692.87; damages, $250. J. F. Latham, atty.

13,997—L. H. Everts et al. vs. J. T. Matthews. Bill to restrain infringement of trade-mark "cold blast" to denote a mode of renovating feathers. John G. Elliot, solr.

ORDERS.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Law orders—13,422, Knight vs. St. Louis, Iron M. & S. Ry. Co.; time to file bill of exc. extd. to May 19.—357, Dows vs. Town of Elmwood; demr. to second plea heard and taken under advisement.—358, Boles vs. Town of Brimfield; same order.—Butler vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; lv. to amd. dec. and rule to pld. in 10 days after service of smmns.—Spurgin vs. same; same order.

United States District Court—Orders.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Criminal—366, United States vs. Oscar Roll; deft. plds. not guilty, and deft. and Chas. Roll recog. in $500 for app. of deft.—Same vs. Chas. Fagerborg; deft. plds. not guilty.—368, Same vs. Braxton Miller; deft. pleads guilty.—385, Same vs. James Wilcox; deft. pleads not guilty.—384, Same vs. Josephine Marre; same ord.—383, Same vs. Walter L. Roseberry; same order.—376, Same vs. Charles N. Clark; same order.—377, Same vs. John Lamasney and Dennis Smith; defts. plead not guilty.

Superior Court—New Suits.

91,763—Asst. Suppressed for service.

91,764—Magnus Hansen vs. Frederick Freudenberg, trustee, Henry Geyer in his own right and as administrator of the estate of Dorothea O'Grady, Christian Geyer, Elizabeth Justus, Frank and Wilhelmina Pfeifer, George Sendenburgh, Michael Sullivan, James Redmond, Mike Peabody, and Claus F. Bolton. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,300 on Lot 20 in John L. Walsh's sub. of Block [illegible] in Walsh & McMullen's sub. of the [illegible] of Sec. [illegible] T. H. Schintz, solr.

91,765—Edward J. Sanders vs. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Christian Meyer, Philip Meyer, and Theodore H. Schintz. Bill to set aside trust deeds. A. B. Baldwin and D. M. Ball, solrs.

91,766—E. B. Day vs. William B. Humphrey. Appeal.

91,767—Max Dold vs. Frederick K. Hess, Emma A. Buchholz, J. M. Russell, Edward Koch, and Robert Bepper. Petition for mechanic's lien for $385. Kraus & Mayer, solrs.

91,768—Mary K. Smith vs. George K. Smith. Confession of judgment, $[illegible]. Joseph A. Sleeper, atty.

91,769—William Whiteside et al. vs. Barnett Graff and Isaac Abrahamson. Asst. $5,000. Hawley & Hanchett, attys.

91,770—Peter Donald et al. vs. same. Asst. $5,000. Same attys.

91,771—John P. Sandberg, admr., etc., vs. Charles Juergens. Confession of judgment, $1,317. Axel Chytraus, atty.

91,772—Frank B. Orr et al. vs. John Q. Wells. Asst. $500. Weigley, Bulkley & Flannery, attys.

91,773—Henry Rice et al. vs. John Fitzgerald. Asst. $500. Same attys.

91,774—Detlef Heinrich Schumacher vs. Mathias and Agnes Kirsch. E. E. Prussing, atty.

Suppressed Thursday—91,761—Louis Sussfeld et al. vs. Max Flatow, Bernard Flatow, and Simon J. Flatow. Asst., $450. Robert Van Sands, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE GARY—Law orders—[illegible], P. & A. Mfg. Co. vs. Jaeger; deft. and judgt. set aside and suit dis. n. c.—1,281, Moran vs. Shedd; time to file bill of ex. extd. to May 30.—[illegible], Stokes vs. C. [illegible] Co.; suit dis. n. c.—[illegible], Bourse vs. Walton; rule on Walton discharged.

Judgments and trials—[illegible], Moses J. Fitch et al. vs. Nathaniel H. Jones; judgt., $[illegible].—George B. Davis vs. Daniel Considine and Andrew Holland; verdict defts. not guilty and mo. n. t. by plff.—[illegible], Commercial National Bank vs. Mann; mo. n. t. den., judgt. costs vs. plff.—[illegible], Melinera A. Hayes vs. John A. and Thomas Congherian; judgt. on fdg. for plff $900 and [illegible].

JUDGE SMITH—Law orders—[illegible], Dethlessen vs. Fredenhagen; extn. styd. one wk.—[illegible], McDonald vs. McMullen; dis. n. c.—[illegible], Werris vs. Monaghan; deft. and judgt. set aside on cond. that deft. pay $6.75 cost of second replevin.

Judgment—[illegible], The J. M. W. Jones Stationery and Printing Company vs. Joseph H. Keane; judgt. [illegible].

JUDGE GARDNER—Chancery orders—[illegible], C. & W. I. Ry. Co. vs. C. & W. Ind. R. R. Co.; inj. mod., and prcdgs. styd. until further ord.—[illegible], Silver vs. [illegible]; dis. n. c.—[illegible], Hurlbut vs. Douglas; time to file bond and cert. ev. extd. to July 1.—[illegible], Johnson vs. [illegible]; deft. Mrs. Christian to amdd. bill.—1,310, Werner vs. Kilbourne; [illegible] on cal.—[illegible], Heath vs. Elliott; same.—[illegible], Barnes vs. Cable; p. cd. on cal.

Decrees—[illegible], [illegible] Asso. vs. Rechter; decree [illegible].—[illegible], Rechter vs. Nehls; same.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Chancery orders—1,320, Davidson vs. Schoubeck; rule on defts. to show cause in 10 days why they shd. not be attached.—[illegible], Board of Trustees vs. Lockwood; master's rept. of sale and distn. apvd. and confd.—[illegible], Abbott vs. Abbott; lv. to file amdd. bill and rule to ans. in 10 days.—[illegible], Bremaker vs. Walker; deft. S. J. W. Ernst, and Amand M. Walker [illegible].—[illegible], Bart vs. Collins; mo. to strike [illegible] of deft. Emily Collins from files sustd. and lv. to file an amd. plea on ans. in 10 days.—[illegible], Johnson vs. Johnson; deft. [illegible].—[illegible], Ott vs. Ott; dis. n. c.—[illegible], Fairbank vs. C. & G. T. R. R. Co.; dis. as to deft. D. Lyon p. c.—[illegible], Watkins vs. Watkins; [illegible] on call.—[illegible], Lambeke vs. Wendt; deft. Frederick Meinke, Julius Renner, and John Gabe.—1,758, Roesenberg vs. Roesenberg; decree.

Decree—1,331, Jones Stationery & Printing Co. vs. Anderson Refrig. Line; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

48,343—James G. Birney vs. Lewis E. Tallman. Debt, $2,800. E. B. King, atty.

48,344—D. Dalziel, for use of Boston Color-Printing Co. vs. John A. Hamlin. Appeal.

48,345—Catharine Fendt vs. William J. Miller, Max Mendel, and George Wolff. Kraus & Mayer, attys.

48,346—Bill. Withheld for service.

48,347—Richard Potter vs. Mary Jane Potter. Bill for divorce for cruelty. T. J. Humphreville, solr.

48,348—Bill for divorce. Withheld for service.

48,349—Bill for divorce. Withheld for service.

48,350—J. H. Mahler et al. vs. Henry and Nancy M. Vannatta. Creditors' bill, $440. Luman Allen, solr.

48,351—Mary Haller vs. Joseph T. Haller. Bill for divorce for desertion. Jarvis Blume, solr.

48,352—Patrick English vs. William H. Silverhorn. Case, $5,000. John C. King, atty.

48,353—F. Madlener vs. Thomas H. Stanton. Appeal.

48,354—In re application of Spencer S. Kimball for warrant to seize and deliver books and papers to him as Township Treasurer of Town 40 N., R 12 E., in Cook County. William M. Stanley and H. M. Matthews, attys.

48,355—Adam Hembes vs. Anton Amberg. Trespass, $10,000. John Wagner, atty.

48,356—Oscar F. Mason vs. Louis S. Grout. Appeal.

48,357—George Rossman et al. vs. John Fenjense. Appeal.

Suppressed Thursday—48,330—Moritz Stadelman, an insane person, by Peter J. Stadelman, his conservator, vs. Ida Stadelman, Henry Leebe, and Thomas Randall. Bill for an accounting and for an injunction. E. E. Prussing, solr.

48,340—Robert F. Simmons et al. vs. Max Flotow, Bernard Flotow, and Simon J. Flotow. Asst., $1,160. Robert Van Sands, atty.

48,341—Horace N. Moseley vs. Same. Asst., $1,100. Same atty.

48,342—George A. Babbitt et al. vs. Same. Replevin, $600. H. B. Johnson, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE ROGERS—Law orders—7,461, Maxwell vs. Busack; lv. to amd. aff. and ord. for alias writ on the amd. aff.—5,891, Bouk vs. Crawford; jury unable to agree and dischgd.—5,899, Wetheau vs. Harris; suit dis. p. c. want pros.—5,897, Noe vs. Barbe; same.—5,899, Land vs. Van Loeder; appl. dis. with pro. and lv. to withd. bond.—5,907, Mills vs. City of Chicago; suit dis. p. c. want pros.

JUDGE BARNUM—Law orders—7,469, Burbridge vs. Whitley; mo. to quash capias and dischg. bail den.—[illegible], Stern & Co. vs. Vanasse; appl. dis. non-compl. rule.—4,774, Felix vs. Mann; suit dis. as to deft. Orrin L. Mann n. c.—48,332, People ex rel. McGuire vs. Hanchett; relator remanded.

Judgment and verdict—2,812, Peck vs. Jewett; verdict issues for defts. and mo. n. t. by plff.—4,584, Moher vs. College Physicians and Surgeons; mo. n. t. ovrld., exc., judgt. and appld.

JUDGE HAWES—Law order—13, Jenkins vs. Pope; hd. and taken under advst.

JUDGE TULEY—Chancery orders—3,088, Williams vs. Williams; lv. to amd. bill without prej.—[illegible], Janish vs. Phillips; set at foot of Tuesday's call—[illegible], Perez vs. Perez; contd. and sty. to cease after pyt. due May 12.—1,764, Hambleton vs. Neely; decree ref. to Wait.

Decrees—2,443, Eldred vs. Peacey; final decree.—[illegible], Hyman vs. Haggerty; same.—[illegible], People vs. Darlington; same.

JUDGE MORAN—Chancery orders—2,826, Thomas vs. Charles; set for next cal.—3,047, Pierce vs. Speyer; ord. ent. per stip.

County Court—New Suits.

4,825—William G. Wilson vs. John T. Lester. Asst. $500. Luman Allen, atty.

4,826—Petition of Nettie M. Knapp, alleged dependent girl. N. M. Jones, atty.

ORDERS.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Law orders—4,825, Ettie M. Knapp, alleged dept. girl; verdict dept. and comt. to Indl. School.—4,819, Abigail A. Britton; same; same ord.—[illegible], Howell, assg., vs. Minor, assg.; suit dis. p. c.—[illegible], Same vs. Parker; same.—[illegible], In re vol. assgt. John McLelland; rule on assg. to file rept. in 5 days.—[illegible], Barnard, assg. [illegible] Adsit & Co. vs. Ignatz; sub. to ct.—[illegible], In re vol. assgt. Graff, Abramson & Co.; rept. of assg. apvd. and [illegible] 5 days.—[illegible], People vs. Ephraim Vogel and Charles Roberts; fdg. defts. guilty and ord. comtg. Vogel to jail for 40 days and Roberts 10 days, Roberts also fined $25.—4,550, Tomasso vs. Reva; lv. to plf. to increase ad damnum to $500, and adjd. to Monday, May 12.—3,543, Bieyer vs. Gunderson; dis. n. c.—[illegible], Schultz vs. Bassett; same.

Probate Court.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Wills—Est. Johana Care Groth; will proven and letters to Johana [illegible] Groth, ind. bond [illegible] apvd.—Est. Isabel [illegible] C. Franks; will proven and letters to Edward G. Franks, ind. bond $100 apvd.—Est. Emily [illegible]; will proven and letters to Rufus King, ind. bond in $2,000 apvd.—Est. Francis E. Dunk; will proven and letters to Andrew D. W[illegible] and Charles W. Hutchinson, ind. bond in $12,000 apvd.—Est. George C. Cook; will proven and admitted to record.

Administration—Est. Amelia Koeliner; letters to Christian Koeliner, bond $400 apvd.—Est. Sven W. Johnson; letters to collect to Knutta Nelson, bond $6,000 apvd., and pf. heirsp.—Est. Timothy [illegible]; letters to Ella Conklin, bond [illegible] apvd. and pf. heirsp.

Orders—Est. George F. Larson, minor; acct. current apvd.—Est. Augusta Jordan; admrx. to settle final acct. in 30 days.—Est. John F. Grasser; first anl. acct. apvd.—Est. Jacob E. Gross; admr. excused from rendering first anl. acct.—Est. Charles E. Gallup, minor; final acct. apvd. and gdn. dischgd.—Est. Michael Gross; est. settled.—Est. Joseph Rejha; wid. who is admx. to retain bal. est. and admx. be dischgd.—Est. John Fulton; note for $100 to admr. credit and first anl. acct. apvd.—Est. Andrew Jackson; attcht. vs. admr. de bonis non ret. instr.—Est. George M. Norton; pf. heirsp. [illegible].—Est. Patrick Mullins; inv., apprsmt. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. John E. Owsley; suppl. inv. apvd.—Est. Louise A. Richardson; lv. to admrs. to sell pers. propty. at private sale.—Est. Charles D. Meister; lv. to sell desp. clms. at private sale.—Est. Leander W. Clark; inv. apprst. and wid. awd. apvd.—Est. Emanuel Nelson; rept. of sale of pers. propty. apvd.—Est. Andrew [illegible]; attchmt. quashed.—Est. John E. [illegible]; second anl. acct. apvd. and admx. excused from settling final acct. until Jan. 1.—Est. Ann Williams; inv. and apprst. apvd.—Est. Sarah E. Tate; pf. heirsp. and appl. for ded. set for May 19, 10 a. m.—Est. M. [illegible]; on appln. for ded. set for May 16.—Est. [illegible] Koonberg; clm. of Rupp & Hild alld. for $[illegible].—Est. Elizabeth Shaw; clm. of William J. Ash alld. for $177.—Est. Charles A. Phelps; extx. to present new bond in $4,500 in 10 days.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,045, Neal McKeague; murder trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—4,829, People ex rel. B. M. Bates vs. Seth F. Hanchett; writ of habeas corpus issued.—331, Richard Haley, murder; nolle prosequi.—351, Michael Garrity; judgment set aside.—[illegible], Abraham Levy, attempted rape; bail in $1,500.—[illegible], Joseph Dolan and Edward Fitzpatrick, robbery; part of evidence heard.

The Call Today.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE GARY—Motions.
JUDGE SMITH—Motions for new trials in Nos. 10,304, 11,3[illegible] and 11,312.
JUDGE GARDNER—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Default divorce cases.
JUDGE ROGERS—Submitted cases.
JUDGE BARNUM—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions and submitted case No. 3,713.
JUDGE TULEY—Motion for receiver in Glover vs. Couch.
JUDGE MORAN—No announcement.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Motions, and Nos. 4,537 and 4,551.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—No court.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No. 1,126 on trial.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, McKeague murder case on trial.

The Call Monday.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—Contested motions.
JUDGE GARY—Nos. 182 and 188 to 233. No case on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 11,424, 11,434, 11,449, 11,450, and 10,804. No. 11,320, Corbin vs. Morrill, on trial.
JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.
JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday—Nos. 11, 12, and 14. No case on hearing.
JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 225, 227, 228, 241, 24524, 247, and 249. No case on trial.
JUDGE BARNUM—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 4,686, 4,688, 4,690, 4,692, 4,695, and 4,664. No case on trial.
JUDGE HAWES—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 3,538, 3,411, 3,590, 3,542, 3,548, 3,557, and 3,568. No case on trial.
JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.
JUDGE MORAN—Contested motions.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 4,645, 4,646, and 4,648, No. 4,550, Tomasso vs. Reda, on trial.
JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Call of claim calendar.
JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,066, 1,063, 1,072, 1,099, 1,108, 1,116, 1,123, 1,137, 1,141, 971, and 972.
JUDGE ANTHONY—No. 1,045, Neal McKeague murder case on trial.

Illinois Supreme Court.

MT. VERNON, Ill., May 9.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

The people ex rel. Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern Railway Company, for use of Albert Wright, vs. the Town of Bishop, etc.; from Effingham; motion by appellee for extension of time to file briefs allowed and time extended to the 25th inst.

Miller et al. vs. Miller et al.; error to Jackson; motion to dismiss for want of complete record overruled.

James McCartney, Attorney-General, et al. vs. Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railway Company et al.; from the Superior Court of Cook County; motion for time to file reply denied.

August Thebus vs. Mary Smiley, from St. Clair; motion by appellant for time to file additional briefs.

The People ex rel. Springfield, Effingham & Southeastern Railway Company, etc., vs. The Town of Bishop, etc. from Effingham; motion by appellant for extension of time to file briefs allowed.

The time of the court today was almost entirely occupied in listening to oral arguments in Nos. 16 and 17 by Messrs. Fuller and High and Goudy and Walker. At 6 o'clock court adjourned till 9 a. m. tomorrow.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 9.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today decided the following cases:

Sarah Henderson vs. Sarah Truitt; from Montgomery; affirmed; Niblack, J.

Huldah J. Gerard et al. vs. Charles H. Dill et al.; from Montgomery; affirmed; Elliott, J.

Abe P. Shidd vs. The State; from Morgan; affirmed; Hammond, J.

Jane Leggett et al. vs. Josiah Firestone; from Marshall; affirmed; Elliott, J.

Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad vs. Charles S. Graham; from Putnam; petition for rehearing denied.

Hemsley Simmons et al. vs. ex rel. Andrew Grimes; from Vigo; rehearing granted.

Sherman Jewett et al. vs. Peter K. Meech et al.; from Huntington; publication ordered.

TO WOMAN.

If matchless beauty marks thy face,
It diamonds sparkle in the eyes,
If perfect form is thine, and grace,
Build not on these—they're frail as lies.
In none of them, nor in the whole,
Is found sweet woman's richest dower.
But woman, know that in the soul
Resides the secret of thy power.
—*W. De Witt Wallace in Indianapolis Journal.*

PATENTS.

GRIDLEY & FLETCHER, Patent Attorneys, 89 Madison-st., Room 22, Chicago.

NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION OBtains American and foreign patents; local attorneys throughout the U. S. Offices: 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago; Le Droit Building, Washington.

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FOR SALE—A SMALL SIZED McNEILL & Urban fire-proof safe, with steel burglar-proof chest; good as new; price $125. Union Mills, 369 West Twenty-second-st.

BANK, STORE, AND OFFICE FURNITURE and fixtures. D. M. SWINEY, 43 South Canal-st.

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A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

Suitable adv'ts received for these pages every day (except Sunday) for 10 cents a line each insertion.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON APRIL 23, A DARK-BROWN horse, with saddle-sore on his back; his right hip chine out, and his left hip chine in, a little white on his right hind hoof back, and a low forehead. Any person giving any clew of him will receive $10 reward. 3404 Auburn-st., corner Thirty-fifth. J. McFARLAND.

LOST—A CAT'S-EYE EARRING, STUDDED with diamonds, on the evening of May 8, between McVicker's Theatre and 43 West Madison-st. Address F 3, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER by a young man that understands his business. Can furnish good city reference. E 150, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENglishman desires position in some wholesale house; is quick and correct at figures and fair penman. Address W. B. P., 350 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL bookkeeper; several sets to write up for merchants, real estate, renting, or law firms. Best references. E 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED stenographer and typewriter; good penman. Address Box 1,656, Elgin, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, a graduate in medicine, with ten years' experience as retail druggist; traveling for wholesale drug house preferred. Best of references. Address D 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 25 years as bookkeeper in a wholesale house; speaks German and Swedish. Address E 71, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stenographer and typewriter; have had a year's experience. City references. E 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER OF A branch office by a young man of extensive experience as manager of a branch office of a manufacturing business. Can give best of reference and bonds if necessary. Address E 13, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A SETTLING clerk on the board by an active, wide-awake young man. Address E 75, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED lawyer and business man desires to take charge of the credit department of a responsible business house, locally or upon the road. References furnished if required. Address E G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COLLECTOR, BY a man whose business does not fill up all his time; has got horse and buggy. References can be given. Address THEO. FLUEGGE, 181 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH SOME REsponsible concern, by a gentleman who has had many years' experience in preparing drawings, specifications, etc., for American and foreign patents, and in aiding parties to develop and perfect their inventions. Highest references as to ability, character, etc. Address E 73, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR FIRST-CLASS domestics, nurses, maids, and governesses, with verbal references. Call on Miss W. C. CARPENTER, 257 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR all kinds of housework can always be found at MRS. HANSEN'S Employment Office, 333 Noble-st., near Chicago-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY from Canada as companion or governess to young children. Highest reference given and required. E 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED, PRACTIcal grocery delivery clerks; must be thoroughly acquainted with the entire West and North Divisions. Do not call unless you have these qualifications. C. H. SLACK, 73 State-st.

WANTED—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE grocery, a man thoroughly familiar with the business as claim clerk and general correspondent; ability and a clean record are necessities. Address E 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ABOUT 16 OR 18 years of age who writes plain hand to work in an office. Apply at 41 River-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO BALANCE up a set of books. Must be a practical bookkeeper. Address E 88, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO dispose of a valuable patent. Fully perfected and in large demand. Liberal inducements offered to right party. Full particulars given. Address D 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PATENT right salesman; jobber preferred. Reference required. Big money to the right party. Call at No. 236 State-st., Room 55, from 1 to 5 p. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN to sell a specialty of our own manufacture between this city and Milwaukee, paying large return to the right man. Address C 65, Tribune office.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN BY a Chicago wholesale clothing house for the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska; a permanent position at a good salary guaranteed to one who has an established trade in that territory; none others need apply. Address, with particulars and references, A. H. McLEAN, care of Carrier 43, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOR SALESMEN IN A GENTEEL and pleasant business, a few young men who have had experience in first-class retail house. Address, giving reference and experience, D 83, Tribune office.

BOYS.

WANTED—SMART BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old to sell meat at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—3 BOYS BETWEEN 14 AND 15 years old not afraid to do hard work. Call at 8 o'clock at 109 Wabash-av.

TRADES.

WANTED—CALCIMINERS AND FRESCO painters at SPIERLING & LINDEN'S, 233 Wabash-av.

WANTED — BOOKBINDER, A FIRST-class man, one that can rule, forward, and finish blank work; steady work to the right man. Address Ottawa, Ill. JOHN GROSS.

WANTED—COMPETENT FURNITURE UPholsterer; also a man to make and hang shades. CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT-CUTTER; young man and single; commence today. 403 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO TAKE the State agency for this State for our company. We have four classes, and insure in Class A Master Masons; Class B, their wives, sisters, mothers, or daughters; Class C, Master Mason and wife, joint policy; Class D, accident class, for Master Masons only. We are the only Masonic company in the world who have these classes. Address, inclosing written references, W. A. MURRAY, Secretary and Manager National Masonic Co-operative Relief Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN—ANY MAN MAKING less than $40 per week should investigate our easy money-making business. Inexperienced persons guaranteed 300 per cent profit; $5 a week easily made on $10 to $20. Men with more money offered a better chance. Write from any State for papers. Address MERRILL & CO., Room 2, 37 North Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—POSITION AS ASSISTANT dentist; 21 years of age; 3 years' experience. Good references if desired. Address E 42, Tribune Building.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ADVERTISING solicitor can make big money in the next two weeks and not half try; two publications; must commence at once. Address E 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A FIRST-CLASS carpet-layer. Inquire in basement, 134 and 136 State-st.

WANTED—A BARTENDER. CALL WITH references at 48 Fifth-av. Frenell saloon and restaurant.

WANTED—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL man in the pickle and preserving business; one that can take hold from first stages to end; constant employment. Address F. SKIDMORE, P. O. McKee's Rocks, Allegheny County, Pa.

WANTED—GOOD SOLICITORS FOR A new and popular book. Call or address O. D. BASKIN & CO., 52 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANvassers for our "Harper's Pictorial History of the Rebellion," containing illustrations from Harper's Weekly during the War. Liberal terms to the right men. McDONNELL BROS., 113 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—WOMAN TO GO IN THE COUNtry to do housework; one who understands bread-baking and cooking. Good home, fair salary. Address E 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at No. 11 South Sheldon-st.

WANTED—SWEDISH OR GERMAN GIRL to cook in a family of three persons. Must be able to give best kind of references. Apply at once at 2024 Pine-st., North Side.

NURSES.

WANTED—HEALTHY NURSE GIRL OF 16 accustomed to taking care of a baby. 3253 Indiana-av.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER IN PRIVATE family; invalid lady; no children; good home. State former position and references. O Y 100, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD BUSIness experience, some writing to do at home, or any kind of office work for four or five evenings per week. Address E 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—100 LADIES; LIGHT AND steady home work; $1 to $3 daily; city or country. Fancy-Work Emporium, 233 and 245 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MRS. V. C. B. MEET ME SAME place today at 1 o'clock p. m. Letter in Post-Office for you. Jane.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR AN ELEGANT COAT and vest (custom-made) in ten different styles; worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR FINE BLACK CLOTH in double-breasted frock, sack, or Chesterfield suits, custom made; these suits are fully worth [illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A SILK-LINED, CUStom-made suit—sack or cutaway (imported worsted), worth $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR AN ELEGANT ALL-wool cassimere suit, custom made, in three different styles; worth $22. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$12.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, in all shades, corkscrew worsted, silk roll, worth $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$2.50 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, worth $6. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SATIN-LINED CASSIMERE and worsted suits, custom-made, at $[illegible]; will [illegible] if can fit you, for $25, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$3 FOR A PAIR OF CUSTOM-made pants, ordered for $8. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$18 FOR A DOUBLE-BREASTed Prince Albert coat and vest, silk-lined, [illegible] sleeve-lining (imported goods); custom-made [illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL — $18 WILL BUY AN EXTRA-size custom-made suit; we have [illegible] inches and were made for double the [illegible]. Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$17.50 WILL BUY AN IMported Oxford mixed corkscrew spring overcoat (silk-lined), custom made for no less than [illegible]. Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$14 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS hair-line worsted, for $5. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—FINE CASSIMERE PANTS custom-made, at $12.50; will sell at $[illegible]. Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS. Our agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in black coats and [illegible] from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — CATALOGUE OF COLORS, brushes, convex-glass, photographs, frames, etc., for painting engravings, photographs, etc., [illegible] of art, mailed free. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE spring overcoat, satin lined, French diagonal, imported, and certainly would be cheap at $[illegible]. Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$16.00 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS in plain and fancy cassimeres or worsteds [illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$10 FOR A SPRING OVERcoat in dark brown (all wool), custom made, ordered for $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$22.50 FOR SPRING OVERcoat, imported goods, silk-lined throughout, silk sleeve lining, custom made, $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$16.50 FOR FINE DIAGONAL worsted suits, custom-made, in dark brown, blue, or wine-color, ordered for $[illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $3 at the Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$25 FOR A SATIN-LINED Prince Albert suit, custom made, in all the latest colors, imported goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $60. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$7.50 BUYS A FINE ALL-wool spring overcoat, silk serge roll (custom made), worth $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$17.50—YOU CAN BUY A CUStom-made spring overcoat, imported, worsted, cassimere, full silk roll, made for $40. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR SUCcessfully removed at 1459 Wabash-av. [illegible] MEDICI. The art taught. Oxxyn balm by the [illegible].

PERSONAL—$12.50 BUYS A SPRING OVERcoat (full silk roll) in four different shades, custom made, and worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—A $35 SILK-LINED 1 OR 4 BUTton cutaway coat and vest, imported goods, [illegible]. Misfit Clothing Parlor, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$12 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE cassimere suit (five styles), light and dark in colors, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$9.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE all-wool suit, single or double breasted, worth $22 to $25. Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$7.50 FOR AN ALL-WOOL RIBbon spring overcoat, custom made, ordered for $22.50. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

PERSONAL—$15 FOR A FINE SILK-MIXED cassimere spring suit (long roll), custom-made for $35, at Misfit Clothing Parlors, [illegible] Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

PERSONAL—$9 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $4. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. [illegible] NELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, [illegible] between Madison and Washington.

A PRIVATE PARTY WILL DISCOUNT notes, loan on furniture, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, or on any kind of collaterals at low rates; no commissions. Room 24, Calumet Block, [illegible] Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNTS—$100 TO $2,000—LOANED on furniture, pianos, machinery, and other chattels, borrowers retaining property; rates [illegible] dealings strictly honorable. Borrowers can [illegible] information by calling on WALKER, [illegible] Washington-st., Rooms 19 and 20.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, etc., without removal. 80 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible].

ANY AMOUNT ($25 TO $2,000) LOANED ON furniture, pianos, etc., without removal or publicity, at low rates. 132 Dearborn-st., Room [illegible].

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, [illegible] South Clark-st.—Money advanced on all articles of value. N. B.—All pledges of A. Goldsmid renewed or redeemed at the above number. Established 1873.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, Watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established [illegible].

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES; [illegible] bought. Send stamp. Bee Hive and other bank claims purchased. Loans on real estate and other good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room [illegible], 158 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL AMOUNTS on short time on good collaterals; [illegible] Room 5, 80 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate in amounts to suit at lowest [illegible]. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st., corner La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISsions at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate in sums of $1,000 and upward. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 73 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES on real estate. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN (NOT LESS THAN $5,000) on real-estate security at current rates. [illegible] INSON & LUFF, 59 Ashland Block.

NOTHING LIKE A. OAKLEY'S INFALLIble Exterminators for bugs, roaches, etc. Call or address us at our new quarters, [illegible].

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, [illegible] East Randolph-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

A RARE CHANCE FOR THE RIGHT PARTY as partner in an old-established business [illegible] $12,000 capital; the increase of business demands more than one man to represent the firm. Address D 48, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, to engage in manufacturing an article of universal use, for which there is an unlimited demand already existing in the city, and the manufacture of which, by using certain patented processes controlled by advertiser, a saving of [illegible] cent can be made. This is an opportunity [illegible] fered, as the business will stand the closest investigation, is absolutely secure from loss, and [illegible] large and certain profits. Address B [illegible], Tribune.

PARTNER WANTED—MAN OR WOMAN in tea and coffee business; best location in city; only $1,000 required. Address E 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTNER, BY A MEMBER of the Illinois bar, who intends to open an office in this city. Address E 45, Tribune office.

$10,000—I WANT A PARTNER WITH $10,000 cash to assist me in carrying 20,000 acres of Nebraska lands another year; examine land before joining partnership. BIG MONEY, Lincoln, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE.

FIVE LOTS IN GIVENS & GILBERT'S SUBdivision, Sec. 14, 39, 13; lot on West [illegible] between Rockwell and Campbell-av., [illegible] exchange for suburban improved, [illegible] une office.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD PAYING IMproved property for lots in [illegible] South or West Side. CAMPBELL [illegible] Madison-st.

WANTED—WESTERN [illegible] Nebraska preferred) [illegible] proved city property, subject [illegible] E 26, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
Store—110 Eighteenth-st., near Wabash-av. $35
Store—120 Eighteenth-st., 18x60 40
Store—1251 State-st. 25
Store—1253 State-st. 25

TO RENT—3148 PRAIRIE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement, from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN A first-class neighborhood on the South Side, with all modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply to FRANK KNAPP, 255 and 257 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed house, 367 Oakwood-boulevard; contains ten rooms besides bath-room; has furnace and hot water; is in first-class condition; also has large barn in rear. J. A. BOAK, 90 South Water-st., or 1145 Bowen-av.

TO RENT—3965 LAKE-AV.—TWO-STORY, cellar, Gothic, mansard-roof brick house, twelve rooms, all modern improvements. Price $1,000. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3239 MICHIGAN-AV.—IMMEDIate possession; house has 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, cellar, laundry, and all improvements; newly papered and painted throughout; only to good tenant. B. R. DEYOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st., basement.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., FURNISHED house, near Twentieth-st., in splendid order, to private family. MATSON HILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front residence, No. 3225 Prairie-av., $50 per month; modern conveniences. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3363 INDIANA-AV.—A 2-STORY and basement brick house and good barn, entirely renovated; $65 per month. SNYDACKER & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3809 MICHIGAN-AV.—2-STORY stone front, ten rooms, in good repair. Apply 3815 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—
BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 259 West Madison-st.
314 Western-av., house, 14 rooms, $50.
17 South Ann-st., house, 7 rooms, and barn, $35.
70 South May-st., house, 7 rooms, and large barn, $35.
Washington-boulevard, brick, 10 rooms, $60.
West Chicago-av., cottage, 5 rooms, $22.
Warren-av., house, 10 rooms.
17 Flournoy-st., brick, 9 rooms, and barn, $35.
Washington-boulevard, stone-front, 9 rooms, $55.
Park-av., cottage, 7 rooms, $18.
West Monroe-st., brick, 16 rooms, $75.
Fullerton-av., 12 rooms and barn, $50.

TO RENT—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
De Kalb-st., stone-front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements, nice location, first-class repair; only $35.
Campbell-av., new two-story pressed-brick, six rooms, modern improvements; only $25.
These are very desirable rents.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
West Washington-st., 10-room stone-front; $55.
Park-av., 10-room frame and brick; all modern; $45.
Warren-av., 10-room frame, with barn corner Oakley; $45.
And a fine lot of other houses on West Side.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE—HOUSE.
64 WEST CONGRESS-ST.—2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; barn; $45 a month.

TO RENT—WEST SIDE—HOUSES—
35 Hermitage-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms, $40.
267 Hermitage-av., 2-story and basement brick, 9 rooms and bath, $40.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—13 WARREN-AV., OPPOSITE Union Park—Elegant 10 or 12-room house, parlor, dining-room and kitchen on same floor if desired. W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—BY WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
WEST SIDE HOUSE.
34 Centre-av., near Harrison-st., 2-story and basement brick house, $40 per month.

TO RENT—859 WARREN-AV., LARGE 10-room frame dwelling; $45. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—861 WEST LAKE-ST., SIX-ROOM frame cottage, in good repair; $22. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—303 HUBBARD-ST., SIX-ROOM frame cottage; $22. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH—2-STORY AND basement brick houses, 8 and 10 Fillmore-st., to be put in good order. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT CELlar stone-front, with barn, 101 Ashland-av., from May 1. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR MONTHS—NICELY-furnished 8-room house; best location on West Side. Address D 85, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—CENTRE-ST., 2 BLOCKS FROM Lincoln Park, 2-story and basement house, 10 rooms; $50.
Octagon brick house, Orchard-st., corner Garfield-av.
CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—229, 231, 233 CHESTNUT-ST.—8-room brick houses; bath, etc.; small brick barn; $45 each. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE 2 NEW BRICK HOUSES ON Pine-st., between Ohio and Ontario. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT HOUSE, 332 CHIcago-av., near Pine-st.; in good repair. Apply at 330 Chicago-av.

TO RENT—A 12-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, 429 Oak-st., near Lake-Shore drive. Inquire at Room 14, 98 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—788 SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK from park; kitchen on first floor; in good order; all modern improvements. HAUGAN & LINDGREN, northeast corner Lake and La Salle-sts.

TO RENT—169 AND 173 BISSELL-ST., TWO-story and basement pressed-brick dwellings, containing about 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, at $35 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 and 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—467 AND 543 LA SALLE-AV., two first-class three-story houses in perfect order. Inquire at 97 Clark-st., Room 8. N. W. BROOKS.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN HINSDALE—AN EXCELlent 9-room house; one-half acre of ground; splendid well and cistern, and an abundance of small fruit; within three minutes' walk of the railroad depot. L. C. RUTH. Room 71, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—ONE OF THOSE ELEGANT flats in the Hotel Albany Apartment Building, southwest corner Clark and Indiana-sts., from May 1. These flats are supplied with all modern conveniences, hot and cold water, freight and passenger elevators, steam laundry, gas fixtures, hardwood mantels and sideboards, double deafened floors, and elegantly decorated throughout. To private families only. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 5, No. 49 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—
BISSELL-ST., between Garfield and Webster-avs. Several main floors and basements (10 rooms), at $35 per month each.
Two second floors (7 rooms), at $25 per month each.
Three main floors (6 rooms), at $25 per month each.
Fine location, modern improvements, rent low.
Larrabee-st., 2d floor, 6 rooms—corner Centre-st.
Larrabee-st., 2d and 3d floor (7 rooms). New flats at low rent to good tenants. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, 356 OHIO-ST.—new and modern; janitor service; separate entrances; second flat $65, third flat $60; no such flats for the money on the North Side. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—THE 8-ROOM FLAT, SOUTHwest corner of Walton-place and North State-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—SIX-room flat, brick; bath, closet, etc.; to small family; rent $16. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A FEW OF THOSE ELEGANT 7-room apartments in Hotel Saint Benedict, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; janitor, steam heat, etc. These apartments are newly papered and fitted up in superb style. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 116 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Flat on first floor, seven well-lighted rooms, modern conveniences. To small family with good references only. No boarding-house, etc. Price, $27.50. Call between 1:30 and 3 o'clock p. m.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—
North Wells-st., 2-story brick, 10 rooms, $45.
North Wells-st., third flat, 5 rooms and bath, $25.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE IN DELIGHTFUL location, directly opposite Lincoln Park; overlooks park and lake; $70. GEO. A. SHUFELDT, 56 Honore Building.

TO RENT—CHEAP—3, 4, AND 6 ROOM flats at 128 Thirty-fifth-st. Go and see them.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FLAT OF FIVE rooms complete for housekeeping on Oak-st., near Franklin; gas, hot and cold water, closet, etc. Address E 45, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FLAT VERY cheap east of Dearborn on Chicago-av.; all conveniences; gas fixtures, mantel pieces, furnace. Inquire of the owner, 307 Chicago-av., in the lowest flat.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 10-ROOM APARTment in the Ontario from May 15. Apply from 10 to 12 a.m. 1 to 5. B. WILLIAMS, 27 Portland Block.

West Side.

TO RENT—
BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.
De Kalb-st., upper flat, 5 rooms, stone front; very desirable; only $18.
De Kalb-st., first floor and basement, stone front, 8 rooms, in fine order; only $30.
De Kalb-st., first story and basement, 7 rooms; all modern improvements; very cheap, at $30.
Lexington-av., upper and lower flat, new building; they are cheap at $18.
Leavitt-st., upper and lower flat, stone front, 6 and 7 rooms, south and west exposure; these are desirable flats, and only $22.

TO RENT—101 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKson—Fine flat of 7 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—
352 West Jackson-st., a fine 7-room flat; $37.50.
328 West Monroe-st., 10-room flat; $50.
667 West Washington-st., 8-room lower flat; modern improvements, $37.50, and a large lot of other flats, 3 to 6 rooms each, $10 to $40 per month.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—881 VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER Irving-place, new flat, 7 rooms and bath, first floor, south front, $30.
1304, 15, and 20 Diller-st., near 898 Fulton-st., 4 and 6 room brick flats, large lots, $15 and $18.
201 Campbell-av., corner Congress-st., 5 and 6 room flats, $20 and $15. Apply to W. GRAY BROWN, 1000 Van Buren-st. and Room 15, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT SIX-ROOM FLAT, marble front, $25. 517 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FLATS 25X60 FEET EACH, deadened floors, 7 rooms, bath-rooms, and closets, with basement and large yard in rear; hot and cold water in kitchen and bath-rooms; gas-fixtures and chandeliers; janitor attendance; 154 and 156 Loomis-st.; a desirable location; fifteen minutes' ride by Van Buren-st. cars to heart of city. Inquire of OWNER, 152 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—ONE OF THE MOST desirable 7-room flats on the West Side; south and east front; air and light on all sides; convenient to all cars; newly papered and calcimined. Middle flat, 227 South Lincoln-st. Call and see it; ask for key up-stairs. D. L. STREETER, 68 Madison and 134 State-sts.

TO RENT—970 WEST JACKSON-ST., FLAT, with or without barn. G. J. TITUS, 464 Jackson.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM FLATS, CHEAP. 497A West Van Buren-st. Go see them.

TO RENT—SPLENDID FOUR-ROOM FLATS in new buildings; conveniently arranged; bathrooms and all modern improvements; convenient to Ogden-av. and Twelfth-st. cars; good neighborhood; Thirteenth-place, between Oakley-av. and Leavitt-st. $15 and $18 per month. Inquire of EUGENE R. COX, Room 38, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FRONT FIVE-ROOM flat 1019 West Madison-st.; bath and closet; $21 per month. Inquire in rear flat, or at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS AND HOUSES to genteel families, cheap. Apply at buildings 427 Park-av.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONE SIX-ROOM FLAT, SECOND floor, of 1552 Wabash-av. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1428 MICHIGAN AV.—8-ROOM flat; furnace, bath-room, and gas-fixtures.

TO RENT—APARTMENTS IN THE ARTHUR Block, 2129 and 2131 Wabash-av., opposite Southern Hotel; fine location; strictly first-class. To examine apply to MRS. STILES, at the building, who will show rooms and give prices, or to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT OF 6 ROOMS, with modern improvements, in the new brick building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Eighteenth-st. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF FIVE rooms. 510 State-st., third floor, in rear.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NEW YORK FURNISHED FLATS for the summer months. One on Fifth-av., central, first-class in every way; $175 per month; parlor, three bedrooms, bath-room, etc. Two on West Fifty-seventh-st., near Central Park; fine, healthy, cool; all conveniences for housekeeping. Families visiting New York for the summer, wishing to avoid the annoyances of a hotel, will find it to their advantage to address J. K. GREEN, Box 1111, P. O., New York.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THREE NICE FLATS, WITH A barn in Lake View, brick, just finished; five minutes' walk from Clark-st. cars. SCHRADER BROS., 89 and 91 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom; first-class in every respect; nice people. 371 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—23 DOUGLAS-AV., ONE ELEgantly furnished front alcove room; one large back room with large closets, very reasonably to gent and wife, with or without board.

TO RENT—73 EAST TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—Furnished front alcove room, large south room connecting; to be rented en suite or separately; convenient to I. C. R. R. and cable cars.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT 3021 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS. 1330 Michigan-av.; with or without board.

TO RENT—IN THE MASURY BUILDING, 192 Michigan-av., lake front; elegant furnished rooms with all modern improvements. Apply at Flat H.

TO RENT—NO. 278 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURnished, large front room; also single room, water and gas.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE ALCOVE AND two small rooms, with or without board; all newly furnished. 1536 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—TO TWO GENTLEMEN—LARGE east-front alcove room, furnished, all modern conveniences; strictly private family; in vicinity of Madison and Centre-av. References given and required. Address E 67, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—
554 West Van Buren-st., corner Wood, third flat, 6 rooms, $20.
643 West Van Buren-st., second flat, 6 rooms, $18.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 158 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, BEING PART OF flat No. 1019 West Madison-st. Rent, $21 per month. Inquire at 620 Carroll-av.

TO RENT—EAST AND SOUTH FRONT, THE pleasantest 7-room flat in this city for the money. $35, 322 Fulton-st. HARRY GREENEBAUM.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—Two blocks above park, pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to desirable parties. Address A 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRONT AND BACK PARLORS, alcove rooms, all new and nicely furnished; strictly first-class; half block from Union Park. 473 West Randolph-st., corner Shelden.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM for one or two gentlemen, without board; independent side entrance. 43 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—SUITE OF 3 FRONT ROOMS, with bath, etc., in brick building. 541 West Madison-st. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM TO GENtleman with references; best part of Dearborn-av.; $25 per month. Address D 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT—130 NORTH STATE-ST.—A FURnished front parlor and housekeeping rooms.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—REFERences. 280 East Indiana-st., near Cass.

TO RENT—FINELY-FURNISHED ROOMS with hot and cold water to gentlemen only. References. 232 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED front alcove room in new modern brick house; furnace heat, gas, hot and cold water, and bath. Will rent to one or two gentlemen with references. 406 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-STORY FLAT, 178 CASS-st.; low to good tenant; hardwood floors, furnace, awnings, screens, electric bells throughout. THEODORE SHELTON, owner, Room 4, 89 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, suite, for gentlemen; terms reasonable. 158 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, SECond floor, finely furnished; no children. References. 288½ Huron-st.

TO RENT—264 ONTARIO-ST., FRONT ALcove; also square room, second floor; bath convenient.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
SOUTH SIDE—STORE.
319 CLARK-ST.—Store, with or without 14 rooms above to be put in fine order.
SOUTH SIDE—OFFICES.
135-141 MADISON-ST.—Very desirable light offices in suites of 2 rooms each, from $20 to $40 per month; or will throw several into one large room for commercial purposes.
93 AND 95 WASHINGTON-ST.—Two desirable suites, with vaults, at $30 and $25; also on the fourth floor, 6 rooms, large and well lighted, for business purposes; or will make entire story into large hall for societies.
172 WASHINGTON-ST.—Corner Fifth-av., large splendidly-lighted front room in second story, $45 per month.
91 DEARBORN-ST.—Rear suite of two rooms, good vault; $25.
WEST SIDE STORES.
WEST HARRISON-ST.—Centre-av., suitable for dry-goods store; $25 a month.
383 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—Store and basement; $40.50; rooms can be had above.
VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—Inside store, $30.
WILLIAM D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND FLAT 734½ South Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—BY C. JOUVENAT & CO., LAKE View and North Chicago Real Estate and Renting Agents corner Lincoln-av. and Dunning-st.: New store and six living rooms; fine place for gents' furnishing. Also several flats and cottages near cars, cheap. Come to Lake View.

TO RENT—STORE, AND BASEMENT IF DEsired. No. 346 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—HALF OF MILLINERY STORE; good location for jeweler or hair-goods dealer. Apply at 279 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—1549 STATE-ST. APPLY AT Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—109 WABASH-AV.—STORE 24X165; possession at once. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—EAST END OF STORE CORNER Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., formerly occupied as a meat-market; Stall, refrigerator, and blocks in place; will partition room if wanted. W. R. CONDICT, Room 12, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE—541 WEST MADISON-st., with rooms above. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—NEW STORE, THIRTY-NINTH-st., corner Indiana-av.; barber, laundry, or plumber. F. W. SPRINGER, Room 5, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AS WE ARE CLOSING OUT OUR upholstery department, will rent that part of our store, with one window, to any one wishing to carry on the upholstery business or artists' materials. HILGER & CO., 207 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—805 WEST INDIANA-ST., LARGE brick store, and 8 rooms above; $50. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 40x150, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. BRADSHAW & WAIT, 188 and 192 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—
Store 640 West Van Buren-st., $25.50.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 158 Dearborn-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—
In Hale Building, southeast corner of State and Washington-sts.—Rooms on third and fifth floors, suitable for physicians, dentists, publishers, or manufacturing jewelers.
In Fidelity Building, 145 to 147 Randolph-st., next to Sherman House—Fine offices on second floor.
In City National Building, 154 to 156 Washington-st.—Several fine offices.
In National Life Building, 157 to 163 La Salle-st.—Several fine offices. Apply to HIGGINS & FURBER, 157 to 163 La Salle-st., Room 30.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES AND show rooms in building 52 Madison-st. Apply to H. G. ROOT, 209 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICE 148 STATE-st., third floor. Inquire at Room 2.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITE OF OFFICES with vault and water. 130 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. W. R. CONDICT, Room 12.

TO RENT—LARGE LIGHT DOUBLE FRONT office on second floor, 127 La Salle-st. Apply at Room 9 in same building.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM IN Suite 35, Montauk Block.

TO RENT—PART OF OFFICE, OR DESK room in very desirable front office in Portland Block. Address E 33, Tribune office.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR (40X160) OF 75 and 77 Randolph-st. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SECOND STORY, 20X165 FEET. SEAVEY BROS., 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
HOUSES.
538 Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms, in fine repair....$65
95 Winchester-av., 2-story and basement brick.... 40
97 Winchester-av., near Jackson, brick, 10 rooms.... 40
141 Warren-av., 2-story frame, and 60-foot lot.... 30
727 Congress-st., 2-story and cellar, new brick.... 30
FLATS.
215 Hermitage-av., first flat, 7 rooms....$25
197 Lincoln-st., first flat, 6 rooms, new.... 25
197 Lincoln-st., second flat, 6 rooms, new.... 22
43 Winchester-av., first flat, 7 rooms, bath, etc.... 25
290 and 293 West Randolph-st.; suites of 3 and 4 rooms in nice order....$15 to $20

TO RENT—A NICE, CLEAN, DRY, AIRY basement, family dining-room, three bedrooms, kitchen, and cellar at 695 West Madison-st.; a first-class location for a competent party able and willing to keep a good family dining-room; cheap rent to a desirable party. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—A GOOD VARIETY OF HOUSES and flats. Also a business basement, well lighted. Call at 614 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—COMMERCIAL ROOMS AND FINE lofts, suitable for light manufacturing, in new building, 73 and 75 Jackson-st., near State; rent low to good parties. E. L. BRAND, 210 and 212 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—STEAM HEAT, elevator, and power, for manufacturing purposes; second, third, and fourth floors of 15 and 17 South Canal-st., or parts of same; also other splendidly-lighted rooms in the building; rent and power low. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SECOND AND FOURTH FLOORS, 40x140, with power, steam heat, and steam elevator; lighted on three sides; northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts. HAY & PRENTICE.

TO RENT—A MACHINE-SHOP, 25X100, ground floor, use of lathe, drills, forge, etc., $30; rare chance. Inquire at 117 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, ALSO THE fourth and fifth floors of 44 and 46 La Salle-st., each 41 by 77 feet, lighted on three sides; all conveniences. RUMSEY, BRO. & CO., 127 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF 47 AND 49 State-st., lighted from front, side, and rear; size 40x125. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—144 AND 146 WABASH-AV., SECond, third, fourth, and fifth floors; each 40x170 feet; choice business location. C. S. ENGLE, Room 56 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—WELL-LIGHTED ROOM, 25X90, with power. 40 Huron-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE FACTORY with power, suitable for cotton-cloth weaving; light on all sides essential. GREER & CO., 85 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, LA SALLE-av., between Nos. 300 and 400, by young gentleman with highest references. With or without board. E 44, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN OPPORTUNITY SUCH AS IS SELDOM offered is now afforded those who wish to purchase a reliable second-hand piano or organ, as we have a large stock of second-hand instruments taken in exchange for new upright pianos, and also those which have been rented but a few months, and which have been returned to our store on account of May removals. All these instruments will be sold at a price that will insure their speedy sale. The following is a partial list:
SQUARES.
1 Gilbert....$ 30
1 Newhall.... [illegible]
1 Newton & Co.... [illegible]
1 Great Union.... [illegible]
1 J. P. Hale.... [illegible]
1 Kimball.... [illegible]
1 Gerald.... [illegible]
1 Emerson.... [illegible]
1 Steinway.... [illegible]
3 Hallett, Davis & Co., $150, $200, and.... [illegible]
UPRIGHTS.
3 New York Piano Co.....$135
1 Kimball.... 150
1 Hale Co..... [illegible]
1 Emerson.... [illegible]
1 Emerson.... [illegible]
1 Geo. Steck Grand.... 200
ORGANS.
$25, $30, $40, $50, and $60, on easy payments.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

ATTENTION!
ATTENTION!
ATTENTION!
Upright and Square Pianos, Good as New, $75 to $200 Each. $10 Down, $5 Monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION, ATTENTION—SQUARE PIANOS, good as new, $150 to $200; $11 monthly payments. PARLOR ORGANS, CHURCH ORGANS, $50 cash and $5 monthly payments. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 136 State-st., near Madison.

A FINE SECOND-HAND MASON & HAMlin organ, with two banks of keys, pedal bass, etc. (for church use); will be sold at a very low price; cash or time payments. REED'S Temple of Music, 136 State-st.

ENGEL & SCHAFF
PIANOS
Are the nearest approach to perfection in the art of piano making yet attained. Over 5,000 in use. Manufactured in this city for seventeen years, therefore a genuine Chicago piano and a brilliant illustration of Chicago's greatness in all branches of business. Unlimited warranty given. Get our prices before purchasing elsewhere. Warerooms 159 State-st.

ESTEY & CAMP. PIANOS AND ORGANS.
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188 AND 190 STATE-ST. ESTEY & CAMP.
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ESTEY & CAMP.

ESTABLISHED 1851—VOSE & SONS NEW IMproved uprights, fully equal to the best made; price reasonable; payments easy. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. ESTEY & CAMP. 188 and 190 State-st. (entrance 190).

"HAINES"
"HAINES"
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
BEST UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
IN THE WORLD.
CHICKERING, GABLER, and other makes very low.
Cash or monthly payments.
Second-hand pianos $50 and upwards.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS, BEST MEDIUM-PRICED INSTRUMENTS IN THE MARKET.
HAINES & WHITNEY COMPANY, 183 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OLD PIANOS AND ORGANS TAKEN AS part pay for new pianos; balance can be paid by small installments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

PIANOS— PIANOS. PIANOS.
EASY PAYMENTS. SQUARE DEALING.
NO FANCY PRICES ASKED. Every Instrument Warranted as Represented. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO., CHURCH & LEE managers. Wholesale and retail dealers in pianos and organs. New pianos, $200 and upwards. Cash or easy payments. Root & Sons Music Co., 200 Wabash-av.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

TO RENT—GOOD PIANO; $6, OR WILL sell cheap. 299 Park-av.

MUSICAL.

WANTED—LADY PIANIST TO GO TO A suburban town; a good salary given. Address D 64, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY B. F. JACOBS:
3-story house on Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., $7,500.
New 2-story house in Hyde Park, $2,800. Also, several lots.
Fine residence lots in Kenwood.
Houses and lots in Englewood.
2-story frame house on Forty-fifth-court, near Wentworth-av., $2,250.
Lots on Tracey and Dexter-avs., near Forty-seventh-st.
Houses and lots in Ravinia.
Lots in Lake View and Maplewood.
New 2-story brick houses near Humboldt Park, $2,800.
Lots on Humboldt boulevard, Armitage-av., and Courtland-st.
2 houses and lot on North-av., east of Humboldt Park, $3,500. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
We respectfully invite parties wishing to buy or sell real estate in any part of the city to confer with us by letter or otherwise. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY centrally located and in all parts of the city, in parcels to suit, some with track facilities; also some well-located docks. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
HAVE SPECIAL BARGAINS TO OFFER THIS WEEK.
Don't fail to call at once and see our list.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—A PROMInent business corner; pays 8 per cent (net) on price, $200,000. J. M. TAYLOR, 150 La Salle-st., Room 7, first floor.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GOOD INVESTments, paying 12 per cent net. I have a large list of good-paying property at all prices. J. M. TAYLOR, 150 La Salle-st., Room 7, first floor.

FOR SALE—$7,500 AND $8,500. PART cash, balance long time—Improved property paying 12 per cent on price asked. J. L. McKEEVER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$50,000 WILL BUY A LARGE dock lot, 400x300 feet. Apply to GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 1 Grannis Block, No. 115 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—New modern house 25 feet wide and 3 rooms deep; a first-class house, finished about three months ago; $17,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone octagon front 25 feet wide and three rooms deep; 2-story and basement and mansard; $16,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—I want an offer for one of the best 25-foot houses on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Frame house near Twenty-third-st., $12,000; brick house near Twenty-eighth-st., $14,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—I will submit an offer of $10,000 for a house and 25-foot lot near Twenty-second-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 48 feet, $18,500.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 50 feet, $20,000.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st., rapidly improving; a safe investment, and can be made to pay large interest with a moderate outlay; belongs to a non-resident; is offered at a low price on very easy terms of payment. For particulars call today or write to H. M. SHERWOOD, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ALL OR A PART OF 70X200 feet on Lake-av., with cottage No. 3827. Also, 50 or 100x185 feet on Michigan-av., south of Forty-ninth-st. EDWIN C. LEWIS, 161 La Salle-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRteenth-st., 50 feet, improved; rental, long lease, 10 per cent; $30,000. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FULL VALUE—DEARBORN-st., near Twenty-eighth, good 10-room frame house and lot, $4,000. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR CORner of Thirty-eighth, vacant lot, below market value. F. A. GEORGE, Room 54, 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—72X110 FEET ON THIRTY-seventh-st., south front, between Grand-boulevard and Stanton-av. GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE — SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Twenty-fifth-st. and South Park-av., stone front house with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor, billiard, coal and store rooms in basement. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, 25 Clark-st., Room 25.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW PRICE—NEARLY adjoining Douglas House on Vincennes-av., corner of alley, 50 feet that will pay 15 per cent if improved. J. L. McKEEVER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—BARGAIN, NEAR Twenty-ninth-st., east front, 50x120, improved; $12,000. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST.—
100 feet, between Van Buren and Harrison, at $550 per foot; 50 feet near Harrison-st. a bargain if taken at once. E. S. HAWLEY, 190 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR Thirty-ninth-st., one of the best and cheapest large lots now in the market; it's a beauty. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND-BOULEVARD—50 OR 99 feet front, northeast corner Thirty-seventh-st. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT STONE-FRONT houses on Congress-st., near Michigan-av., $35,000; would take $10,000 lot part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle.

West Side.

FOR SALE—BY PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.:
Adams-st., west of Wood, large 2-story and basement dwelling....$ 6,200
West Jackson-st., east of Ashland-av., two 2-story brick houses, lot 50x175.... 12,000
604 West Chicago-av., 12-room new brick dwelling in two flats, with modern improvements.... 4,000
702 West Chicago-av., 12-room new brick dwelling in two flats, with modern improvements.... 3,800
243 Hastings-st., nice cottage, with basement.... 1,800
Emerald-av., near Thirty-eighth-st., dwelling.... 1,200
West Indiana-st., near Wood, 2 buildings 72x125.... 6,500
21 Brigham-st., brick cottage, 4 rooms.... 1,000
Loomis-st., southeast corner Arlington-st., lot.... 1,300

FOR SALE—BUSINESS CORNER, 75 FEET, at a sacrifice; stores for grocer, dry goods and notions, shoes, and meat market greatly needed. Look at it and make an offer. Northeast corner of Harrison-st. and Western-av., fronting both streets, which will soon have cars running. Big bargain and investment; terms to suit. J. L. McKEEVER, 110 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY AND CELLAR marble-front house, 639 West Congress-st.; furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements; $5,000; $1,000 down, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years at 6 per cent. HARVEY T. WEEKS, 60 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—231 CAMPBELL-AV.—2-STORY and basement brick house; 10 rooms; built by owner for a home; modern improvements; this is a rare chance to buy a good, well-built home at a big bargain. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR CASH—50X108 feet, corner Monroe-st., Central Park, second addition, and 52x125 feet, Sixty-fifth-st., near Wright, Englewood. Address Box 741, Michigan City, Ind.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE FRONT HOUSE, 12 rooms, on Jackson-st., near Wood. Price $6,500. E. WING, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.:
The prettiest block on the West Side, is the northwest corner of Loomis and Jackson-sts., just being completed. This is one of the finest locations on the West Side, and any one desirous of securing an elegant home at a big bargain should see them at once and get our price and terms.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with large brick barn, on Monroe-st., near Winchester-av.; price $6,000 cash or equivalent. Address owner, D 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER, West Side; $45,000; rent $5,000; would take good $15,000 vacant lot part pay. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER LOT south of Madison and west of Sangamon-st., 58x188 feet deep, cheap. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., southeast corner of Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
Ten lots on Leavitt-st., near Twenty-second.
Ten lots on Laughton-st., near Western-av.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.: Two-story stone-front on Leavitt-st., arranged in two flats of six and seven rooms, separate entrance, all modern improvements, corner lot which gives outside light to every room; very desirable; owner must sell; call at once and secure a big bargain.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—1027 MONROE-st., 3-story and basement brick, 10 rooms, in nice order; all modern conveniences, furnace and gas-fixtures; 4 marble mantels; rents $480; only $4,000 if taken at once. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—132 DE KALB-ST.—A STONE-front, surrounded by first-class improvements; 12 rooms; arranged for two families; in first-class repair; will rent for $600; the best investment in Chicago; price only $4,500; terms to suit. CAMPBELL BROS. & CO., 149 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—$650 WILL purchase lots on the following streets, viz: Harvard, Taylor, Fillmore, and Grenshaw, all between Western and Campbell-avs.; water and sewer in streets. Terms one-third cash, balance on time at 6 per cent interest. Also lots on Twelfth-st. for sale very low. Inquire at 540 South Western-av.

North Side.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW—
ORCHARD-ST.—No. 563 and 571, near Fredrick-st., two new and elegant mansard-roof cottages, each $3,100; terms easy at 6 per cent.
HALSTED-ST.—Nos. 1146, 1150, and 1152; cottages, $2,500 each; small cash payment, balance in monthly payments at 6 per cent.
A fine chance to secure a house instead of paying rent. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—72X125 N. E. CORNER OF LARrabee-st. and Grant-place, with the house on it, a bargain. DAVID WILLIAMS, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES La Salle-av., opposite the park, rented for $1,680; price $17,000 for the two; a good 8 per cent investment. GEO. A. SHUFELDT, 56 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—PLEASANT 2-STORY FRAME house, with 36 foot lot; North Side; $3,550; easy terms. Save rent and buy a home. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Room 34, 94 Washington-st.: A choice list of manufacturing sites on the North Side and in all parts of the city. Some bargains. See our list before buying.

FOR SALE — 565 DIVISION-ST., NEAR State, 3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms; all modern conveniences, furnace, and gas-fixtures; $9,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.—Three very desirable lots, east front, on Franklin-st., near Division; splendid location to build.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

North Side.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE—
FULTON-ST.—Nos. 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, and 1477; two-story and mansard-roof brick houses, at $3,500 each; small cash payment, balance in monthly payments at 6 per cent. Buy a home and save your rent. H. RIEKE, 184 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
LAKE VIEW.
An elegant and spacious brick residence, near lake-shore and Lincoln Park; every modern convenience, including furnace and gas-machine; two-story brick barn; lot 147x165, $22,000.
Wellington-st., within two blocks of limits cars, 2-story 9-room frame dwelling on brick foundation; attic, cellar, laundry, etc., set wash-bowls, and marble mantels; corner lot, 50x125, south front, $7,000.
Montana-st., near Lincoln-av. cars, 6-room and attic brick cottage, lot 25x125, $3,000.
Racine-av., near Lincoln, 7-room frame cottage, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; 25-foot lot, $2,800.
Wellington-av., northeast corner Evanston-av., 50x188, to alley, south front. Cheap.
Dempster-place, choice south-front lots at $45.
Barry-av., choice lots near lake-shore at $50.
SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR CASH.
Barry-av., 50x155 feet to alley, north front.
Wellington-av., near lake-shore, 34½x148, north front.
Melrose-st., northeast corner of Evanston-av., 50x160.
Dempster-place, near Evanston-av., 25x175, cheap.
For other Lake View property address BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND COTTAGES—Easy payments—$200 buys beautiful lot (heart of Jefferson, 70 feet above lake), 4 miles from Chicago, 2 minutes' walk to 2 depots; 50 trains daily; cheap fare; population 2,000; high schools, churches, hotels, stores, macadamized streets; the beautiful growth of trees on Milwaukee-av. makes the village one entire park; terms $10 down, $10 monthly; we assist parties to build; property shown free daily, Sunday at 3 p. m. CHAS. MIELER & CO., Room 34 Times Building.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BUSINESS LOT, 42x200 to side-track. Inquire of H. BEAM, 6324 Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50X190 FEET on Forty-first between Vincennes and Langley-avs.; this lot is adjoining a $7,000 brick residence with a party wall contract; good chance for a builder. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKLAND—
On Forty-first-st., a very cozy Gothic house, 8 rooms, $5,250.
Bowen-av., elegant 9-room house, $5,300.
Ellis-av., 10-room brick house, $5,500.
Lake-av., a large, fine house, with lot 100x300 feet, for the price of land.
Several bargains in vacant property on Drexel boulevard, Ellis and Lake-avs. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND GROVE lot, Winnetka, $1,500; a bargain. Also building lots; very desirable. GEORGE McKINNEY, 70 La Salle-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, northwest corner Halsted and Sixty-seventh-sts., two blocks of depot. A big bargain. D. J. HUBBARD, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS OUTSIDE city and fire limits, four miles from Court-House; accessible by horse and steam cars, $300 to $450 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ON SMALL monthly payments, houses and lots at Hinsdale. O. J. STOUGH, 181 La Salle-st., Calumet Building.

FOR SALE—$38 PER FOOT FOR 82 FEET on Wabash-av., near Sixty-first-st. GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—GREAT BARgain—20 acres on Madison-st., near Wisconsin. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSES AT ENGLEwood; all modern, tasty, and well built; see them at once; three left, $1,650, $1,850, $2,000; easy terms. Boulevard lots only $700. Fifty-sixth and Wright-sts. lots $450; $50 cash, $15 per month; shown free. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st. and Fifty-fifth and Wright-sts.

FOR SALE—FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.—CHOICE lots, between Grand and Drexel-boulevards. F. GAYLORD, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL choice lots, including a few prominent corners; all in the midst of building activity. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IF THERE IS ANY PROPERTY in Lake View better or cheaper than our lots on Belmont and Evanston-avs. we'd like to know it; 38x150 feet, south front, still in the market. CLARKE, ERSKINE & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY THE OWNER, 2-story 7-room frame house and barn in South Evanston, convenient to the depot. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LAKE-SHORE residence at Kenwood; large brick house, with all modern improvements; large grounds; will take a small place in exchange as part payment. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6-ROOM COTTAGE WITH LOT at Maplewood, 4 miles from Court-House, accessible by horse and steam cars. Price $1,700; on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, containing 170 acres, lying north of and immediately fronting Downer's Grove Station on the C., B. & Q. R. R.; high rolling land, with fine forest trees, excellent water (including a mineral spring), large house, three barns, a large carriage-house with stables, fine large orchard, and garden with small fruit. The constantly-increasing demand for houses and building lots makes this the most desirable property in the market for suburban homes and fancy stock raising.
One-fourth of this property can be sold in lots for enough to pay the cost of the whole property, and is now offered at the exceedingly low price of $250 per acre.
After June 1 the owner reserves the right to advance the price; terms easy.
Address P.-O. Box 136, Downer's Grove, Ill., or A. EMIGH, Room 10, No. 40 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—I HAVE home-like, well-built cottages in good localities, as low as $1,200; houses in all parts of the village at prices ranging up to $8,000, with all modern improvements. Lots convenient to depots. On easy terms. Lower fare than any other suburb; convenient to the South Parks and ample school facilities. ISAAC DRAKE, Room 8, No. 110 Dearborn-st., or 6319 Wentworth-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—$45 PER FOOT—LOTS ON FORty-second-st., east of Grand-boulevard. GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS ON VINCENNES-AV., cor Forty-second-st.; 10 lots on St. Lawrence-av., near Forty-second-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON FIFty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at Norwood Park, 50 feet above lake, and 8 miles from Chicago; cheapest lot in market; good sidewalks, stores, hotels, churches, schools, and the beautiful growth of trees makes the whole village one entire park. Terms, $15 down and $5 monthly; cheap railroad fare, with 30 trains a day; will furnish lumber to build without money down; lots shown free any day; abstract free; these prices will last only a few days. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—6 LOTS on the southeast corner of Wentworth-av. and Fifty-seventh-st.; they are choice lots, and only short time until the street-cars are extended on Wentworth-av. to Sixty-third-st. Will sell single lot if desired; part cash, balance time. Call at once for a bargain. Gas, water, and sewerage. O. M. WELLS & CO., 102 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON MADISON-av., near Fiftieth-st.; great bargain for cash. B. A. ULRICH, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT TWO LOTS 300 feet north of Fifty-ninth-st. on Wentworth-av., west front, and make me an offer. J. L. McKEEVER, Room 8, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$35 PER FOOT CASH FOR 50X150, on Madison-av., Hyde Park; cheap. GOODRICH, TUTTLE & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN A. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 154 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH TO SEE AS handsome and cheap property as can be found in Cook County go with me to Glencoe and look at it free of expense. I sell on any terms to suit, and help those wishing to build. C. E. BROWNE, Room 9, 41 South Clark-st. Residence, Glencoe.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—70 SUBURBAN LOTS, South Chicago. Owner has no time to handle them; engaged in other business. D 93, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34, bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—NEW MODERN detached brick. 4223 Michigan-av.; inspect.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN IMPROVED FARM OF 400 acres, with two good farm houses, barns, etc., situated 1½ miles from Riverside depot on C., B. & Q. R. R.; will be sold in one tract or divided into two farms to suit purchaser. Also improved farm of 160 acres, large barns, running spring, orchard, etc., two miles from La Grange. Address SAMUEL VIAL, La Grange, Ill., or call any Tuesday.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—AT NORMAL PARK—HOUSE and lot on Perry or Wentworth-av.; price not above $4,000; part cash, balance easy terms. Address E 55, Tribune office.

WANTED — NEAR MILWAUKEE AND Western-avs., one or two lots; give exact location and price; must be a bargain. E 21, Tribune.

TO LEASE.

GROUND LEASE, 50 FEET FRONT, ON Dearborn-st., running through to Third-av.; will lease for 99 years, on low rental. Have several very desirable ground leases. JAMES HOOD, 180 Dearborn-st.

TO LEASE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., for 99 years, without revaluation, 80x180. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED FLAT OF FIVE rooms. 510 State-st., third floor, in rear.

OUR WOVEN WIRE IRON BEDS THE ONLY preventive of bugs; cribs, cots, mattresses, etc. Housekeepers, hotels, etc., supplied. Iron Bed Co., 69 Wells-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AT T. J. DOLAN'S, 130 DEARBORN-ST.
23-room house, elegant in every respect, rooms all rented; Wabash-av.; time; $2,000.
Grocery store on Wabash-av., nice clean stock; trade $3,000 month; $2,000.
Hotel of 35 rooms in centre of city, best location in Chicago; $2,000.
Restaurant feeding 1,000 daily, great bargain; see this; $2,000.
Cigar, confectionery, and ice-cream parlors; living rooms; Madison-st.; $1,300.
The best 150-room hotel in Chicago, with bar and billiard-room.

AT F. J. REED & CO.'S, 161 LA SALLE-ST.—Partner wanted with $1,000; light manufacturing business; good trade established; no opposition. $1,600 buys furnished house on Wabash-av. $2,600 buys 23-room house, Dearborn-av., rent, $112.50. $5,000 buys hotel doing splendid business. $450 buys 7-room flat; fine location. $12,000 buys a stock of hardware; country store; would exchange for city property; reason, ill-health. Some rare chances.

A PROFITABLE MANUFACTURING BUSIness, well established, can be purchased for $15,000. Address E 54, Tribune office.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY TO START DRUG-store; new building on corner, built expressly for the drug business; finest show-window in the city; No. 375 West Van Buren-st. STREETER & TUCKER, 134 State-st.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise in No. 1 condition in one of the best lumber towns of Northern Wisconsin; will invoice about $12,000; sold $35,000 last year; sales large so far this year; 3 years' lease of best-located store in city of 4,000 inhabitants; population increasing rapidly; a No. 1 business for right man; good reasons for selling and very best of references. Address Box 271, Merrill, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BAKERY AND restaurant. Call on G. W. A. WAGNER, 123 North Wells-st., or F. FRANTZEN, 236 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—CORNICE WORKS; COMPLETE stock, fixtures, and tools of the late firm of Atkinson & McFarland; a splendid opportunity to step in as successor. For particulars apply to J. S. CLARK, Room 20, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—COMMISSION BUSINESS ON South Water-st., with two years' lease. Address E 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS, patent composite roofing, for durability unsurpassed; will not run in hot weather, always flexible, about one-eighth the weight of gravel; warranted for five years. Address by mail W. E. TORREY, care W. H. Bulkley, 17 East Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A COMFORTable little home; house, barn and five acres of land in the Village of Shopiere, Rock County, Wis.; price, $2,000; will exchange for stock of goods; house in good condition; 7 rooms, closets, etc., cistern and well of water. Send for photograph of place. Owner, DAVID S. FOSTER, Beloit, Wis.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, about $6,000, doing a good established business, well located in Southern Wisconsin. For further particulars address "BARRY," care A. M. Daggett, Madison, Wis.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GRAIN ELEvator complete; terminus of railroad in Central Iowa; bargain to practical man. Address E 57, Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY real estate, full line of hats, caps, and gents' furnishing goods; a bargain; $3,300; also fixtures. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF 30 nicely furnished rooms, convenient to business centre; all outside rooms, no dark rooms; cheap. Apply at Planter's House, 255-257 South Clark-st., in afternoon.

FOR SALE—SALOON; FIRST-CLASS; BUSIness centre, near City-Hall; $5,000. J. S. CLARK, 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET IN GOOD LOcation. Address M 23, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE OUTFIT OF A first-class restaurant. Apply at 113 East Monroe.

FOR SALE — STOCK AND LEASE OF LIVery stable, 270 and 272 Oak-st., near Clark; owner leaving the city. Apply on the premises or to SIMPSON DUNLOP, Room 618 First National Bank Building.

GLENCOE LAKE SHORE SUMMER HOTEL
WHO WILL BUILD IT?
No better opening can be found and no handsomer site between Chicago and Milwaukee, than that site (consisting of nearly 5 acres) immediately on the shore and 80 feet above Lake Michigan, for miles overlooking the great lake with its extensive marine; a beautiful ravine running through the centre of it, and directly opposite the Village Park) will be donated and a clear title given of the same to any good hotel man or company who will build a hotel costing not less than $15,000, the same to be commenced within 30 days and completed within 6 months. Such a hotel so near the great city of Chicago, and so beautifully situated, would at once command a very extensive and most excellent patronage. Call at Room 9 or 10, 41 South Clark-st. Parties at a distance send for map of Glencoe. Direct to C. E. BROWNE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ACTIVE, CAPAble Democratic journalist with small capital to establish a newspaper in prosperous Democratic city of 5,000; no Democratic paper in county. Address D 57, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE COURT—HOUSE THOROughly refurnished; large and small rooms.

1352 WABASH-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with board.

1418 WABASH-AV.—GOOD BOARD WITH elegant front alcoves and other rooms; everything first-class.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodations for first-class parties only.

3138 FOREST-AV.—PLEASANT AND DEsirable rooms, with first-class board.

West Side.

28 OGDEN-AV.—FRONTING UNION PARK—House newly furnished. First-class table. Desirable parties can secure board with home comforts.

220 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—NEWLY FURnished rooms, with first-class board; very large alcove room suitable for four gentlemen; modern conveniences.

258 ONTARIO-ST. — NEWLY-FURNISHED double room, with modern conveniences; also single rooms; first-class day board at reasonable prices.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH board; house newly calcimined, papered, and cleaned; new management; day boarders accommodated.

Hotels.

HOTEL BRISTOL, INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-first-st. The finest located and best appointed family hotel in Chicago; pleasant rooms and suites may be engaged on application at office; special terms to families.

HOTEL ROYAL, INDIANA-AV. AND Eighteenth-st.—Unsurpassed in location, unexcelled in accommodations for those seeking the comforts and luxuries of a quiet and elegant home, or purposing to tarry for any time in the city.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMIly for man, wife, and child; price $15 per week. E 98, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN PRIVATE FAMILY for man, wife, and child; North Side; price $15 per week. Address X 300, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN CHICAGO—THE STANDARD SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING. 243 State-st. S. S. BENTON, Principal.

A RARE CHANCE—$50-COURSE OF SHORThand for $10. Address D 35, Tribune office.

BANJO QUICKLY TAUGHT BY THE EXpert, E. G. ALLEN. Studio: D 23, 170 State-st., opposite Palmer House; elevator. 73 Monroe-st.

BULL AND COLESON, TEACHERS, NAtional School of Shorthand. Commercial National Bank Building.

FREE—"THE SHORTHANDER AND TYPEwritist," by BROWN & HOLLAND, 53 Dearborn-st.

GRAHAM SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND—Shorthand practically taught. A. W. DOW, Central Music-Hall.

THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—TEN weeks, $15, $20. Typewriting to pupils, free; to others, $5 per month. Circulars sent when requested. First National Bank Build'g. MR. and MRS. HANNA.

THE VINCENNES GALLERY OF FINE Arts—The renting room contains 300 carefully-selected original paintings to rent to teachers and pupils copying art. Call on or send for circular to 3841 Vincennes-av. Deals exclusively in oil-paintings.

BOOKS.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR ENTIRE LIBRARIES or single vols. of old books. G. W. & A. BARKER, 149 and 151 Madison-st., near La Salle.

5,000 STANDARD BOOKS FOR SALE—
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CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSIness, lawsuits, enemies, absent friends, love, marriage and death. Ladies special attention. Mrs. FRANKS, 11 Laflin-st., a few doors south of Madison. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. 50c and $1. Call or write.

LULU ST. JOHNS, NATURAL CLAIRvoyant and magnetic healer, at 159 West Madison-st., Room 4. Call and see her.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—50 STREET-LAMPS for gas or gasoline; new and cheap. 40 Huron-st.

FOR SALE—AN IMPORTED GREYHOUND dog, trained to follow carriage. 3484 Auburn-st., corner Twenty-fifth.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW GALVANIZED iron tanks; two and three-barrel capacity. 40 Huron-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—AT 2713 MICHIGAN-AV., ON May 10, 1884, at 10 o'clock, of
4 fine blooded trotting horses.
2 Scott's Thomas colts, one 6 and one 5 years; fine ones; can show a 30 gait.
1 Almont mare, 5 years, by Mambrino Thorn; very fine; can show a 40 gait; all fine gentlemen's road horses; very speedy.
1 Lealand colt, 7 years old; splendid gent's road horse; very handsome; can show a 30 gait. Excellent pedigrees to go with each.
1 coupe rockaway, in first-class order.
1 coupe harness, cost $125; 1 Bohanon road wagon, pole and harness; 1 head, Timpken-spring, full leather-top buggy; first class.
1 Fraser road cart, nearly new.
1 track harness, first class; 1 single harness and 1 double harness. Blankets, whips, boots, etc.
1 fine milk cow.
The property of John Trayner. He has no use for them, as he is to be in Europe for the season. They will be sold to the highest bidder.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL SECOND-HAND rockaways, coaches, landaulettes, broughams, landaus; also top and open buggies, new and second-hand, at great bargains. Call and examine. HILL & KILLAM, 300 to 303 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT LEROY PAYNE'S LIVERY, No. 169 Michigan-av., R. Reeve will sell for a party at a sacrifice a fine light new Brewster spring side-bar top buggy, a fine road wagon of same make—both with shafts and pole, made to order and warranted; a new three-spring covered wagon for grocery delivery or express business; a fine set single harness, blankets, etc., etc.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A GOOD FIVE-GLASS landau and several second-hand buggies, good as new; also light speeding buggies. 1459 Wabash-av. E. C. HAYDE.

FOUR FINE COUPE HARNESS—NEW—FOR sale at a bargain, at 54 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINELY-TRAINED CHESTnut saddle horse for either a lady or gentleman; hight 15½ hands, age 6½ years. Inquire of W. A. DANIELS, 36 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWO TEAMING OUTFITS, $200 each; one grocery wagon, new; all must be sold before Monday. 3001 State-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, PHAETON, HARNESS, side saddle. Address E 6, Tribune office.

THE BOSS COLLAR PAD—
Combination of zinc and sole leather; the strongest, most durable pad ever made; guaranteed to cure sore necks or money refunded.
For sale at harness shops.

TEAMS WANTED—50—ADAMS AND LA Salle-sts. Long job and big pay. Wm. Kinsella.

WANTED—A QUIET HORSE AND BUGGY for their keep and use, or will pay moderate rent; good care guaranteed and best of references. Address E 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSE AND HARNESS AND a low spring wagon suitable for peddling purposes, cheap. Address E 46, Tribune office.

90 HEAD, 90 HEAD, 90 HEAD OF HORSES, consisting of coacher, fine matched pairs of drivers, four pairs of ponies, black and white, several good stepping horses, well broken, one load of saddlers, with all gaits, will be on sale for the next ten days at the Union Stock-Yard Sale Stables. THOMAS EVERS.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1873; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE, No. 1340 State-st., new and clean, for merchandise, furniture, etc. Advances made. STOREY & CLARK.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE COMpany, 90 Van Buren-st., have the best and most extensive accommodations for storing all kinds of goods in the West; lowest rates; advances made when desired.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—BEST THING OUT. Sells at sight. Send 25 cents for samples. L. D. HARRIS, General Agent, 77 Shelby-st., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR CITY OR COUNtry. 238 South Clark-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ONE OF THE biggest novelties out. Can earn easy $10 a day. Rooms 28 and 29, 149 Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PARTY to take the State agency for Illinois of a guaranteed Assessment Insurance Society of New York. Liberal terms will be made with the right party. Address, giving experience, qualifications, references, etc., INSURANCE, P.-O. Box 2923, New York.

MACHINERY.

CALDRONS, SUGAR KETTLES, FARM boilers, agricultural steamers, hollow ware, drug mortars, Sperry's hickory-handled mauls, etc. Manufactured and for sale by D. R. SPERRY & CO., 11 Michigan-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6 HORSE-POWER upright boilers, vertical-tube radiators, pipe, fittings, valves, etc.; all new. SAM'L'L POPE & CO., 191 Lake-st.

FIFTEEN-HORSE ENGINE AND BOILER for sale to make room for larger; good bargain. Can be seen running at Lead Works, 85 and 87 West Lake-st.

ONE 10X16 ENGINE, ALSO STEAM-PUMPS of all sizes, new and second-hand. FURNESS BROS., 63 Fulton-st.

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ALL PORTLAND CEMENT PAVING DONE, sidewalks, basement floors, etc. J. R. HURLBUT, Manager, Room 57, 79 Dearborn-st.

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DR. N. A. BURR—OFFICE IN THE DORE Block, northwest corner Madison and State-sts. Hours, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FRAMING TO ORDER IN ALL ITS branches at 88 State-st., opposite M. Field & Co.'s. Complete stock of photographs, 'scopes, celebrities, cabinet frames, and Chicago albums and views. E. LOVEJOY, 88 State-st., wholesale and retail.

GREAT BARGAINS—
WALL PAPER.
MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.
DECIDED REDUCTIONS.
DECIDED REDUCTIONS.
WALL PAPER AND DECORATIONS.
We invite inspection of our large and attractive stock of European and American wall papers and decorations, embracing all the newest and choicest designs in the market.
Just received a line of elegant
50C. GOLD PAPERS,
Which we sell at 25c. to 40c.
RICH EMBOSSED GOLD PAPERS,
Worth 75c. and $1, for 50c.
100,000 rolls of wall paper, reduced to 5c. and 10c. Fringes, borders, and decorations at very low prices. First-class paper-hangers furnished at moderate prices.
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GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement, pleasant and cheap, by MRS. MUELLER, doctress and midwife. 633 West Monroe-st.

MISFIT CLOTHING PARLORS—OUR agents throughout the country are constantly sending new styles in overcoats and suitings from all the leading tailors. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

NATIVE ILLINOIS SEED CORN FOR SALE. Address C. D. CASTLE, Wyoming, Ill.

STUTTERING IMPEDIMENTS IN SPEECH cured by common-sense method; consultation free. Vocal Institute, 404 West Randolph-st.

YOU CAN HAVE CHOICE OF SEVERAL styles nobby 4-button cutaway suits at $15, custom-made for $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$6.25 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS worth $15; beautiful patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$7 FOR CUSTOM-MADE PANTS WORTH $16, imported cassimeres and newest patterns. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$12 CUSTOM-MADE PANTS FOR $5—MISfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE BLUE OR black cheviot suit (sack or cutaway), worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$13.50 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, made from the best goods; must be seen to be appreciated; ordered for $30. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14 FOR NICE SPRING WEIGHT CASSImere suit, custom-made, in four different styles. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$14.50 BUYS A CUSTOM-MADE ALL wool, Melton or Kersey spring overcoat, long silk roll, satin sleeve lining, worth $35. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$15 FOR AN ENGLISH KERSEY TWEED (imported) spring overcoat, custom made; would be cheap at $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$18.75 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE SUIT, satin lined throughout (imported goods), made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$20 FOR AN IMPORTED MACKINAW CUStom-made spring overcoat in four different styles, full silk roll, made for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$20 FOR A VERY FINE IMPORTED CASsimere suit, custom made, in different patterns; ordered for $45. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$21 FOR A CUSTOM-MADE DOUBLE-breasted frock suit in latest style shades imported corkscrews, worth $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 169 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

$22.50 FOR A SATIN-LINED CUSTOM-made suit, imported cassimere or worsted; ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

$25 FOR AN ENGLISH CREPE SPRING overcoat, custom-made, very elegant, ordered for $55. Misfit Clothing Parlors, 111 Monroe-st., opposite Haverly's Theatre.

100,000 PIECES OF WALL-PAPER, REduced in price to 5c and 10c. 1,000,000 yards of bordering reduced to 1c a yard. Wall-paper at all prices. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st.

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Stocks, Bonds, Grain, AND Provisions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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PRIVATE WIRES TO WALL-ST., which guarantee immediate service.

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Invested in Government Bonds.
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Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
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BONDS { U. S., State, County, City, Town, and Schools, bought and sold. Total issues negotiated.
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No. 10 New-st. (next door to the Stock Exchange), N.Y.
Specie, Bonds, Grain, Cotton, and Petroleum bought and sold on commission for cash or on margin. Deposits received: 4 per cent allowed on daily balances. Members of New York Stock Exchange, New York Mining Exchange, National Petroleum Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Private wire to Chicago.

NOTICE.

CHICAGO, May 7, 1884.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Consumers' Gas, Fuel & Light Company, held today, at their office in this city, the following were unanimously elected directors:

COLUMBUS R. CUMMINGS.
JOHN E. HOXIE.
WM. A. WW. SNYDER.
WM. S. REYBURN.
CHARLES H. JUDSON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were elected:

CHARLES H. JUDSON, President and Engineer.
REV. WM. R. RYDER, Vice-President.
JOSEPH LUSH, Secretary.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, May 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Portland av, 127 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x 125 ft, dated May 29, 1883 (Charles A. Perkins to Clarence H. Pinney). $ 4,000
Fourth av, 232 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 22x100 ft, dated May 6 (Samuel Granick to Vinsy Pelsen). 3,100
Rogers st, 50 ft s of Maxwell, e f, 25x50 ft, dated April 29 (David R. Lee to Magdalena Dorfman). 1,000
West Nineteenth st, 75 ft w of Oakley av, s f, 25 x125 ft, dated April 19 (H. Lawrence to V. Myrtle st, n s cor of West Taylor, w f, 66x115 ft, dated March 31 (L. S. Jones to E. J. Murphy). 1,350
Fullerton av, 120 ft e of Ward st, n f, 50x125 ft, dated April 29 (A. K. and F. Trenkler to J. C. Hammer-ester). 2,300
Sidney st, 228 ft s of Ogden av, w f, 25x114 ft, dated May 1 (F. J. and J. Eidston to David Marshall). 2,800
Fourth av, 415 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated May 8 (Andrew Crawford to John D. Jennings). 12,750
West Huron st, 181 ft w of Paulina, n f, 50x124 ft, dated April 30 (L. M. Hunt to A. Peterson). 800
Belmont st, 60 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x 125 ft, dated April 29 (H. E. Bull to S. Ball). 1,000
Sixth st, 275 ft e of Thirty-first st, s f, 50x122 ft, dated April 19 (Andrew Jacobson to James W. Ostrom). 2,600
Dearborn pl, 132 ft n of Clay, w f, 24x104 ft, improved, dated May 6 (Michael Bauer to Martin H. Kuehl). 1,050
South Market st, 32½ feet s of North av, e f, 32x132 feet, improved, dated March 30 (Henry Koropp to Ernst Koropp). 3,900
Walnut st, 100 ft w of Leavitt, s f, 50x124 ft, dated May 7 (James B. Waller to Horace Greely). 2,000
Orchard st, 181 ft n of Willow, e f, 50x124 ft, improved, dated May 9 (M. and W. Fiedler to P. A. Hanson). 2,400
West Erie st, 175 ft e of Bickerdike, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 9 (G. and E. Jacobs to R. C. Jacobs). 1,000
Sidney av, 50 ft n e of Halsted, n f, and ½ of 22x92 ft, improved, dated May 8 (James Griffin to John Griffin).
Ashland av, 50 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 25x82 ft, improved, dated May 7 (Samuel R. Gross to Philip Gibbons). 2,300
West Erie st, 175 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 1 (N. and J. Hunt to Patrick Bailey). 1,600

HOUSE OUT LOTS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Rosina av, 175 ft s of Noble, w f, 50x121 ft, dated March 29 (Henry Dirp to Henry Dirp). $ 1,300
Florence av, 50 ft n of Wrightwood, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 9 (August Tarnow to Henry Schaefer). 1,325

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Englewood av, 200 ft west of Wallace st, s f, 50x124 ft (of 75 ft to Sixty-third st, dated April 26 (Sara L. Griffin to Jonathan Pettet). $ 4,000
Sixty-first st, s f, 7 w of Wright, s f, 50x125 ft, dated April 28 (Jonathan Pettet to Sara L. Griffin). 6,000
Forty-fourth st, 188 ft w of Kgandale av, s f, 50 x124 ft, dated April 18 (Mary Hopkinson to R. L. Jones). 1,500
Burnside av, 184 ft n of Fifteenth st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated April 8 (R. H. Patrick Jr. to J. F. Malbernot). 225

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable goods were received at the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: Schmidt & Labes, 144 cases wine: A. Caproni, 4 casks wine, 2 cases cheese; E. Ammon, 30 casks wine; L. Borderwick, 20 bris fish; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 494 sacks salt; Marshall Field & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Sidney Shepard & Co., 754 boxes tin-plate; J. B. Indereiden, 5 casks gelatine; Druecker Bros., 67 bales plastering hair; Morison, Anderson & B., 24 bales burlaps; J. J. McGrath, 1 case paper-hangings; Wilson Bros., 5 cases dry goods; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 4 cases machinery; Chicago Music Co., 3 cases musical goods; J. Bauer & Co., 4 cases musical goods; Lyon & Healy, 30 cases musical goods; Jansen, McClurg & Co., 4 cases books; F. Blaser, 1 case jewelers' tools; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 1 case smokers' articles; Gammon & Newton, 2 cases ornaments; A. T. Thompson, 1 case paint. Collections, $5,951.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Yesterday building permits were issued as follows:

H. Wilke, two-story store and dwelling, 21x60, No. 93 Superior street, to cost $1,800.
Charles Sternberg, one-story cottage, 22x31, No. 2331 Beach street, to cost $1,000.
Charles Sternberg, basement, 22x24, No. 286 Division street, to cost $300.
J. Halberg, two two-story dwellings, 45x50, Nos. 1 and 3 La Salle avenue, to cost $12,500.
Same, two three-story flats and dwellings, 22x74, Nos. 2146 to 2152 Cottage Grove avenue, to cost $4,000.
Mrs. H. Haberbush, three-story store and dwelling, 25x60, No. 179 North Lake street, to cost $6,000.
Chicago Dock Company, addition, 24x4, No. 2200 Calumet avenue, to cost $100.
M. A. Bailey, one-story cottage, 22x31, No. 3230 La Salle street, to cost $1,000.
J. A. Holman, one-story cottage, 22x46, No. 3226 Fifth avenue, to cost $1,200.
J. Lyons, one-story cottage, 22x61, No. 222 Washington avenue, to cost $800.
C. Bradley, two-story dwelling, 21x56, No. 445 Fifty-seventh street, to cost $1,000.
H. H. Francours, one-story cottage, 22x42, No. 45 Twenty-first street, to cost $1,000.
C. Hill, two three-story dwellings, 50x63, Nos. 2229 and 2231 Indiana avenue, to cost $10,000.
W. Noonan, two-story dwelling, 22x62, No. 309 West Congress street, to cost $2,000.
J. Ryan, one-story cottage, 22x24, No. 322 Coulter street, to cost $600.

A MURDERER LYNCHED.

WINGFIELD, N. C., May 8.—A band of about 250 citizens took Henry Sevalm from jail last night and lynched him. He murdered Mrs. Harrison near Monday last for the purpose of robbery. No Mayor unlawfully addressed the crowd.

BUSINESS.

A Big Decline in Erie Seconds—Another Day of Distrust in the Stock Market.

The Corn Market Active and Stronger—Wheat Firm with a Renewed Export Movement.

But Both Closed Weak on Seaboard News—Provisions Very Dull.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 9.	May 2.
New York	$125,566,402	$117,252,000
Chicago	6,164,000	13,968,000
Philadelphia	9,462,702	11,311,944
St. Louis	1,628,717	2,020,258
Baltimore	1,204,948	1,130,330
New Orleans	1,417,000	[illegible]

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday:

Chicago, 60c premium.
St. Louis, 75@90c premium.
Cincinnati, 60@75c premium.
New Orleans, $2.00 premium.

The pleasant weather has given but a small impulse to the counter trade of the banks, and there is not much to brag of in the loan departments. Several of the leading bankers have, however, expressed satisfaction at the results of their policy in refusing to let their funds out at the low rates that were prevailing a short time ago. There is still some of that money in the market. The discount totals are not so large as the bankers would like to see, but the tendency toward a demoralization of the market is apparently arrested. The failures in New York do not exercise a great influence here, but, such as it is, it is in the direction of better rates for loans. The transactions in Eastern exchange are still small and the supply restricted.

Investment securities were very dull, and the outlook is regarded as rather unpromising—not because bonds are necessarily worth less than they have been, but because the people hesitate to buy till the storm is over. The course of Erie seconds yesterday is a warning of what is liable to happen to bonds not of the first class. The bonds most dealt in in this city are by no means in the same category as those of the road that Gould wrecked. Even Governments are weak. It is not, however, because anybody distrusts them. There have been some heavy sales of late by persons who had to have the money to protect dealings in other securities. It is claimed that Vanderbilt has sold $10,000,000 Governments. Among yesterday's sales of bonds in this city were $2,000 United States 4s at 122⅞, $2,500 Cook County 4½s at 108⅜, and $15,000 Car Trust 6s series D at par. The transactions at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$20000 City Ry 6s	205¼	$2000 Cook Co 4½s	108¾
2 100 West D Ry cp 6s	107¼	1000 City 4½s 1930	108¾
10 Nat Bk Com	146	2000 City Gas 6s	100¼
5000 Min Point 1s	99¼	100 Board of Tr 1s	100¼
25 shares City Ry	205	20 shares Con Gas	89
37 shares Con Gas	89		

The following were the bidding quotations at the Stock Exchange, except where a dagger (†) indicates that the price named was asked without a bid:

Com. Nat. Bank	125	Cook County 7s, 1892	109
Continental Nat. Bk	130	Cook County 7s, 1902	117
Hide & Leather Nt. Bk	115	Cook County 5s, 1906	107
Illinois Nat. Bank	160	Cook County 4½s, 1930	108¾
Ill. Trust & Sav. Bk	195	Lincoln Pk. 7s, 1905	1 [illegible]
International Bank	80	N. C. G. L. 1st mtge 6s, 1900	111
Merchants' L. & T. Co	270	S. C. C. R. Ry. 1st 5s	90¼
National Bk. of Ill	140	So. Park 6s, 1920	100
Pullman Palace Car	200	So. Park 5s, 1926	110
(U. Stock Yards Nat. B. 250)		W. D. R. coup. 5-20 6s, 1874	107¼
Chicago City 7s, 1887	103	W. Div. Ry. reg. 6s	105
Chicago City 7s, 1888	105	West Div. Ry. cp. 6s	100
Chicago City 7s, 1892	109	West Town 5s, 1900	102¼
Chicago City 7s, 1894	110	Minn. State 4½s, 1925	100
Chicago City 7s, 1896	112	Chi. R. of T. Co. 6s, 1913	101¼
Chicago City 6s, 1906	115	Chi. R. of T. 10-20 5s	101
Chicago City 6s, 1926	109¼	Con. Gas F. L. Co. A. 1915	107¼
Chicago City 5s, 1926	105	Chicago City Ry 5s	105
Chicago City 4½s, 1926	102¼	Chi. Gas L. & Ck. Co. 1st	105
Chicago City 4-6s, 1927	102	Con. G. F. & L. Co.	87¼
Chi. City Ry. 1-20 4½s	105	Union Stock Yards	96
Chicago City 4½s, 1931	102¼	W. D. C. Ry	25
Chicago City 4-6s, 1932	102	Central Ua. Tel. Co.	80
Chi. City Ry. 1-20 4½s	105	Chicago Gas	89

Taking the day and the list through, there was less strength in the New York stock market yesterday than Thursday, though perhaps the fever was not quite so high. The most prominent feature was Erie seconds, which fell from 76 to 68 on the expectation that the June interest could not be paid. It was feared, too, that the company had more funds in the Marine Bank than had been reported. Union Pacific declined 1¾ and closed at the lowest point. A dispatch came from Boston in the afternoon that the Directors had decided to pass the July dividend. This was soon contradicted on the authority of "well-informed" persons, but still later the information was declared to be official. The balance of probability therefore seemed to be that the report was correct, and a majority of operators will probably believe it till they get positive information to the contrary. It was announced about the middle of the day that John F. Smyth, formerly Insurance Commissioner of New York State, had failed. This did not seem to affect the market much, though he is said to have been a pretty large operator. He is connected with a stock house which has for some time been thought to be losing. The fact that no Receiver has yet been appointed for the Wabash Railroad did not save its stocks from going down, and the general expectation still is that that step will be taken. The Vanderbilts were well sustained, and it is said the sale of $10,000,000 Governments by Vanderbilt was for the purpose of taking up all his stocks. The short interest is very large, but it gives the market very little support. Several stocks, however, loaned at a small premium yesterday. The sales of the day were 369,500 shares. There were many rumors of trouble among the banks and stock firms, but they created less excitement than at first—the boys are getting used to that sort of thing. Russell Sage has ornamented the door of his office with a notice that he has no more puts or calls for sale.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—The *Herald's* money article says: To-day's stock market opened moderately active and moderately better. There being no further financial sore points in view calling for excision and no confirmation of the ugly rumors which the bears so busily circulated yesterday, there was a decided leaning toward the bull side of the market and prices generally improved. For the best part of the morning the market was strong and higher, and it was not until afternoon that quotations began to drag and something of the improvement was lost. In order to depress prices the bears played the same game with the Erie securities today that they did with the Wabashes yesterday. The absurd report started late yesterday that Wabash was to go at once into the hands of a Receiver was supplemented by an equally absurd one this morning that Erie was to follow suit. Neither of these companies has as yet defaulted upon its fixed charges, it is plain that the receivership story has been gotten up only for stock-jobbing purposes. Regarding Wabash, parties interested in the property state that arrangements will be made to tide over the company's temporary embarrassments—the plan proposed looking to a funding of 75 per cent of the three years' coupons attached to the general mortgage bonds and the issue of a new bond at par and a payment of 25 per cent cash to represent the same. A bond lasting ten years to run will also be offered, the proceeds of the sale to be applied to the extinguishment of the floating debt, which is stated to amount to $2,500,000. Regarding Erie, the same silly story of a Receiver and extravagant reports of the company's alleged losses by the late Directors have been worked by the bears to depress its securities, and with as much effect that the common stock was driven down from 16¼ to 10¼ and the second consols from 76 to 68. The bear talk was that there was sure to be a default in the next interest upon these bonds, and that if this happened a Receiver could be applied for. The truth is that default can be made for three consecutive years upon the second consols without incurring the interposition of the courts. After using Erie under false pretenses to break prices, and not succeeding particularly well, the bears next started a report that the Union Pacific Directors at a meeting in Boston this morning had decided to pass the July dividend. Upon careful inquiry we find that there was no meeting of Union Pacific Directors today, either at Boston or anywhere else, and consequently there could have been no discussion respecting a dividend. We hear from Philadelphia that the Reading Receivers were today finally discharged upon application of the executors of the estate of Moses Taylor, deceased. This disposes of the stories which were rife yesterday. It is affirmed that the restoration of rates to the schedule standard by consent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been concurred in by all the trunk lines, and it is believed that for the time, at least, squabbling is over. Although prices weakened fractionally in the afternoon under the attacks upon the Eries, the market at large was very firm, and possessed a better tone than has been the case for days. St. Paul, Western Union, Missouri Pacific, Lake Shore, and Louisville & Nashville were stubbornly strong the day through. What with the enormous short interest, the fact that the recent failures had nothing to do with the stock market, the lower rates for exchange, the fixing up of railroad difficulties, and the belief that there are no more impending disasters of a financial nature, it is not unreasonable to look for a better market, for a time at least.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—Sterling exchange is weaker, but no change has been in posted rates. The $100,000 sterling loan obtained by Grant & Ward is said to have been made within a week. No gold was engaged today for export.

The feeling in financial circles was more reassuring today and there were no alarming rumors circulated. The failure of John F. Smythe, of Albany, a member of the Stock Exchange, was announced. It was not considered important. The money market is working closely yet, as is natural, but the city banks are not calling in their loans to any extent.

The announcement was made that the Union Pacific had passed its dividend. In the large sales of the stock which were made immediately a good share was for Chicago account.

It was reported that the Central Pacific would probably pay a dividend of 2 per cent in July.

The net earnings of the Oregon Navigation Company for April show a decrease of $32,710; those of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Jan. 1 to April 30 a decrease of $35,874.62.

The Eastern anthracite trade is better this week and a number of large orders are booked, but the general situation of the trade is not satisfactory. The relation between the companies and operatives in Pennsylvania is considered very grave. Dispatches from Pittsburg say 1,000 miners in the Amalgamated Association have quit work, and one of the largest coke companies has work until next fall. An improvement in the iron market here and in Philadelphia is reported as a consequence of the defeat of the Tariff bill.

The Boston advices to the trade report that the boot and shoe manufacturers are very busy. Orders enough have been received in fall goods to set the factories in operation until well into the summer, and advance in prices is established beyond dispute.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with the amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last. May 9	Last. May 8
Canada Pacific	300	49¾	49¾	49¾	47¾
Canada Southern	2,200	61¾	61¾	61¾	60¾
Central Pacific	1,400	97¾	97¾	96¾	98¾
C., B. & Q.	100	127	127	127	127
C., R. I. & P.	2,300	97¾	97	97	97
Den. & Rio G.	3,700	20¾	20¾	19¾	19¾
D., L. & W.	1,100	114¾	113¾	114	113¾
Erie	44,000	16¾	10¼	10¼	16¾
Do pfd	1,000	68	68	68	76
Do seconds					76¾
E. Tenn., S. Ga.	100	34	34	34	34
E. B. & W.	700	16¾	16¾	16¾	17¾
Illinois Central	100	138¾	138¾	138¾	138¾
Jersey Central	1,500	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
K. & Texas	4,000	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Lake Shore	10,400	73¾	73	73¾	73¾
Louis. & Nash.	1,450	47¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Manhattan 3d pfd	200	127	127	127	
Mem. & Chas.	100	52	52	52	52
Met. El. bonds		109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Mich. Cent.	410	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
L. & N. pfd.	400	79¾	79¾	79¾	
Mobile & Ohio	400	20	20	20	20
Mo. Pacific	3,000	102¾	101¾	102	102¾
N. J. Central	4,870	113	112¾	112¾	113
N. Y. C. & St. L.	300	14	14	14	
Northern Pacific	4,400	34¾	33¾	33¾	34
Do pfd	11,400	70¾	69¾	70	70¾
Northwestern	13,410	119¾	118	118¾	119
Do pfd	1,100	140	139	139	140
Ohio Central				24	24
Ont. & Western	100	29¾	29	29	29¾
Pa. R. R. & N. Co.	100	53	53	53	
O. Transcon	10,700	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
Pacific Mail	4,110	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
P., F. W. & C.	100	40	40	40	40¾
Peoria, D. & E.	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	28,400	35¾	34¾	35¾	35¾
Rich. & Dan.	200	19¾	19¾	19¾	
Do term				2,000	
Roch. & Pitts.	2,200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Rock Island	300	118¾	118	118	118¾
St. Paul	28,400	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
St. Paul & O.	600	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Do pfd	645	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
St. P., M. & M.	300	91¾	91	91¾	91¾
Texas Pacific	3,300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Union Pacific	20,100	55¾	55¾	55¾	56¾
Wabash	3,500	21¾	21	21	21¾
Do pfd	5,000	41¾	41¾	41¾	42¾
W. Shore bonds					104¾
Western Union	14,100	83¾	82¾	82¾	83¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	135	Fargo	95
American	140	United States	57

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

4s, new	122¾	St. P. & S. C. 1st sink'd	117
4½s	112	Texas Pacific l. g.	45¾
4s, reg.	122	Texas Pacific B. G.	34
Pacific 6s of '95	123	Union Pacific 1st	114¾
Central P. 1st	112	Union Pac. L. g.	97
Erie 2d	90	Union Pac. s. f.	104
L. & W. (asked)	105		

STATE SECURITIES.

Louisiana con	75¾	Tenn. new 6s	40¾
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia 6s	40
St. Jos	119	Va. con (ex mat. coup)	40
Tenn. 6s, old	40¾	Virginia deferred	6

The following is a complete record of bond transactions on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

1000 Atch Col & Pacific 6s	90	2000 NYL E & W Con. 7s	75
11000 Can So 1st gtd	105¾	5000 do	75¾
2000 do	106	2000 do	75¾
1000 do	106¾	2000 do	75¾
1000 C S L & P 1st	97	1000 do	75
1000 C & Ottumwa 1st	100	1000 do	75¾
100 D & H reg 7s	132¾	10000 do	75¾
10000 E Tenn 1s	75¾	10000 do	75¾
1000 do	75¾	5000 do	75¾
1000 do	75¾	5000 do	75¾
4000 Erie 2s cons gold	112	15000 do	74¾
1000 E C & L 1st con	90	2000 do	74¾
1000 Great W 1st	102¾	60000 do	74¾
4000 Great Western 2d	90		74¾
1000 Ill Cent 1st gold	99	2000 do	74¾
1000 L & N gen 6s	100	2000 do	74¾
2000 L S & A C 1st	107	10000 do	74¾
1000 L S & M S 1st	114	10000 do	74¾
2000 Mich Cent 7s	108¾	10000 do	74¾
1000 Met Elevated 1st	120	10000 do	74¾
1000 do	120¾	2000 do	74¾
2000 Mich Cent 1st	106	5000 do	74¾
1000 N Y S & W 1st	104¾	5000 do	74¾
11000 do	104¾	10000 do	74¾
10000 do	104¾	10000 do	74¾
10000 do	104¾	10000 do	74¾
10000 do	104¾	10000 do	74¾
10000 do	104¾	10000 do	74¾
1000 N Y C lg cons	125¾	6000 R & D deb	90
1000 do	125	6000 R & D deb	90
1000 No Pac 1st coup	106¾	2000 St L & I M 1s	71¾
3000 do	106	4000 St L Kim'gr C & A 1st	93
4000 N J C adjust	93	2000 St P & P M 5s	108
100 do	93	5000 St P & M 6s cons	110¾
1000 N Y C & H L 1st	103	1000 Tex P 1st l g	45
1000 N L E & W Con.	75¾	1000 do	45
2000 do	75¾	2000 Tex P 1st—RGD	34¾
2000 do	75¾	5000 Tol & Wab 1st	103¾

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 C St P M & O con.	119	10000 NYL E & W 2d cn.	75
1000 C & I C 1st	90	2000 do	75¾
10000 C & N W con sf s 7s	132	2000 do	75¾
1000 C & Pitts con s f 7s	132	2000 do	75¾
1000 C R I & P Ds 6s	126¾	2000 do	75¾
1000 Tenn 6s	75	2000 do	75¾
2000 do	75¾	2000 do	75¾
2000 do	75¾	2000 do	75¾
2000 do	75¾	2000 do	75¾
1000 Ills Lex & B Ss 1st	100	2000 do	75¾
5000 Erie 7s con gold	122	10000 N Y Sus & W 1st	81
1000 do	122¾	1000 No Pac 1st coup	107¾
1000 L Island con 5s	109	5000 do	107¾
1000 L & W Bcon sand	100	1000 Ogn Imp Co 1st	89¾
1000 M K & T gen 6s	70	1000 do	89¾
10000 NYL E & W 2d cn	75¾	1000 Ills & A 1st	96¾
10000 do	75¾	10000 do	96¾
10000 do	75¾	5000 St L Kan C 1st 6s	94¾
10000 do	75¾	1000 N Y W & S 1st	81
10000 do	75¾	2000 do	81
10000 do	75¾	2000 do	81
10000 do	75¾	2000 do

millers asking an advance. New corn, 5s 3½d; old 5s 5½d.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—12 m.—Wheat quiet but steady; corn strong at 5s 3d. MARK LANE—Wheat slow; corn firm. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn quiet. Cargoes on passage—Wheat slow. Corn firm. Country markets for wheat—English steady; French firm. Paris—Wheat and flour steady. Weather in England cool but finer.

LONDON, May 9.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet; No. 2 spring, 7s 5d; No. 1 do, 7s 7d; Western red winter, 7s [illegible]. Corn firmer at 5s 3½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, not much doing. Corn unchanged. To arrive—Wheat dull. Corn firm. Wheat for the United Kingdom and Continent, not much doing. Corn in fair demand. Receipts of wheat at Liverpool during the last week, [illegible] centals, of which [illegible] were American. Pork dull at 73s. Lard quiet but steady at 40s 6d. Bacon—Long clear quiet, 40s 9d; short clear, 44s. Tallow dull at 38s 6d. Cheese quiet at 60s 6d. Beef dull at 90s. MARK LANE—Wheat dull. Corn firm. Country markets for wheat steady.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—A very moderate movement reported in No. 2 red wheat on speculative account, and at lower prices for May to June dealings, the loss for the day having been on the May delivery ⅝c, June ¾c, and July ⅝c, while the August and September deliveries were advanced for the day slightly, these deliveries having been offered very sparingly; cable advices less satisfactory; for prompt delivery winter wheat receded for the day about ½@1c a bu, and left off barely steady at the reduced figures on a restricted business, partly for export; spring continued in decided favor, particularly with millers, and ruled firm. Sales including No. 1 red, to arrive and here, at $1.21½@1.22 in elevator; No. 2 red at $1.10@1.10¼ in elevator, $1.08½ in store, $1.10½ delivered afloat from store, $1.08½ free on board from store, closing at $1.10 in elevator; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, to arrive, for milling, $1.17; No. 2 Chicago spring afloat, $1.01¼. Corn further advanced on prompt deliveries about ⅛@¼c a bu on a good demand from home grade sources and for shipment. Sales No. 2 afloat [illegible], closing at 66c bid, and in elevator in lots 64¼@65c, closing at 65c asked; [illegible] to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, [illegible] as to condition; do delivered at Liverpool, [illegible]. Oats moderately active for prompt and forward delivery, and quoted up for the day [illegible], closing firmly. Sales, including No. 1 white in elevator, 47c; No. 2 white in elevator [illegible], closing at 43c; in store, [illegible]; and in elevator, in lots, at [illegible]; closing in elevator at [illegible] and delivered afloat at [illegible]; closing at [illegible]. Rye fairly active and held to full previous prices, though closing irregularly; prime Canada, to arrive soon, 75¼@76c; prime Western, to arrive by lake and canal, cost, freight, and insurance, 70¼c; do by rail, 71c. Barley quoted steady on a moderate demand; No. 1 Canada reported sold at [illegible]; ungraded Canada to arrive, 80c. Barley malt as last quoted, on a dull market.

PROVISIONS—Hog products ruled stronger, though irregular, but developed only a very moderate degree of animation. A restricted business noted in pork for early delivery at about previous prices. Old mess, $17.00; small lots of family mess, $18.00@18.25; and clear backs at $18.50@18.75. Cut meats more active at about previous quotations, though leaving off irregularly. Pickled bellies, 8 to 12 lb, in bulk, 7¾@8¼c, and sundry odd lots of other meats at former figures. Bacon as last quoted. Western steam lard in rather more demand for early delivery, with contract grade closing at $8.32½.

TALLOW—Fairly active and steady; prime city quoted at 6 13-16@6⅞c.

SUGARS—Raw, very quiet at unchanged quotations; refined, a shade higher and in request, with cut-loaf and crushed closing at 7¾@7⅞c; powdered, at 7½@7⅝c; granulated, at 7¼c; mold A, at 7¼c; standard A, at 6¾c; and other grades as before.

FREIGHTS—Continued more or less seriously depressed in all lines on a comparatively moderate movement. Of the contracts on berth by the regular steam packets were for Liverpool, by steam, heavy grain at 1d; Avonmouth, on private terms, quoted at 1½d; Hull, do, on private terms, quoted at 1½d; Newcastle, do at 2d per 60 lbs; London, grain, on private terms, quoted at 2d bid; Antwerp, do, on private terms, quoted at 2½d per bu; limited shipments noted to the several prominent ports of flour, provisions, and miscellaneous cargo at about former rates.

NEW YORK, May 9.—COTTON—Firm; futures weak; May, 11.61c; June, 11.75c; July, 11.86c; August, 11.94c; September, 11.62c; October, 11.08c; November, 10.90c; December, 10.92c; January, 10.98c; February, 11.08c.

FLOUR—Dull; super State and Western $2.90@3.60; common to good extra, $3.60@3.85; white wheat extra, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee—Spot fair; Rio dull; options sold only to a small extent at an advance of 10@15 points, due, it is claimed, solely to manipulation. The Havre market was lower. Sales: 500 bags Rio No. 7 June, [illegible]; October, 8.75@8.80c. Molasses dull and barely steady. Rice in fair demand and market firm.

PETROLEUM—Very steady; United, 85¼c; crude, 7⅝@7¾c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer; 33½c.

EGGS—Western fresh stronger; 15¼@15½c.

BUTTER—Dull in buyers' favor.

CHEESE—Dull and unchanged.

LEAD—Steady; 3⅝c.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,157 brls; wheat, 26,250 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, 32,800 bu; rye, 8,750 bu; barley, 5,000 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 6,316 brls; wheat, 40,451 bu; corn, 14,335 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

OTHER CITIES.

Boston, Mass., May 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Corn firm and higher, offerings light; trade quiet; high mixed, 68c; steamer yellow, 67@68c; No. 2 mixed, 67c; steamer mixed, 64@65c; no grade, 60@63c. Oats firm and higher; trade moderate; No. 1 white, 47c; No. 2 white, 45½c; No. 3 white, 44½c; No. 1 mixed, 44@45c; No. 2 mixed, 42@43c. At the call July sold at 44¼c and August at 43c. Sales, 20,000 bu. After the call about 30,000 bu May sold at 45c, with June at 44¼c.

FLOUR—Quiet, but firm; superfine, $2.75@3.00; extras, [illegible]; winter patents, $5.25@6.00; spring patents, $5.25@5.85.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged and steady; extra prime, $16.00; old mess, $17.00; new mess, $18.00. Lard steady at 8¾c. Hams, 13¼c. Live hogs, [illegible]; dressed hogs, 7¾c. Beef quiet; extra mess, $12.50; plate, $14.00; extra plate, $14.00. Fresh beef quiet, but steady; steers, 8¼@10c; hinds, 11@13c; fores, 6@7¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged; creameries, 22@25c; imitation, 17@19c; choice ladle, 16@17c; Northern dairy, 18@23c.

FREIGHTS—The market is quiet and unsteady. Asking rates are as follows: To Liverpool—Grain, 1d; sack flour, 5s; provisions, 5s; cheese, 10s; tobacco, 17s 6d. To London—Grain, 2d; sack flour, 10s 6d; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 25s; tobacco, 35s. To Glasgow—Grain, 2d; sack flour, 11s 3d; provisions, 17s 6d; cheese, 25s; tobacco, 30s.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,760 brls, 2,225 sacks; corn, 5,775 bu; oats, 14,550 bu.

Duluth, Minn., May 9.—[Special.]—GRAIN—The markets on 'Change today were nominally unchanged, and but little trading was done. Closing prices: No. 1 hard wheat cash, [illegible]; No. 2 hard, cash, [illegible]; June, $1.01; No. 1 cash, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bu; shipments, [illegible] bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 9.—FLOUR—Steady and quiet; Western super, $2.60@3.50; extra, $3.50@4.62; family, $4.75@5.85; City Mills extra, $3.65@5.25; Rio brands, $5.00@5.75; Patapsco family, $6.50; patent, $7.00; City Mills super, [illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, but dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Corn—Western higher, but dull; mixed, spot, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible] bid. Oats firmer; Western white, 41@44c; mixed, 39@41c; Pennsylvania, 40@43c. Rye quiet at 68@70c.

HAY—Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $16.00@17.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and steady. Mess pork—Old, $17.25; new, $18.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, $7.25 and $9.75. Bacon—Shoulders, $8.00; clear rib sides, $10.25. Hams, $14.50@15.25. Lard—Refined, [illegible].

BUTTER—Steady; Western packed, 19@22c; creamery, [illegible].

EGGS—Firmer; 15@15½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally steady; refined, [illegible].

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 9¾@10¼c. Sugar steady; "A" soft, 7c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.16.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer dull; cotton, [illegible]; flour, [illegible]; grain, [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,805 brls; wheat, 21,500 bu; corn 18,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 68,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 200,000 bu; corn, 125,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and unsettled; No. 2 red, $1.18 cash; $1.18¼ bid May; [illegible] June; [illegible] July; [illegible] August; [illegible] year; No. 3 red, [illegible]. Corn opened lower, but advanced and closed a shade above yesterday; [illegible] cash; [illegible] May; [illegible] June; [illegible] July; [illegible] August—closing at outside figures. Oats slow; [illegible] cash; 34c June; [illegible] bid July. Rye quiet at [illegible] bid. Barley quiet at [illegible].

LEAD—Nominally $3.40.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

FLAXSEED—Nominal at $1.50.

HAY—Higher; prairie, $12.00@15.00; timothy, $14.00@[illegible].

BRAN—Quiet at 51c.

CORN-MEAL—Higher at $2.60.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.11.

PROVISIONS—Fair job demand. Pork, $17.25. Bulk meats—Long clears, $8.40@8.50; short ribs, $8.50@8.60; short clears, [illegible]. Bacon—Long clears, [illegible]; short ribs, [illegible]; short clears, $9.50. Lard quiet; $8.40 asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, none; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat lower; fairly active; $1.16 bid May; $1.12 bid June; 97¾c July; 92¾c August. Corn active, but weak and lower; [illegible] June; [illegible] July; [illegible] August. Oats—Nothing done.

Toledo, O., May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red cash, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Corn firm and quiet; high mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 cash, [illegible]; May, 56c bid; June, 56c; July, [illegible]; rejected, 50c; no grade, 53c. Oats dull; No. 2 white, 36c; cash or May, [illegible].

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 red, cash, [illegible]; May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]; No. 2 soft, [illegible]; No. 3 red, [illegible]; No. 4 red, [illegible]. Corn in good demand and prices a shade higher; high mixed, 60c; new do, 56c; No. 2, cash, [illegible]; May, 56c bid; June, [illegible]; July, 56c; August, 56c; rejected, 50c; no grade, 53c. Oats in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, white, 38c; No. 2 cash and May, [illegible]; June, 35c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 4,500 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, none.

Milwaukee, Wis., May 9.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2, 94¼c; May, 94¼c; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]. Corn dull; No. 2, [illegible]. Oats steady and higher; No. 2, 35c; white, 38c. Rye easier; No. 1, [illegible]. Barley dull and weak; No. 2 spring, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $17.45 cash and May; $17.60 June. Lard—Prime steam, $8.35 cash and May; $8.45 June. Sweet-pickled hams unchanged.

HOGS—Lower; $5.35@5.65.

BUTTER—Easier; choice creamery, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; best dairy, [illegible].

CHEESE—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Steady, with a fair demand; [illegible].

RECEIPTS—Flour, 17,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Cincinnati, O., May 9.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, [illegible]. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Oats stronger; No. 2 mixed, [illegible]. Rye scarce and firm; higher; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley strong; extra No. 3 fall, [illegible].

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $17.50. Lard quiet but steady; $8.50. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Strong and higher.

CHEESE—In fair demand; Ohio factory, [illegible].

Philadelphia, Pa., May 9.—FLOUR—Dull.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet, but advanced [illegible]; closed firm; car-lots stronger; No. 2 red, May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Corn—Advanced [illegible]; closed firm; car-lots scarce and wanted; No. 3, [illegible]; steamer quoted nominally at [illegible]; sail mixed, May, [illegible]; June, [illegible]; July, [illegible]; August, [illegible]. Oats dull. Barley steady; No. 2, mixed, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]. Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat 1,000 bu; corn, [illegible] bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, [illegible] bu.

Detroit, Mich., May 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; cash, May, and June, $1.07; July, [illegible]; No. 2 red, [illegible]; No. 2 white, [illegible]; receipts, 9,000 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu. Corn—No. 2 cash, 56c bid; receipts, 3,000 bu; shipments, 8,000 bu. Oats—Dull; No. 2 white, [illegible]; No. 2, 35c; receipts, none; shipments, 2,000 bu.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 9.—Cotton—Future deliveries in good demand and advanced .03c to .05c. After a trifling loss sales were effected at the third call, May at 11.73c, June 11.82c, July 11.92c, August 12.01, September 11.69c, October 11.15c, November 11.98c, and December 10.96c. Futures were raided before close, and left off weak and .03@.05c lower than yesterday. The following is the weekly cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 10,000 bales; same week last year, 51,000; total receipts at all United States ports to date, 4,725,[illegible]; same date last year, 5,677,000; exports from all United States ports for the week, [illegible]; same week last year, 62,000; total exports from all United States ports to date, 3,439,000; same date last year, 4,192,000; stock at all United States ports, 577,000; same time last year, 577,000; stock at all interior towns, 43,000; same time last year, 63,000; stock at Liverpool, 1,044,000; same time last year, 914,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 44,000; same time last year, 193,000.

Liverpool, May 9.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 56,000 bales; American, 43,000; speculators took 2,400; of which exporters took 7,500; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 15,000; actual export, 17,000; total receipts, 79,000; American, 49,000; total stock, 1,044,000; American, 732,000; amount afloat, 165,000; American, 44,000.

New Orleans, La., May 9.—Cotton—Firm and unchanged; net receipts, 600 bales; gross, 625; exports Great Britain, 680; coastwise, 310; sales, 2,500; stock, 126,000. Weekly net receipts, 3,100; gross, 3,200; exports coastwise, 1,700; Great Britain, 5,080; France, [illegible]; sales, [illegible].

Memphis, Tenn., May 9.—Cotton—Quiet at 11¾c; receipts, 204 bales; shipments, 227; stock, 35,522; sales, 350.

Galveston, Tex., May 9.—Cotton—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 2 bales; exports, Continent, 1,000; stock, 5,728. Weekly net receipts, 339; gross, 339; continent, 1,360; coastwise, 2,330; sales, 172.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9.—Cotton—Steady; middling, 11¼c; sales, 1,100 bales; receipts, 150; shipments, 400; stock, 19,900.

Bradford, Pa., May 9.—Petroleum—Crude oil steady; total runs Thursday, 63,932 brls; total shipments, 56,000; charters, 72,500; clearances, 10,670,000; United Pipe-Line certificates opened at 85¼c and closed at 85¾c; highest price, 85⅞c; lowest, 85¼c.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 9.—Petroleum—Irregular and unsettled; United opened at 86c, advanced to 87c, declined to 85¼c, rallied to 86¼c, and closed at 86c.

Oil City, Pa., May 9.—Petroleum—Opened at 86¼c; highest, 87¼c; lowest, 85¼c; closed, 86c; sales, 4,422,000; clearances, 11,654,000; runs, 67,621; shipments, 67,485; charters, 72,600.

Peoria, Ill., May 9.—Whisky—Firm at $1.13.

Cincinnati, O., May 9.—Whisky—Firm at $1.11.

New Orleans, La., May 9.—Whisky—Firm and unchanged.

Boston, Mass., May 9.—Wool—Dull and easy; pulled wools, 30@40c. Others unchanged.

Wilmington, N. C., May 9.—Turpentine—Firm at 29½c.

MEDICAL MATTERS.

The American Association Concludes Its Labors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9.—At the session of the Medical Association Dr. Dalton Jr., of New York, from the Committee on Experimental Medicine, reported a resolution empowering the committee to add to its members by the election of associate members from the different States and setting forth that, in view of the attempts which had been made to obstruct by restrictive legislation the progress of experimental medicine, this association desires to express its earnest conviction that experimenting on animals is the most useful source of knowledge in medical science, and that its restriction would retard the advancement of medical knowledge. This report was adopted.

Dr. Pratt offered a resolution urging the importance of legislation to regulate emigration so as to exclude the so-called infective class. He said it was well known that a large proportion of the paupers and insane in this country came from foreign countries, and the resolution aimed to remedy this evil. The resolution was adopted.

The regular order of business was then resumed, and Dr. D. J. Roberts, of Tennessee, Chairman of the section on the State of Medicine, delivered an address, in the course of which he advocated the establishment of a Department of Health, with a chief who would be a member of the President's Cabinet with the position and powers of other Cabinet officers.

The Chair announced the following Committee on Invitation to the International Medical College, and stated that they were expected to attend a meeting of the college in Copenhagen in August next: Austin Flint, J. M. Hayes, L. A. Sayres, C. Johnson, G. J. Engleman, J. S. Billings, and J. S. Brown. The President-elect of the association, Dr. Campbell, was made ex officio a member of the committee.

An amendment offered by Dr. Packard to the constitution, which was intended to enlarge the rights of permanent members enabling them to retain a membership as long as the dues are paid, was adopted.

Dr. Robert, of Tennessee, offered a resolution urging upon Congress the importance of placing the National Museum of Hygiene in this city upon a permanent basis and providing for it a permanent building. The resolution was adopted.

The Chairmen of the sections whose papers remained unread were allowed to read their titles, and it was ordered that the papers be referred to the Committee on Publication.

A resolution was adopted providing that the payment of $5 annually was necessary for continuance of membership; also one recommending that State associations endeavor to secure uniformity in legislative enactments by securing the passage of a law requiring on the part of those who wish to practice medicine a knowledge of a certain line of studies specified.

Dr. Greene, of New York, offered a resolution urging Congress to issue a uniform edition of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," as the present edition is exhausted and a large number of doctors have not been able to obtain this valuable work. Adopted.

Dr. Beach, of Ohio, presented a resolution which stated that it was important that steps should be taken at this session of Congress to exterminate the disease among animals known as pleuro-pneumonia. Adopted.

Dr. Campbell, of Georgia, the President-elect, was introduced to the association by Dr. Flint. The new President responded in a very effective little speech.

Dr. Von Kline, of Ohio, offered a resolution which stated that, as many members of the association were infidels, free-thinkers, materialists, etc., the custom of opening the session of the annual meeting with prayer was an imposition on many of the members and that therefore it be abolished. "I move that the resolution be laid on the table," promptly called out a delegate. The vote was put and carried without a dissenting voice.

Resolutions setting forth the importance of erecting a new building for the medical library and for the continuance of the publication of the *Index* were adopted.

As an additional mark of respect to Dr. Gross, it was decided to issue the next *Journal* in mourning.

Dr. Gihon suggested that the association signalize its meeting in Washington by erecting a statue to Dr. Rush, who was a member of the Continental Congress and intimately associated with the early history of this country. There was no statue to a doctor in this city, and he thought it fitting that a memorial to some member of the profession should have a place here. He asked that a committee of seven be appointed to take this matter under consideration. A delegate in the rear of the room began a speech in rather a declamatory way, which was not clearly heard until he said: "We ought rather to erect a statue to him who will be embalmed in the hearts of unborn women yet to come, and—" but the remainder of the sentence was lost in the roar of laughter that greeted this bull. It was supposed that he referred to the late Dr. Simms. The President will announce the committee.

After a general resolution of thanks to all those who had contributed to the entertainment of members had been adopted the President said that before adjournment he wanted to thank the members for their courtesy to himself. He wished to congratulate the members upon the present meeting. He said it was the largest ever held, and in the amount of sectional material offered and in the interest aroused in the discussion of material presented to the sections this meeting had not been excelled by any other. He then declared the association adjourned sine die.

BRUTAL ASSAULT AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 9.—Oliver's wire-mill, on the South Side, was the scene this morning of a brutal and unprovoked assault which will result in murder. A German wire-puller, Fred Hogan, and his assistant, Simon Rice, a Hungarian, were working at the wire-machine, when, through the carelessness of the latter, the wire got tangled. This angered Hogan, who began a most abusive tirade, and when Rice told him to stop he picked up a heavy hammer lying near by and struck him over the head, felling him like a log. The workmen ran to Rice's assistance, but before they could reach him Hogan struck him three more blows, pounding his face to a jelly and crushing his skull. The injured man is still living, but his death is expected momentarily. Hogan was arrested.

A GUARD KILLED BY CONVICTS.

MOUNT STERLING, Ky., May 9.—A penitentiary guard, in charge of eight convicts whom he was transferring from Frankfort to the prison near this place, reached here by train yesterday afternoon and started on foot for the prison. Later five of the prisoners were met, who said one of the prisoners, complaining that his handcuffs were hurting him, took advantage of the opportunity to overpower the guard, and seized his gun and killed him. Then three of the prisoners escaped. The other five were trying to reach prison.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FORFEITED BONDS.

MIKE M'DONALD'S MAN GARRITY BROUGHT BACK—HOW THE LAW IS IGNORED.

A Pinkerton detective yesterday arrived from Manitoba in charge of Michael Garrity, who skipped out some time ago leaving his bondsmen, Mike McDonald and John Crawford, to settle for a judgment of $1,000 which had been entered against them on his forfeited bail-bond. The prisoner was surrendered to the custody of the Sheriff before Judge Williamson and lodged in jail to await trial. He is charged with robbery.

Frederick Mitchell appeared for the sureties. He asked the court to set the judgment aside. This request was not made because Garrity had been produced, but for technical reasons. One was that the Sheriff had not served the execution on defendants, and returned it with the remark, "Not found." McDonald and Crawford were both sworn and testified that they had a residence in the county and could easily have been served. The Judge considered this a legal ground and ordered the judgment set aside.

The sale of McDonald's lots was fixed for the 14th of the present month, it having been postponed from the former date of sale on account of the slim attendance of bidders, which consisted collectively and individually of one TRIBUNE reporter. When Sheriff Hanchett received instructions from the Clerk of the Criminal Court yesterday to return the execution against McDonald to the Clerk's office he refused to comply with the request, saying that he had gone to some expense in the proceedings against McDonald, and he would not give up the execution until these expenses were paid either by McDonald or the officers demanding the execution. However, as the expenses are less than $50, it is expected that "Mike" will call on the Sheriff today and settle matters.

The delays and quibbles of the law have never had a better illustration than in this case, which was dragged through the courts for more than a year. THE TRIBUNE repeatedly called attention to the fact, and finally action was taken which at last has led to the surrender of Garrity. He is an ex-convict. In the present instance he was indicted with James Leahey, alias "Foxy," for "holding up" a man named Adolph Anderson last year and robbing him of $88. Leahey pleaded guilty, and has served a year for his crime.

Judgment against McDonald and Crawford was entered by Judge Hawes Feb. 13, together with a batch of others. Formerly the Judges paid little attention to pending defaults until Judge Hawes went to the Criminal Court. He disposed of a large number which had been awaiting action to keep the machinery of justice in running order. Judgment was given in eighteen cases, and the executions were made returnable Monday, but it is doubtful if the Sheriff has succeeded in collecting the amount in any of them. They are:

Mary O'Brien and James Van Buren, $300; Bernard Handelman and Gdal Saldener, $300; William Gardner and William H. Cass, $500; John Blondette and Edward P. Burke, $500; Bernard Davis, Philip Rosenberg, and Moses Barnett, $600; Charles Lewis, Philip Rosenberg, and Moses Barnett, $600; Edward E. Turner and William Bethke, $300; John A. Haas and John Cuthbertson, $750; Josephine Andrews and Aaron Andrews, $300; Daniel H. Vermilye and William G. Vermilye, $5,000; John J. Raser, Jacob Mill and Arthur H. Donald, $600; Frank Hayes and Charles Wichman, $500; C. G. Kloon, Charles Kloon, and J. B. Taylor, $500; William Ashley and J. B. Hennesy, $1,500; Sarah Willard and John S. Burke, $200; Michael Englert and John Englert, $300; Charles Fisher, Peter Maloney, and William Kramer, $1,000; John Kennell, Morris Raffsky, and Simon Wallace, $150.

In the following cases the bonds were forfeited several months ago:

Samuel Johnson, William McCormick and Barney Kelly; John Moran, Peter Maloney, and John M. Quinn; Francis A. McCormick, John McKeough, and John McDermott; Martin B. Bush and Andrew Wachter; Thomas Downey, Patrick J. Casey, and Mary Ann Allard.

They are simply laid away in the vault at the Criminal Court Clerk's office until some Judge will enter an order as to their disposition.

DEARBORN STREET.

NO CHANCE FOR IT TO BE OPENED BEFORE AUGUST.

"A good many people wonder," said Mr. E. J. Harkness, formerly head of the City Special Assessment Department, yesterday, "why it is that so much time has elapsed since the damages were awarded and the benefits assessed in the matter of the opening of Dearborn street, from Jackson street to Polk street, and yet the work is not begun. I am not surprised that the public is impatient about the matter, but the city authorities at least are not to blame. The damages inflicted on abutting property, as fixed by the court, aggregate $550,721, and the assessments for benefits are for nearly the same aggregate amount, the city paying the difference. A great many of the property-owners were awarded damages and assessed for benefits, both; and the balance was against some and in favor of others. The amount of cash that was to be collected from some and paid to others was about $110,000. Now the city has collected $65,000 or $70,000 from those property-owners who owed it a balance; but some of them are putting off their settlements to the very last moment. The city is not authorized by law to take possession of the condemned land until it has paid for it, and it will not have the money with which to pay for it until these assessments are paid."

"How many parties were assessed?"

"I believe 300 or 400. There may not have been more than 130 on the line of the projected extension, but a large number were assessed on Dearborn street, north of Jackson street, and a large number on Third and Fourth avenues, south of Polk street."

"How long can the delinquents stave off the payment of their assessments?"

"Probably until August. You see, all the special assessments not paid in to the City Collector by April 1 are turned over to the County Collector for collection. His custom is to ask for judgment against all delinquents at the July term of the County Court. He can't get judgment probably until Aug. 1, and the property-owners can pay up their assessments at any time before that by paying the costs of court, which will be less than $1 in each case."

"Why doesn't he get judgment sooner, and compel a settlement of these assessments, so that this improvement can go forward?"

"For the simple reason that in order to do so he has to make out a judgment record, and it would be immensely troublesome to make out one judgment-record now for these assessments and another by and by for other delinquents."

"Can nothing be done, then, to hurry this improvement?"

"Very little. I exerted myself to have as many as possible of the property-owners settle up before April 1 with the City Collector, and with considerable success. Out of $550,721 awarded and assessed I got settlements with the City Collector covering about $300,000 of the sum. Since that time I have induced the city Law Department to issue a printed circular to the delinquents, urging them to settle at once and let the improvement go forward, on the ground that it will be to their advantage to do so. But it has not had the desired effect yet."

"Why does not the city use the money it has collected to begin the work with?"

"For the reason that it would be no satisfaction to anybody to begin anywhere but at Jackson street or to open less than one block at a time; and it will require about $100,000 to open the block between Jackson and Van Buren streets. The city has not paid a cent in cash on the damages awarded, and yet has in hand, as I said, only $65,000 or $70,000 derived from the assessment. Therefore no one need expect to see the street opened until August."

THE OMAHAS.

SPECULATIVE MEMBERS OF THE TRIBE IN CHICAGO—THEY WILL BE ON 'CHANGE TODAY.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company some time since invited the members of the Board of Trade of Omaha to take an excursion over its road to this city. The company made up a special train of eight Pullman sleepers, which was placed at their disposal, and the party arrived yesterday in charge of Mr. A. J. Cross, the Contracting Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. They will remain in the city several days, and will return as they may see fit. Today visits will be paid to the Board of Trade rooms and other points of interest about the city. The members of the party are as follows:

Thomas Gibson, Secretary Board of Trade; Champion S. Chase, Mayor of Omaha; T. Fitzsimmons, Omaha *Bee*; W. H. Kent and lady; Omaha *Republican*; George E. Gibson, Omaha *Herald*. Also the following, most of whom are accompanied by ladies: C. F. Goodman, S. R. Locke, P. E. Iler, M. M. Marshall, G. W. Homan, J. Hammany, A. R. Defeur, O. Lewis, John Little, R. N. Withnell, Churchill Parker, G. H. Boggs, J. L. Lovett, W. J. Kennedy, C. Hardman, J. T. Hammond, F. E. Bailey, L. V. Morse, J. Valian, A. Rosewater, A. Nast, H. G. Clark, S. J. Howell, J. W. Lytle, G. L. Fisher, A. D. Nicholas, W. Preston, C. R. Pecht, J. McCaffery, M. Sigutter, D. J. O'Donahoe, A. Hospe, W. J. Weisbands, M. B. Powell, C. N. Bailey, P. C. Backus, F. D. Cooper, A. Murphy, C. B. Goodrich, C. H. Frederick, J. Evans, J. G. Willis, H. A. Koster, George E. Steadmann, E. B. Branch, Jacquece Schert, H. J. Lee, P. Wilg, P. Windheim, J. Morsen, L. S. Reed, Dr. O. S. Wood, George A. Hill, G. Schwartz, F. H. Woodbridge, C. M. Woodbridge, D. W. Van Cott, F. E. White, J. H. Winspear, A. W. Phelps, T. H. Taylor, C. A. Cox, A. Cohn, Miss Mollie Allan, Mrs. Swift and daughter, Misses McDonald and Smith, M. A. McNamara, Mrs. A. Polock and son, Mrs. Tusey and sister, D. O. McEwan, N. B. Falconer, W. Thyon, Daniel Racess, W. B. Smith, F. Drexel, J. Phipps, Roe, R. Purvis, John W. Bell, H. B. Newman, W. Mack, J. Mainrath, R. D. Meadimber, Peter Goos, J. A. Wakefield, Frank Ramge, A. H. Gladstone, D. Cunningham, W. L. Perrotte, R. D. Bigely, J. M. Thurston, William Weckbach, J. C. Elliott, J. R. Porter, W. R. McPherson, S. Counsman, Fred Metz, H. F. Cody, of Nebraska City; C. Childs, E. B. Weist, J. Erk, H. T. Leavitt, F. A. Balch, Sidney Smith, N. S. Vacina, B. Bingham, John L. Hall, Louis Heller, George T. Miles, A. Atkinson, H. W. Cramer, R. Allen, H. Vors, H. Doble, N. Risdon, C. Freshner, W. L. Parrotte, A. Moyer, J. Bonnell, C. F. Driscol, Vic. Bierbower, Ed N. Cook, James R. Grant, Julius Meyer, E. J. Cornish, E. P. Davis.

The following send members of firm or representatives:

J. H. Feeney, F. M. MacDonagh, J. S. Caulfield, Chas. McDonald, H. Bollin, West & Fritcher, Shreve, Jarvis & Co., P. M. Back & Co., Hawley & Langworthy, Edholm & Erickson, A. Granbeck & Co., E. T. Duke, Paxton & Gallagher, McCord, Brady & Co., Steele, Johnson & Co., W. J. Broatch, W. G. McLeod & Co., Sullivan Bros., H. Berthold, L. B. Williams, Kern, Peck & Co., C. D. Woodworth, C. Thrane, Rector, Wilhelmy & Co.

Also E. B. Carter, S. D. Bangs, Julius Rich, A. Steffken, F. A. Schneider, E. B. French, W. H. Brown, E. E. Meyres, Edwin Davis, Chas. W. Edgerton, Chas. Brandes, and Mrs. Goldman and daughter.

Before leaving the train resolutions were adopted thanking the railroad company for its liberality and Mr. Cross for his attention.

YEARS OF LITIGATION.

A MAN WHO SPENT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS FIGHTING RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The reference made in the inventory and appraisement in the estate of Samuel H. Turrill, in the reports of the Probate Court a few days ago recalls some very interesting litigation in which the late Mr. Turrill participated for nearly twenty-five years. It is interesting to note at the same time that, notwithstanding the fact of his being engaged in so many lawsuits, he died rich, leaving nearly $90,000 in cash besides some valuable personal property. Two of the suits begun by him about eighteen years ago are still pending in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, where they were argued by Mr. L. L. Bond of this city a few weeks ago.

Mr. Turrill was the owner of what is known as the "Cawood patent" for repairing all-iron rails, the machine for which consisted of a peculiar sort of an anvil-block. The value of the patent lay in the fact that it afforded a means whereby iron rails which had become payed out at the ends frome use could be easily repaired, so as to be of service on the regular tracks of the railroads. Up to the time of the invention it had been a problem with the railroads as to what they should do with all rails damaged in this way, and railroad-men had generally reached the conclusion that they could be utilized in but one way, and that by cutting off the ends. This was not profitable because the rails were no longer fit to be used on the regular tracks. So they were generally set apart for the use of sidetracks, although in most cases they were too good for that purpose. As soon as the idea of the patent was understood all the railroads grasped at it and proceeded to fit up machines in their shops capable of doing the work of the Cawood machine, and for many years they continued to profit by the inventor's idea. But a day of reckoning was to come. In 1859 the first suit at law was begun by Turrill & Wormly, to whom the patent then belonged. The result of this suit is not known. Subsequently Turrill bought out his partner, and in 1861 he began another suit in his own name to establish the validity of his patent. The decision was not reached until 1861, when the validity of the patent was affirmed. In 1865 he filed bills against several railroads, claiming damages in large sums for infringing upon his patent. The principal of these railroads were the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Chicago & Alton, the Michigan Southern, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and the Northern Indiana. All these cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, the lower court having found for Turrill at something like $100,000 in each case. The Supreme Court found for him all the way through and remanded the cases back. The Fort Wayne, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Chicago & Alton Railroads all settled. Along in 1872 or 1873 the Illinois Central and Michigan Southern reopened on the question of damages, and the Master in Chancery to whom they were referred again found for Turrill, but the Master's findings were reduced by Judges Drummond and Davis. The cases were appealed to the Supreme Court, and remanded, with instructions to reduce the damages for the amount of work done on non-infringing machines. The cases were then referred to Bishop as Master, who took off about $2,000 in each case. His finding was affirmed by Judges Drummond and Harlan, but the cases were again appealed and are the same argued by Mr. Bond recently in Washington. The judgment against the Illinois Central awarded by the lower court is for $92,596.01 with 6 per cent since July 12, 1879; that against the Michigan Southern is for $118,320.20, with interest for the same period. These suits from which large returns are expected were not included as property in the invoice of assets.

All this litigation, wherein such handsome sums were concerned, naturally left its impress upon the character of the man who inspired them. His countenance was very open, his manners not unpleasant, but he had a very positive air about him, always insisting on calling things by their right names. He had an idea that there was one way to do and say everything, and when he made up his mind about a matter he stuck to the decision. He was particularly desirous that people should know exactly who he was, and nothing annoyed him more than to be addressed as "Mr. Terrell." His response invariably would be: "My name is Turrill, sir, T-u-r-r-i-l-l," and if any one were about to write it down he would add: "Please get it right. Remember it is 'ill,' and not 'ell.'" He leaves a widow and two children, who, as already hinted, are well provided for, and who have something still to hope for in the pending litigation. Mr. Turrill's death occurred about a year ago.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.

THE BLOCKADES, THEIR HOURS, AND OF WHAT THEY ARE COMPOSED.

A reporter stood at the north end of State street bridge yesterday from 12:40 to 1:10 p. m., and counted the number of cars and vehicles of all kinds which crossed, going north and south. It should be remembered that from 12 to 1:30 o'clock there is a lull in the heavier class of traffic on the streets, it being meal-time for both drivers and horses. As it was, within the time specified ten cars and 105 vehicles crossed going north and nine cars and eighty-five vehicles crossed going south. Within that time the bridge was turned once to allow the passage of a large steamer bound out, and this suspended traffic exactly four minutes. This short time was sufficient to gather one street-car and eighteen vehicles on the north side of the bridge. Within the same time three tugs passed beneath the bridge gushing into people's faces great volumes of black smoke.

Another half hour was spent later in the day at the same place, beginning at 2:35 o'clock. Within that time nine cars and 138 vehicles crossed going south and eight cars and 154 vehicles going north. The bridge was only swung once during this time, blocking two cars and twenty-five vehicles on the north side. After being closed about ten minutes it was turned for the passage of a tug towing a schooner and steam-barge. The Captain of the tug waited until he got into the passageway, when he cast off the schooner from his side, and, forging ahead, towed her astern. There was no reason why he could not have done that before reaching the bridge and thus saved two minutes of several hundred people's time. The steam-barge crept through as if time was of no consequence, but quickened its speed and passed through Clark street bridge rapidly enough. The bridge was open ten minutes, and there was a block on North State street of two cars and forty-eight wagons. When the line began to move south it was blocked at South Water street, and another provoking delay occurred.

MASONIC RELIEF.

THE MASTER MASONS DEVISE WAYS AND MEANS OF PROTECTING THEMSELVES.

The committee appointed by the Master Masons' and Builders' Exchange two weeks ago to draft a petition to the Council, and also the desired ordinance regarding building permits, met yesterday. There were present M. W. Carter, V. Falkenau, Joseph Downey, Thomas Nicholson, Thomas Courtney, and R. R. McKay.

The cause of the complaint of the masons against the present mode of procedure is that, as they are necessarily on the ground first, the expense of the permit falls on them, besides the requirement of an indemnity bond for any damage resulting from negligence. The bond covers not only their own work but the work of the other building trades as well which may afterwards be engaged on the building. The masons claim their responsibility ought to cease when the work goes into the hands of the other trades, and as it is not to be expected that permits will be required for each new set of workmen they think they have found a short way out of the difficulty by requiring the permit to be taken out by the owner or his agent. By such a system the owner must give the indemnity bond to the city and hold the men employed by him responsible.

The draft of an ordinance embodying this procedure was adopted by the committee. The accompanying petition for its passage will be circulated today among the members of the Builders' & Traders' Exchange for signatures, and will be presented at the next meeting of the Council by Ald. Manierre.

CAPIASES.

DR. WHITING TRIES UNSUCCESSFULLY TO GET OUT OF JAIL.

Judge Barnum yesterday gave Dr. Thomas H. Whiting a hearing on a motion to quash the capias issued on the affidavit of Oscar H. Burbridge, and on which the Doctor was placed in jail in default of $6,000 bail. Whiting assaulted Burbridge a few weeks ago for having, as he alleged, been too frequently in the company of the former's wife. The latter brought suit for $3,000 damages, and the capias was issued in this suit. A large number of affidavits were read on either side. Burbridge charged that Whiting assaulted him while he was in the company of Mrs. Whiting and two other women, and denies that he has ever been intimate with her, or that he knows where she is. Burbridge also claimed that Whiting at the time of the assault was promenading with a young unmarried woman.

The Judge refused to quash the capias, but said he would either reduce the bail to $2,000 or set the case down for an extra early hearing. Whiting then went back to jail.

MARSHAL JONES ASKED TO PAY A JUDGMENT.

A suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday by H. H. Warner, of Rochester, the proprietary medicine-man, to recover $2,690 of A. M. Jones, the United States Marshal. In November last Warner sued Frank Roehr for $25,000 damages for counterfeiting his "kidney cure" and selling it here as genuine. A capias was issue in $5,000, and Roehr was held to bail. He subsequently skipped out, the when Warner recovered judgment a month ago for $2,690 the defendant was missing. Warner claims the Marshal was to blame in the matter in permitting Roehr to remain at large and escape, and wants to hold Jones personally responsible.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

AN ADELAIDE FARMER TELLS OF ITS UNUSUAL WEIGHT.

A man in Chicago this week who has been for thirty years a farmer near Adelaide, in Australia, has some wonderful things to say about the wheat-production of that country. The ordinary commercial grade averages a weight of over sixty-five pounds to the measured bushel, and he acted as judge in an agricultural exhibit where a lot of about 100 bushels averaged the astonishing weight of sixty-seven pounds and fourteen ounces. The ordinary weight of (winter) wheat in the British Isles is about sixty-two pounds, while the commercial grade of Chicago spring wheat is only about fifty-nine, though sixty pounds are sold as a bushel. The great drawback to a big wheat crop in Australia is a small rainfall, the annual average near Adelaide being only about eight inches; but the people are now planting trees, especially the eucalyptus, almost by the million, and this will probably cause a very important increase of rainfall within a few years. With this change the capacity of Australia for wheat production will be greatly beyond any present facts in that direction, while the practical owning of the railroads by an economical Government insures cheap inland transportation for all the grain the farmers may have to spare for a foreign market.

HIGHER INTEREST.

AN UNFORTUNATE WIDOW TEMPTED BY IT LOSES HER PRINCIPAL.

In the report of an auction-sale of barbers' supplies at No. 157 Clark street, which appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE, it was stated that the proprietor had been driven to the wall by the foreclosure of a chattel-mortgage. It now appears that the holder of the mortgage, Mrs. Taylor, is the real victim in the case and the only one who has cause for complaint. Mrs. Taylor is a poor German widow with five small children. Her story is to the effect that in January last she was induced to deposit her savings, amounting to $370, with two manufacturers and dealers in barbers' supplies. She took judgment notes and a chattel-mortgage on their stock, valued at about $800, as security for the loan, and was to receive interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum.

Monday last one of the partners, she says, informed her that the other partner had left the previous night and taken about $400 worth of the goods with him. She immediately went to her lawyer, and he advised her to seize at once whatever goods were left, and this she did. The sale realized but $52, and she naturally thinks it rather unjust that she should not only lose her money, but also be referred to as a hard-hearted female.

A WIFE IN A BOX.

CHARGED WITH BEING UNFAITHFUL, SHE IS ENJOINED FROM MAKING AWAY WITH HER HUSBAND'S PROPERTY.

About three years ago Moritz Stadelman, a saloonkeeper now in the Eastern Insane Asylum at Kankakee, married Ida Hahm, at which time there was a royal feast. But the bridegroom suddenly disappeared a few days after, leaving the bills incurred on the festive occasion unpaid. A year ago Stadelman shot Constable Mooney, but saved his neck by being found insane. As he was worth some property a conservator was appointed for his estate, and yesterday the conservator, Peter Stadelman, filed a bill against the young wife to prevent her from wasting her husband's estate. The conservator charges that Mrs. Stadelman has been living in an open state of adultery with one August Schmelder, and is trying to push through a claim for $766 against her husband's estate. The estate is worth $4,500, and she derives $35 a month from the building on Halsted street. It is heavily mortgaged, and is to be sold June 3 to satisfy the incumbrances. An injunction was issued restraining the wife from interfering with the property or pressing her claim in the Probate Court.

LOCAL POLITICS.

PARTY ODDS AND ENDS PICKED UP AROUND THE CITY.

The Executive Committee of the Central Republican Club met at the Grand Pacific last night, but the only thing done was to change the time of meeting to the first Monday in the month, commencing in July, as it was deemed inadvisable to come together the night before the National Convention.

The Young Men's Republican Club of the Ninth Ward at its annual meeting elected the following: President, John B. Klein; Secretary, Robert J. Bassett; Vice-Presidents, G. G. Pierce, Austin Clingenberger, Francis Beidler, George Berz; Treasurer, Samuel Page. The standing committees are to remain unchanged.

The Democrats of the Ninth Ward held a primary yesterday at No. 121 West Washington street to nominate a candidate for the Council to serve the unexpired term of John Foley, deceased. The poll was open from 5 to 7 p. m., and there was no opposition to William F. Mahoney, groceryman at No. 149 West Jackson street, who received 323 votes. It is understood that James Murray, steam and gas-fitter, will run as an independent candidate.

LATE TENANTS.

SAD EXPERIENCES OF A FEW IN THE OLD EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Stores in the Exchange Building have been poor stands for business during the last few days. Most of the tenants recognized that such would be the case and made room for the opera-house people, but a few were inclined to take things easy. These few were surprised day before yesterday by seeing the sidewalk in front of their places suddenly ripped up and carted away by a big gang of men. This left an excavation about ten feet wide and nearly as deep in front of two saloons, one hat-store, and one restaurant. If a man wanted a drink in one of these saloons he could either have it thrown at him from the front window or he could sneak around and go in the back way. It was the same with the restaurant and hat-store. Now, however, the building is about vacant and soon nothing will be left of it. Justices Brayton and Lyon have moved to No. 128 Clark street.

BAPTIST AFFAIRS.

THE CONDITION OF IMMANUEL CHURCH AS SHOWN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual business meeting of Immanuel Baptist Church was held last evening, the Rev. G. C. Lorimer, pastor, presiding. The clerk's report stated that the total membership of the church was 686, showing an increase of eighty-seven for the year. The report of the Board of Deacons showed that the total income was $543 and the expenditure $484, leaving a balance of $59. The Sunday-school Superintendent reported an increase of 137 for the year, making the total of officers, teachers, and scholars 639. The total income of the school from all sources was $1,216 and the expenditure $1,143.

The Ladies' Society collected for missions and industrial work $1,576 and expended $1,459.

The treasurer's report declared the total income to be $18,036 and the total expenditure $17,627, leaving a balance of $409, but to the income there should be added $5,000 not appearing in the treasurer's statement, the found in other separate reports. The Finance Committee stated that the expenses have exceeded the income by nearly $3,800, and recommended that books of subscription be opened for clearing off the debt of $43,000 on the church.

The following officers were elected for the year:

Deacons—J. M. Van Osdel, W. I. Midler, Darius Fuller, E. C. Bailey, and George E. Hull.
Clerk—D. O. Arnold.
Treasurer—W. W. Bell.
Trustees—Cyrus Bentley, D. G. Hamilton, T. H. Martin, J. H. C. Gross, and W. H. Sard.
Sunday-school Superintendent—B. F. Jacobs.

PUGILISTIC.

Duncan C. Ross Wants to Put Charles Lange Against Capt. Daly or Hial Stoddard.

CLEVELAND, O., May 9.—Duncan C. Ross issues the following:

I will match Charles Lange, the champion heavy-weight pugilist of Ohio, to spar Capt. James C. Daly or Hial Stoddard, ring rules, with hard gloves to finish for $500 a side, which amount I have forwarded to Richard K. Fox, who, if agreeable to accepters, I am satisfied should act as stakeholder and appoint a referee; any match which may be arranged to be contested on Lake Erie, twenty miles from the shore, opposite the City of Cleveland on the American side, fourteen days from the signing of the articles. I appoint W. E. Harding, of the *Police Gazette*, to act as my representative to sign articles and make all other arrangements necessary. I will also allow $50 for expenses. DUNCAN C. ROSS.

Lange is the pugilist who won the medal, defeating Charles Kavanagh, W. Garvey, D. Robinson, D. Wentling, and M. Lamb, and who had a fierce battle with Black Star at Columbus, when the police stopped the fight in the third round. If Lange beats Daly and Stoddard he will be pitted against Charles Mitchell.

TWO MURDERERS TRY TO DEFEAT JUSTICE.

ASHLAND, O., May 9.—George Horn and William Gibbons, in jail here, sentenced to be hanged May 16 for the murder of Harry Williams, near Polk, about a year ago, took morphine this morning with suicidal intent, but medical skill thwarted their purpose and they will recover.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS SWINDLED.

LANCASTER, Pa., May 9.—The cigar manufacturers of the northern part of this county were recently swindled out of several thousand dollars by a pretended Philadelphia merchant.

POISON OAK

Seems to yield every time to treatment with Swift's Specific.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 13, 1884.

Your most valuable medicine (Swift's Specific) has done me so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who suffer like I did. I was poisoned by poison oak, and saw not a well day for six years, until I used Swift's Specific. In the six years I used almost every kind of medicine, but none had the desired effect. After using six bottles of Swift's Specific I am restored to perfect health—with not a sign of that awful poison left. Yours truly, DAVID NESBITT.

POISON OAK.

I had for thirty-eight years suffered every spring and summer with poison oak, which I contracted in bathing when a boy. I tried everything for it, including many physicians, but without any benefit. I took six bottles of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) four years ago, and it cured me sound and well. Three summers have passed, and I have no return of it. JOSEPH BEASLEY, Columbus, Ga.

Our Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

N. Y. Office, 159 W. 23d St., bet. 6th and 7th Avs.

RUPTURE CURED.

Dr. Parker—Dear Sir: I have been ruptured some 20 years on my left side. About two years ago you adjusted a Parker Truss, which cured the rupture. I am confident of the cure, have not worn the truss for months, and yet became ruptured on my right side, the left remaining sound and well. My age is 65 years.
H. WOODRUFF, Residence 338 West Jackson-st., Chicago, Oct. 25, 1882.

DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Manufacturers of Trusses, Elastic Stockings, etc. Office and factory, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

RUPTURE!! Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's electro-magnetic Belt-Truss, combin'd. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and effective in curing Rupture. Price Reduced. 500 cured in '83. Send stamp for pamphlet.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TRUSS COMPANY, 191 WABASH-AV., CHICAGO, ILL.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE.

For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee—Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m.

For Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc.—Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7 p. m.

For Kewaunee, Ahnapee, etc., Fridays at 9 a. m.

Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Express via Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver Short-Line Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marshalltown Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algona & Webster City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Webster City & Algona Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern Iowa Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:45 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Beloit & Janesville Express	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Dakota Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:00 a m
Pierre & Deadwood Express	* 9:00 a m	† 7:00 p m
Minnesota & Central Dakota	* 9:00 a m	† 7:00 p m
Winona & Dakota	§ 7:30 p m	§ 6:00 a m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*10:15 a m	*10:00 p m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 6:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Exp.—Sundays only	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 2:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	* 4:00 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 4:45 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 9:00 a m	† 7:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Janesville Passenger	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:15 p m	* 9:55 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Lake Geneva Passenger	* 7:15 a m	* 6:30 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	7:15 a m	6:40 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Express—Sundays only	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St. Charles Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Aurora Passenger	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:45 p m	*11:00 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & S'x City Ex	b10:00 a m	b 2:10 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a12:01 p m	a 3:10 p m
Council Bluffs Express	b12:01 p m	b 2:10 p m
Southern Pacific Express	a12:01 p m	a 2:30 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:01 p m	a 2:15 p m
Denver Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:20 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:30 a m
Rockford & Forreston Express	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b11:20 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 2:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	a10:00 p m	a 6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:20 a m	6:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
*Downer's Grove Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	

aDaily. bDaily, except Sunday. cDaily, except Saturday. dDaily, except Monday. *Saturdays to Aurora.

Freeport, Dubuque, and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m
Evansville & Chicago Day Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Watseka Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Momence Accommodation	* 5:15 p m	* 8:25 a m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket offices, 61 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Union Passenger Station.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, R'cine, Freeport, Madison & La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
Milwaukee, Racine & Freeport	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee and Waukesha	b 3:00 p m	b 4:00 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b10:30 a m
Milwaukee	b10:30 a m	b 9:45 p m
Mil., La Crosse, Winona, St. Paul	§11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
Minneapolis and Central and Northern Dakota points	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Eau Claire & Chippewa Falls	*11:30 a m	§ 2:00 p m
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 2:00 p m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Marinette & Menominee	*11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Points in Northern Iowa, Southern Min. & Dakota	*11:30 a m	† 7:00 p m
	‡ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford, Janesville & Mineral Pt.	*12:05 p m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque, C'r Rapids, Des M'nes, Co'ncl Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Ogden & San Francisco	*12:05 p m	* 2:15 p m
	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:10 a m

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, Fourth-av., near Polk-st. Cable cars run to the depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket offices, 109 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Texas & New Mexico Ex	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex.	* 8:45 a m	§ 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	* 7:55 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sundays.

NOTE—Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches, with Revolving Chairs, Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining-Chair Sleeping Cars, Chicago to St. Louis and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex.	§ 8:30 p m	* 3:00 p m
Kankakee Passenger	*11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Chatsworth & Bloomington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pontiac Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	§ 9:30 p m	§ 3:15 p m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 39 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Col., N. M., Mexico, Ariz. & Cal. Fast Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kan. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express via Chenoa.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
	§11:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 1:00 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:15 a m	* 3:30 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 3:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	§11:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express (Sunday)	§11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:10 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Peoria Night Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	§ 9:15 p m	§ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad.

(PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.)

Ticket Offices: 49 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, and at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts.

(Central Standard Time.)	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	* 7:30 a m	* 7:30 a m
Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia & New York Express	§ 8:20 p m	* 6:55 p m
Crown Point Accommodation	* 3:20 p m	* 8:15 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 3:20 p m	*10:30 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City offices, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	* 8:10 a m	* 7:20 p m
Niagara Falls—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m
New York Express	§ 6:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Night Express	§10:10 p m	§ 6:40 a m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

All trains run via Washington City, and the only line running its entire trains, with sleepers attached, through to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York.

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short-Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 65 Clark-st. General Office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Niagara Falls, N. Y. & Boston Ex	* 8:20 a m	* 7:20 p m
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	§ 8:30 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 119 Washington-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Rochester, Waverly, Elmira	* 8:20 a m	* 7:20 p m
Phil'lphia, B'ffalo & Pittsb'g Ex	§ 5:20 p m	§ 8:20 a m
New York, Albany, Saratoga, Rutland, Boston, Portland & New England Express	§ 5:20 p m	§ 8:20 a m
C'lumbus, Mansf'ld, Akr'n, Kent, Warren, Meadville, Corry & Jamestown Express	* 5:20 p m	* 8:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

The only line running entire Pullman trains through without change of cars for all classes of travel between Chicago and New York.

Trains lighted by Pintsch Gas.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House. Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	* 4:15 p m	
Grand Rapids & Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:55 p m	*10:15 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Night Express	§ 8:55 p m	§ 6:50 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 8:55 a m	* 6:50 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 9:55 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 8:45 p. m.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st. and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:30 a m	* 7:25 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:30 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:15 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:00 p m	§ 8:05 a m
a Night Express	§10:10 p m	* 6:45 a m
Michigan Express (daily)	[illegible]	[illegible]

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner of Canal and Madison-sts., West Side. Ticket offices at 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and in the Station, Chicago. Trains run by Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	* 6:45 p m
Limited Express	§ 4:30 p m	§10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Express	§11:30 p m	

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot Fourth-av., between Polk and Taylor-sts. Ticket offices 103 South Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail & Chicago Passenger	* 9:00 a m	*12:30 p m
Limited & Day Express	* 3:21 p m	* 7:45 p m
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:21 p m	§ 8:50 a m
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	* 8:40 a m
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	10:30 a m

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Erie & Chicago Line.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at 101 Clark-st., 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and in the station.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:00 a m	
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 5:30 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	§11:30 p m	

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:40 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:55 a m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Accommodation	*11:00 a m	* 3:00 p m

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:

Leave Chicago 7:47 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on nearest agent of the company, or address [illegible], General Agent, or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 81 Clark-st., Chicago.

SKETCHES.

A May-Tide Idyl Which Teaches Wives a Lesson.

Some Facts Regarding Fair Debutantes and Their Life.

Governesses in England—Women in the Mint—A Square Boy—Poetry and Humor.

THE TRIBUNE PRIZE STORY.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below.

The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two and one-half columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

A May-Tide Idyl.

"Oh, John, we've got to move!"

Mrs. Skipping exploded the announcement before her husband had fairly entered the room.

"Move?" and John sank into the boarding-house rocker, which creaked with a measure of rejoicing at his misery.

"Yes," said Maria, timidly, as she lifted John's hat from his head and put it on the bed; "they've decided to give up this house the 1st of May."

The little woman knew how her husband's heart was sinking at this bit of intelligence, yet mixed with her tone of deprecation was an indefinable note of pleasure.

"But they told us last fall there would be no moving," John exclaimed, after a moment or two of silence.

"I know they did," assented Maria, eagerly; "but—"

"But I came here!" and John rose doggedly, to pull off his overcoat.

"Just as we were beginning to feel at home, too!" he added, with a glance about the room.

Home? Well, technically speaking, it was home to those two mortals whose very name carried their history to the small world that knew them. "Skipping" was a joke so venerable as to be aristocratic from its age alone.

Skipping was a struggling young lawyer—the son of a Methodist minister, on whom fate was forever grinning with malicious cruelty; whose marrow was permeated with the curse of itineracy.

"It's born in the bone, Maria," John used to say, when the periodic moving-day came around. "I can't get a foothold anywhere. The church ought to give me at least a life lease of its softest pew."

But the bane of that system that knows no law but "change" clung to the hapless man, and drove him about with the same grim force the "conference" prodded his father with.

"Well, Maria, if it must be, it must," and John's face took on the look his wife so grieved at.

Maria moved toward the window and pretended to pick a dried leaf from her one geranium plant, but John's quick eye detected the glimmer of a tear that fell from somewhere above the fragrant bush. It was a sure way to make him ashamed of himself.

"Never mind! Never mind! You're not to blame, my dear. It's my——" John paused a minute, remembering he was not at the office. "It's my fate!" he added, with a comforting forcibleness that compensated for the abbreviation of his phrase.

Maria looked up with a smile more tentative than mirthful; there was evidently some reserve behind what she had divulged.

"John, I—I——" Maria hesitated and put herself in an attitude which invited the supporting usefulness of John's muscular arm.

"You've been taking time by the bangs—I know you have! Come, what is it?" and John's next action implied that the secret might be squeezed out of her.

"It's the sweetest little room—so clean and nice; and the Kendalls say they like the plan," with a nervous laugh that seemed to suggest that he should know well enough without explanation.

"What plan?" asked John, perversely, as the old rocker squeaked resentfully in protest at a double load.

"Why, can't you guess?" stroking his scant red locks with a caressing touch that should have coaxed more hair to grow.

"I haven't the remotest idea!"

John's eyes were shut. He appeared to be enjoying the tonsorial luxury.

"Rent a room in an elegant new house and take our meals where the Kendalls do," murmured Maria, softly.

"Maria!" His eyes were opened wide enough now, and his inflection of sorrowful reproach told how mortally stricken he was.

The pretty lip trembled, and the dimpled chin looked like the top of a tin pepper-box, as Maria rose from her husband's knee.

"It will cost ever so much less, and—and the Kendalls like it. They say they never felt so free before."

"Will you forgive me if I say—bless the Kendalls?" John's hands went down deep into his pants pockets, and he seemed more remote from Christian resignation than ever.

"Great Scott!" he bellowed, "have we come to that? Roomers and mealers out? Has Methodism to answer for this, too?"

The fact that John's back was adorned with a Japanese tidy, that affectionately clung to him as he left the chair, didn't add an element of seriousness to the picture of his wrath; but Maria never even smiled as she rescued the feminine treasure and restored it to its proper place.

"Confound that thing!" he muttered. "You had better make a few more of those perfectly lovely abominations and spatter them over us when we go out to our meals."

"It isn't worth while being put out, John."

"Put out? Who's put out?"

"You know you are, John, and I often tell you it is foolish to care so much for trifles. You exhaust a good deal of vitality in it, that might just as well be applied to other purposes. You know fretting wears one's nerves, and gives one wrinkles."

John scanned her face with a curious smile, and with a mock look of negation.

"If I were in a definition class, and called on to tell what a woman is, I should say 'a cross between a saint and a philosopher,'" he sighed.

"O, John! I hope you're not sarcastic!"

"Why, Maria! No, I was never more sincere in my life."

"Then you will learn, dear, won't you? to wait until actual trouble comes before you worry and get out of temper."

"I will try," meekly.

Before the evening was over the woman won the odd trick and carried her honors with considerable show of pleasure.

After the gas was extinguished, and the natural order of events would have indicated the presence of the soft-winged sweet restorer, Maria heard John attempt to smother a sigh.

"What is it, dear?" she whispered.

"I have come to the conclusion, my love, that I shall never have a permanent address until some one puts up my headstone."

A few days later the Skippings were housed in the "elegant new lodgings," and another phase of experience was begun.

"Isn't it perfectly charming," chirped Maria. "So cozy and homelike," she sighed, setting the dollar clock on the desk-shelf of the dressing-case.

"You are too good for me, Maria. You should have been a minister's wife," said John, as he puffed a cloud of smoke into the clean white curtains.

"I think it's really delightful here—the water is just as hot all day; and you know that's one thing we never did have at the Beldings'," asserted Maria as she turned the faucet on, just to enjoy a consciousness of the new-found luxury.

"It must be dinner-time," John remarked irrelevantly. Maria closed the faucet with a jerk.

A moment later they were on the street, trying to walk as if they were going down-town.

They encountered several "mealers" coming out of the area door as they approached the house, and John remarked how every one wore a wooden tooth-pick in the mouth, while they brushed the crumbs from their clothing and adjusted coats and wraps as they moved along.

The Skippings found the dining-room full as they attempted to enter; every seat was occupied with "regulars," who paused to stare at the new-comers.

"Where shall we sit, please?" asked Maria, timidly, of the landlady, who barred their further progress.

"Just take seats—up-stairs, in the parlor," sounded in John's ears like the ghost of a reprimand he had heard in boyhood. "We're all full now, but I'll make a place for you as soon as some of these people get through."

Seated in sober silence in the dark parlor up-stairs, Maria found time to subdue the color in her cheeks, and John drew consolation from the dim outline of "Moses Smiting the Rock," which hung opposit him on the wall. An interval of twenty minutes elapsed—moved into the past, John thought. Everything seemed to be moving, except those eaters down-stairs.

Then the landlady appeared and dropped wearily into a chair, facing Maria.

"Who are you, anyhow?" she asked, with a half used-up laugh. "When did you engage meals here?"

"Why, don't you remember? Mr. and Mrs. Skipping," ventured Maria. "We—that is, I—saw you several days ago, and——"

"Oh, yes, I recollect. You see, I'm full now, and——"

"I should think some of your—your boarders would be by this time, too," John interrupted her.

"Eh?" The tone implied that John's empty-stomach joke was lost.

"Can't you make room for us now," Maria pleaded. She was afraid of John, when he got "started," and she felt guilty for getting him into this predicament. It would be just like him to "say something."

"I'll see if I can," and the happy pair filed, Indian fashion toward the banquet chamber. Maria disappeared from sight, leaving John in dark-browed silence behind. He didn't propose to be caught twice with merely a smell of cheese.

Instantly Maria put her head into the hall, as she clung to the door-knob on the inside.

"Come, John," she whispered. "There are places now."

"Is the trough entirely empty?" he growled.

"Hush! They'll hear you," and Maria's face was crimson with timid alarm.

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is Mr. and Mrs. Skipping," oracularly announced the landlady. She was accustomed to buying her supplies by wholesale.

John glanced about him. Thirty pairs of eyes were leveled at them; thirty pairs of hands paused an instant in their monotonous labors.

"The greatest pleasure of my life, I'm sure," growled the awful brute, before Maria could trample on his corns. The little wife had a woman's shrewdness. She knew that to step on his corns was the surest way of distracting his mind from every other misery, and his pride would cause him to muffle an outburst at the real nature of the latest suffering. From the dim recesses of the china closet came the Milesian mandate, "Take them people's orders, Katie!"

John glanced at his wife. He forgave the pedal indignity, for he noted a quivering of that tell-tale chin. Still, the masculine malice prevailed over silence, and he muttered:

"Genus, mealers out; species, 'them people'; class third, waiters-for-seats."

The Kendalls entered, and the momentary burst of feminine joy at seeing a remembered face (they had not met since noon) dispelled the gloom of the occasion.

From about the board came scraps of wisdom, gossip, and fashion news.

"Arthur's the man," sententiously declared the pale youth, whose necktie would persist in riding on the top of his collar.

"Not at all," said the bald man; "Blaine has——"

"Three rows and then——"

"The butter is always nice, for——"

"Wheat took a big tumble, and——"

"Has the measles dreadfully, but——"

"Take tea or coffee, sir?"

"Measles—coffee, I mean," stammered John, and the table was instantly as silent as an ice-house.

A still later comer than themselves entered. She wore a widow's cap, and bloomed out under that sad aureole with robust freshness. Sorrow, in her case, must have had nutritive properties, for she looked immensely well-fed and comfortable. If incipient crow's-feet had scratched a line or two in the radius about her eyes it was scarcely observable under the yellow luxuriance of her Langtry wig.

She confronted the Skippings directly upon her entrance. She gave a start, turned pale, and lost her poise for an instant, but a ready smile quickly concealed her embarrassment, and she bowed a gracious "Good evening."

John also changed color and betrayed sensible perturbation, whether of surprise or some other emotion it was hard to determine.

Maria was bewildered.

The widow seated herself opposit, and opened a rattling fire of small-shot all around the table. She blew like a fresh breeze in that heated, steaming atmospere. She made her salad with a flourish of white hands; she clinked her glass of ice water; she peppered and salted and sugared her food as if spices were life and sweets an elixir.

But through it all Maria detected something that no one else seemed to perceive; an atmosphere that only the widow and John breathed together. She could not have put her finger on a single point, yet so palpable was that secret interchange of—shall we say electricity? between them, that had there been a telegraphic clicking she could not have been more positive of an undercurrent of understanding.

John was usually the embodiment of reserve in public places, but he began an animated conversation with Maria on the most absurd and irrelevant subjects, meanwhile answering the widow gayly when she sent a shaft that way.

Maria's appetite failed. The food was tasteless; the general conversation a buzz of unmeaning sounds. She had attention only for the florid face opposit, while the cognizance which we usually call "eyes in the back of one's head," was centered on John. And he betrayed himself in ways that only a wife could know—he sweetened his tea, when he hated sugar; he ate onions, when his supercilious nose was wont to curve upward like a crescent at the bare mention of them; he devoured beets, when he had repeatedly avowed that of all Nature's deceptiveness nothing equaled a beet in way of vulgar texture under delusive color.

Maria saw every symptom. She could even note an unusual light in his eye; and he laughed, too—a nervous and, she felt sure, a guilty laugh.

Dinner over, they went out upon the street, in the chill May twilight.

"Pull your wrap about your shoulders, Maria; you'll get a sore throat."

She made no response, and let her wrap remain where it was.

"That really wasn't a bad dinner, Maria!"

An austere silence.

"I see you are disappointed in your expectations; are'nt you? Do you feel sick? Does your head ache?"

"No; I am very well."

She walked rather faster than usual, and John had to increase his pace to keep up with her. They entered their house. Maria went with a firm, self-reliant step up the two long flights of stairs, whereas her playful habit was to make John do a good deal of carrying. Usually there were whispered stumblings, some tottering, and a general helplessness; but now she seemed self-sustaining and independent. John dragged on after her, with an "Ah, hum!" at every landing.

He unlocked the door for her and then said: "Maria, if you'll excuse me for about half an hour I'll step down to the office. There's a matter I forgot to attend to. I'll be back presently."

Not waiting for either dissent or approval, he hurried down the stairs, and she caught the sound of the front door banging peremptorily after him.

She lighted the gas and passed a long time in putting away her wraps. A fire was kindled in her heart, the fuel for which was anger and terror. She had trusted John; and now he had a secret—a black secret about a woman! What should she do? Of course he would be gone till midnight.

But he was not. He was back within the hour, rather breathless, quite pale, and very tired.

But his slippers were not forthcoming, his cigar was not brought out and the end bitten off for him, nor was his embroidered foot-rest placed where he could stretch his long legs in discomfort across it.

Maria sat with a paper in her hand and pretended to be reading. She merely glanced at him, without speaking.

"What is the matter, Maria? Homesick?"

"Nothing is the matter."

"But there is—something. Has anything happened?"

"Nothing," rather curtly, with a touch of sarcastic bitterness.

John, seeing it was a flurry of the pouts, tried coaxing. He flicked her across the nose with a straw from his brush-broom, that happened to lie on the table; he pulled her ears; he put his hands over the page she professed to read. She pushed him grimly away.

"Oh, well," said he, amiably, "if you are vexed I can't help it. Go ahead, Maria."

He lighted a cigar, fished out his slippers, and with imperturbable good humor began to rock and hum an old-fashioned Methodist hymn. That on ordinary occasions would quite vanquish Maria's sulks and bring them to an end in a laugh.

But no. This was evidently an extraordinary attack. John rocked, and hummed, and rolled his eyes at her now and then to watch progress. But the set look on her face did not relax.

"If it's a trifle, Maria, I wouldn't mind it if I were you," he said. "You know it uses up so much vitality that might be applied in other directions."

The fortress was impregnable. Then John got out of patience.

"Oh, well!" he said hotly, "I don't care a continental."

He picked up a book and began to read.

It was a dreary hour to both. A scowl dinted the smooth expanse of John's forehead. Maria grew nervous all over.

She could not bear it any longer. Tears came into her eyes, and splashed down on the paper in her lap. Then out came her handkerchief.

John's stubbornness was up. He would not notice. She had chosen to pout without cause; now she might have her fill of it.

Suddenly she flung down the paper, with a tempest of sobs.

"John Skipping!" she cried, "who was that woman?"

"What woman?" said John, innocently. "Maria, I believe this gay social life has deprived you of your senses!"

"Do you think I'm blind, John Skipping, and that I cannot see?"

"Oh, no—not both blind and unable to see," replied John, trying to make her laugh.

"I see you will not tell. She is the most odious woman I ever saw; and I know she isn't a widow at all, but just one of those dreadful Chicago adventuresses."

"Be calm, dear; pray, do. You'll have a nervous headache all day to-morrow."

"I never thought," gasped Maria, sobbing anew, "that this was to be my experience. This all comes from our leaving a respectable boarding-house and rooming out. This is the class of people I am called on to associate with."

"Maria, if you will sit down—here, where you are accustomed to sit, while I smoke," and he threw aside his book and offered a long and hospitable lap, "I'll tell you who that woman is. She's a—bonanza!"

"Oh-h-h!" and Maria's sob was infant cousin to a howl. "You've grown vulgar, John, as well as unfaithful."

John took her by the arm and seated her forcibly on his knee.

"Listen, you little goose. If you cry so, I won't tell you a thing. But if you'll stop, why, Maria—I—I—will confess!"

Maria dried her eyes. She would be magnanimous. If her husband had erred she would still be generous, forbearing, as a true wife should be.

But such a wo-begone, excited little woman as she was.

"Maria, if you knew how red it makes your nose do you suppose you'd cry so?"

She tried to get away, but he held her fast.

"Now, to be serious. You know of that case that has perplexed me so—Tom Neversink, the defaulting cashier of the Adriania Bank? Well, he disappeared mysteriously, and no trace of him could be found—you remember it all. This woman is his wife. I think he can be traced through her. At least I've put the police on her track, and I'm sure we shall get him. It's big money in my pocket if we do—big money. It's better than ten years of ordinary practice. Farewell to rooming and mealing if it works—and I think it will," and he waved a gay hand, as if bidding adieu to some reluctant spectre.

Then he whispered, closer to her ear:

"Jealous of that woman—the very least bit jealous, Maria? Why, just because I met her, we shall have a cottage of our own."

In the City Directory for 1884, John's address is not Crush street, but—well, find it for yourself."

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

Debutantes.

In another page of this morning's *Press*, and in the Sunday issue of every other leading newspaper, there will be found one or two columns devoted to the doings of "society" through the week, says a recent issue of the *Philadelphia Press*. A supply always proves a need. There must be a large class of readers somewhere who enjoy on this day of rest a leisurely glimpse through the peep-hole which we offer them in at the gay world, filled with bright, sunshiny figures, whose only errand in life, apparently, is to amuse themselves. Perhaps the most attractive of these figures are the débutantes, whose youth, beauty, and grace inspire the reporters with such fervid eloquence. The town at large knows every season the names of these so-called "buds," as England is familiar with its royal Princesses, and reads of their balls and teas and pretty customs with the same amused pleasure with which we look on children at their play. He would be a surly fellow who would quarrel with the children's play. He would be told that after a while they will be grown up and have work and care enough.

But in the United States—in this city, to narrow our inquiry—how many of the débutantes of each season have money enough in their own right to assure them the continuance of such a life after they are left fatherless? Not half a dozen, all told. At the present rates of interest a man must be many times a millionaire to enable him to leave his unmarried daughters enough to dress and live as luxuriously after his death as he has accustomed them to do. In fact, the great mass of girls whose beauty and splendor are made public property through the gossip of society columns are the daughters of professional men or merchants who are not laying up a dollar, but living up to every penny of their income, simply to enable their children to make this appearance in the eyes of the world. They have a vague hope that some day the boys will push their own way and that the girls will make brilliant matches, which will enable them to go on as luxuriantly as they have begun. In other words, they have been educated, trained, and dressed for a market. The girl herself is not conscious of it; the doting father is not conscious of it, but it is the cold fact. When the lovers come both father and daughter are forced to make wealth the first requisit by the inexorable pressure of every luxurious habit formed in childhood. Sometimes lovers do not come and the father dies. What then? The countless genteel boarding-houses, filled with miserable single women of advanced age, hanging on the outer edge of society, striving to be fashionable and gay on a pauper's income, can answer.

It is not only so-called wealthy men who make this mistake with their children. An American of every class usually spends the money on his daughter's dress and amusements and in trying to push her on in some petty local set which should be saved to keep her from want hereafter. Young women are married out of splendid houses every week with all the éclat of a wedding in high life who do not carry to their husbands a dollar of dower to give them through life the comfort of being, in every sense, a helpmeet. The poor American clergyman, professional man, and shopkeeper, out of a pure blind tenderness for his daughter, gives her the habits and tastes which only a large income will gratify, and then dying, leaves her—that most pitiable object on God's earth—a penniless, delicate gentlewoman, struggling to earn her daily bread. She first battles vainly at the door of the mint or treasury; then she paints china; she goes from door to door as a visiting governess; she embroiders, or she goes into a shop. She remembers the lavish outlay in her childhood, not with gratitude, but unspeakable bitterness.

We are apt to sneer at social life in France. But the Frenchman, be he Prince or peasant, has the sense and right feeling to begin to lay by a dot for his daughter at her birth. An American girl would think her life bare, perhaps; she dresses in muslins and ribbons instead of silk and jewels; she is taught to sew, keep house, cook, to save every penny, to find enjoyment in simple pleasures. But, little by little, a sum is accumulating that will keep her from want hereafter.

When the father of a young girl gives her costly tastes, dress, and paltry social ambitions, he unfits her for any other position than that of a society woman. Such a training in any case is debasing and foolish, but even he must see that such a training, without money to support, is sheer cruelty.

A Bride in Red—A Mohammedan Chinese Wedding.

The following description of a Mohammedan Chinese wedding is taken from a letter recently received by Mr. Charles M. Howe, of Worcester, Mass., from his daughter, Mrs. Grace L. Roberts, missionary at Kalgan, North China:

KALGAN, Dec. 19, 1883.— . . . Last week we attended a Mohammedan Chinese wedding, the first ever attended by foreigners, I think. Miss Garretson and Miss Dr. Murdock were also there. The wedding was Wednesday. Monday our teacher (the bridegroom to be) came over and brought the invitations to us, and promised to send a cart for us Wednesday noon. Then the question arose, What should we send them for presents? We thought and talked the matter over, and finally decided to send two handkerchiefs, some stereoscopic views, one or two of my large views of the Profile House, and Universal History in Chinese by Mr. Sheffield. We sent them over early Wednesday morning, and prepared ourselves for the wedding. At about 10:30 the cart came, and we went; they live only a short distance from here. We found Dr. Murdock and Miss Garretson already there. We seated ourselves, and they immediately brought on some food; this the children enjoyed immensely, much more than we did. We were at this time in the room of the bridal party, but were told that in a few minutes we would be invited to another room. This was soon done. We were then informed that the next thing would be the arrival of the bride. We had to wait a long time, but were very pleasantly entertained by the wife of Miss Garretson's teacher, a brother of our teacher. At last the bride came, and we were hurried into a retired corner where we could see her enter. She was dressed throughout in red, with gilt figures, the clothes being bound quite tightly about her. She had on a brass (?) hat, from which was suspended a little red veil, covering her face. She was supported by two women, one on each side, and taken directly to their room. She no sooner reached the inner door than men and children jumped forward and smashed in the paper window to see her. They said that was a Kalgan custom, not Mohammedan. Then the women shut the inner wooden shutters, while they should reattire the bride. The veil was removed, her wedding clothes were put on, and her hair covered with ornaments. Then the shutters were opened and we were taken in to see her. She is supposed not to understand anything that is said to her on her wedding-day, but must stand or sit with cast-down eyes all day long to be gazed at. We then came home to return in the evening. At 5 o'clock we went over again. We were presently taken to a retired room, where we could see everything that went on. After a little, our teacher, beautifully dressed, came in and paid his respects to the Mohammedan priests, six in number, to each one separately. Then he knelt with bowed head on a rug before them, and the priests began chanting, one after another, in Arabic. Just as the last one finished chanting they grabbed some walnuts from the table and pelted him with them; and one of the family pulled and tugged at him, but he was immovable. The nuts were thrown at him to drive Satan away. The boys sprang for the walnuts. Then he, with the priests in unison, murmured a silent prayer (?), rubbing the hands down the body, beginning at the head. He paid his respects again and disappeared. We saw very little of him during the day. Before this we had seen the marriage-certificate written out in Arabic on red paper. We were again seated on the k'ang, and our feast was brought in, consisting of twenty-five kinds, or courses. It is almost impossible for me to eat Chinese food, but most of this was really very nice. You know the Mohammedans do not eat swine flesh, so we had only beef and chicken for meats, but they were prepared in various ways, by one course, I mean one bowl, from which all were helped. We ate and talked, went to look at the bride once more, and started for home at about 8:30 o'clock, escorted by two servants carrying two large red lanterns. After this the teacher (bridegroom) was allowed for the first time to see his bride. She had come a distance of over 300 miles to marry him; she was very pretty, and only about 16 years old, while he is over 30. She had been in the city several days, only a few doors from his house, but none of his family were allowed to see her. The Mohammedans are very neat, especially those who are well-to-do. We are going to try to get up a little feast for them as soon as convenient.

Governesses—A Glimpse of British Domestic Life.

The position of a governess is naturally an ambiguous one, and difficulties surround it on every side. As the profession is overcrowded, so it is almost inevitably underpaid. Again, till quite recently, parents have found it difficult to know when they were engaging a really good governess, a capable teacher, and with a character likely to command respect. Ladies have drifted into the position because so very few other means of making a livelihood were open to them. This is as much as to say that thousands of women with no natural vocation for the task became teachers. The education of the instructress herself often left very much to be desired. It is impossible for a teacher anywhere, at home, at school, at college, to keep order when his or her ignorance is found out by precocious pupils. When a lady Professor of Latin persists in maintaining that omnibus is the nominative masculine of an adjective of the first declension pupils are not slow to discover the error and deride the teacher. Thus an overcrowded profession, itself a last resort, a profession often adopted by persons incapacitated by ignorance and by temper and character has naturally made the lives of thousands of women miserable. They have not been respected by their pupils, they have had to suffer the insolence of "proud serving-men" and serving-women, they have been neglected by their employers. A governess in a household should either be a guest, treated with even more than the usual courtesy given to a guest, or she should be like a member of the family, and not perhaps the least beloved member. There are fortunately many cases in which governesses are as much liked by their charges as the most favorit of aunts or cousins. In the holidays they are friends, not incumbrances, and in later life their visits are always welcome. Many examples there are of the closest attachment between governesses and their pupils. These must be set off against the cases, less frequent surely, in which children are permitted to beat, kick, and insult their teachers.

At the best the relations between the governess and the family with which she lives are difficult. To keep them pleasant requires extraordinary tact and good temper on both sides. A guest who is always there, a perpetual third beside husband and wife, has a hard part, and so have the wife and husband. The big brothers are a dreadful plague to governesses, the big brothers and the big cousins. These have a way of loafing in the school-room, and of expecting to find the children always ready to amuse them, which is naturally most annoying to the teacher. There are homes in which the governess is a perfect autocrat, like a general or a head-master, and "keeps all in good order." Those families are happiest, perhaps, where the governess rules undisputed within her own province and during school hours, while she entirely drops the reins of power in play-time and holidays. Even worse than the war which big brothers are apt to wage with governesses is the chance that they may fall in love with the maidens. This causes a perpetual fear in the minds of some mothers, and here again is a new difficulty in this most arduous profession. While the family and the parents are most to blame if the life of the governess becomes a burden to her, it would be unfair to blink the fact that some governesses run ahead, so to speak, to meet trouble before it comes. They expect to be persecuted, and are on the lookout for slights and wrongs. It is difficult to blame a temper so natural, though so unlucky, in a young woman whose position is difficult, and whose past life has probably not been fortunate. Probably a partial solution for the problem of the position of governesses will be found in the education of girls at day-schools. These are being much improved, with happy results to all concerned. The teachers at such schools are infinitly more independent than governesses can be. The children live at home, free from the constant supervision of a stranger. But, while governesses endure, they of all people most demand courtesy, thoughtfulness, and gentle consideration from the families with whom they live. How often these good things are lacking, too many novels and confessions and too common experience unluckily demonstrate.

Badly-Dressed English Women.

"I should like to show, by a few logical reasons, why the dress of the ordinary run of English women is so unsuccessful," writes "An American" in the London *World*. "First, because they have not natural and instinctive good taste; second, because they refuse to learn from any one else and have no advantages in their own country for improving themselves; third, because they have no sense of what is appropriate; fourth, because they always exaggerate; fifth, because they have very little money to spend on their clothes.

"When I speak of natural good taste I mean that fine instinct and feeling of the beautiful which I do not think an Englishwoman possesses. A Frenchwoman or American, living in the wilds of the country, out of the way of fashion, will even then, by her own natural taste, make, or order to be made, pretty things, her own sense of the pleasing and appropriate being her only guide. Then their refusing to learn means that whereas all the civilized world has, as long as I can remember, gone to Paris for fashions—to Paris, where dress has been for centuries an art and a study, where artists design dresses, where all that is clever and tasteful and ingenious is brought to bear upon dress, which they consider such an important adjunct to the woman—England alone refused to be educated. America, where the duty is 60 per cent—enough to prohibit anything, one might think—still has its case after case of French goods arrive by every steamer. England has no duty, and it is so near at hand compared with America, and yet!

"Then appropriateness. In France certain fabrics are for summer and certain for winter—not a difficult or irrational distinction—light stuff for summer and straw hats and bonnets. To winter belong furry velvet, cloth in fact, heavy materials—of course hats and bonnets of velvet, felt, beaver, etc. What do you see in England? In summer, cotton dresses, with velvet bonnets, or cotton dresses (pink generally) and fur capes. In winter, of course, we reverse this, and wear fur cloaks and straw bonnets. I think, if possible, exaggeration is worse than anything, but of course it all comes under the head of bad taste. A few years ago "fourreau gowns"—that is, very tight-fitting and clinging in the skirt—were worn in Paris. A year or two later they appeared in London—at least, a year or two later Englishwomen tied their legs together tight! It was impossible to walk; it was indecent, it was ugly, and it was not fourreau. When tournures appeared in Paris—generally a small silk bag filled with cotton and scented with iris, just to keep the drapery out a little below the waist—in this great country there appeared terrible and vulgar monstrosities, not only of impossible dimensions and swaying from side to side in the most hideous and ridiculous manner, but generally making the dress stick out at the bottom, where it was never intended, instead of the top. The same question of bad taste makes them, if they can't afford a good thing, buy an imitation, instead of choosing something of less expensive material and good of its kind; for it is true they have very little as a rule to spend on their clothes—very little, indeed. An American woman often spends on one dress or a cloak what an English girl would dress herself on for the year. But you see I mention money last and taste first, and I am sure it is the right order to place them in, for I have seen women who spend an enormous amount on their dress, and the result was not satisfactory, because their things were badly chosen; whereas a little money and great taste can often make a charming result.

"Another fault I find is that every one here wears the same thing. There is no variety, no originality, and only one fashion at a time, which is literally run to death. Remember the Jerseys and bonnets with an aigrette, sailor hats, and now those hideous straight-brimmed French hats, which bid fair to be worn by every creature in the place."

Women in the New Orleans Mint.

Some five or six years ago, when it was known that women were to be employed in the mint, those in authority were besieged by hundreds of applications from all conditions of women. As a general thing, the successful ones were well chosen, both as to fitness for the work and their dire need for it. Indeed, it may be set down as a rule that when the average woman asks for work it is because she must have bread and fuel and a home. The ladies employed in the mint have, some of them, kept their positions steadily through all the five years; the changes have generally been the result of some worker dropping off into matrimony and leaving a vacancy only too easily filled from the standing army of applicants. In New Orleans there are in the adjusting-room of the mint thirty ladies at work, of whom four are colored. The salary is $1.75 a day. They go to work at 8 and stop at 4 in the afternoon. The work requires the strictest attention, and is of such a nature that it can never become purely mechanical. There are three long, high tables ranged down the room; these are marble-topped and protected at the edges with bands of leather. The workers sit in high chairs with good, comfortable backs to them. The materials for work are a pair of scales for the weighing of money, sets of tin bowls to put it in, and a file. The round pieces of unstamped coins are brought to the ladies in wooden boxes. Each piece has to be weighed three times. A mistake in the weight of one piece of even almost infinitesimal proportion may cause the worker to lose her position. It seldom, if ever, happens, however, that one is discharged for incompetency, or worse, carelessness. An expert adjuster handles in a day from 3,000 to 3,500 silver dollar coins. The condemned coins are sent back to be melted over; some being only a trifle out of standard weight she can file down. For this she is provided with a leather apron to catch the precious silver dust, the loss in which can be, and must be, measured by the grain. The water in which the ladies wash their hands when they are through filing is carefully preserved and filtered for the silver dust. During warm weather it is stifling work in the adjusting department, since none of the windows can be allowed open, this silver pollen being too precious to be carried off by a thieving wind. During nine months of last year the ladies were required to do extra work, which kept them in their seats until 6 o'clock. For the extra work they were paid by the hour, and received the small sum of 21 cents. The ladies holding positions have accomplished their tasks with unvaried success, and are not often disturbed by rumors regarding their dismissal. The work required of them is easily learned, but is none the less sadly laborious. The eye tires of its fixed gaze at the delicate beam of the scales, but the eye must be as accurate as the scale. There is no time for rest, no excuse for mistake, and after the fashion of women undertaking a work at which they are competent, they bend to the task with patience that never falters, and with a strength that never gives out until the work is finished.

A Square Boy.

Two or three weeks ago a pedestrian who was passing a house heard the sounds of a terrific struggle going on, and as he looked in at the front door a boy about 13 years of age, who sat in the hall, quietly observed:

"It's only the old folks having a little row, stranger."

"Do they have 'em often?" asked the man.

"Almost every day."

"If I were in your place I'd stand at the door here and charge 10 cents admission fee. It's worth the money to see a family riot like this, and you might as well make a few dollars as to let the chance slip."

The boy said he would think of it, and the pedestrian waited until the man had choked the woman as black as a plum and then passed on. Yesterday he chanced that way again, and there was another row going on, and the same boy sat on the door-step.

"I'll see the show," said the man as he pulled out his wallet. "Has my advice profited you?"

"Stranger, I can't take your money," replied the lad.

"Why?"

"Because I'm a square boy. For a week or so every fight in there was as square as a dice and worth the price of admission, but as soon as a crowd began to come and the gate money began to run up to 80 or 90 cents, dad and mam began to hippodrome on the public. That blood on his nose was put there half an hour ago, and mam's black eye is three weeks old. They want me to stand in with them and deceive the public, but I can't do it. Let the best man win or quit the business, is my motto. Pass on, stranger, for this is a put up job to gull the confiding public."

How the Experiment Worked.

A few days ago a Detroit wife was reading a newspaper article which tickled her almost to death. It was entitled "How to Keep Your Husband at Home," and it was about the Troy wife who turned the sitting-room into a saloon and thus wedded her husband to his home and kept him in nights.

This Detroit wife cackled, and grinned, and cackled again, and vowed that she'd follow the plan to the last detail. That evening, when her husband had finished his supper and was making a rush for his hat to go down and see a man on $100,000 worth of business, the exultant wife led him into the library. There was sawdust on the floor, six big spittoons artistically arranged around the floor, and a bar on which rested half a dozen bottles of beer and a supply of beer-glasses.

"My angel wife, may Heaven bless you!" exclaimed the husband, as he looked around him and took in all the details.

Then he walked around and expectorated in each spittoon, and he walked up to the bar and swore like a trooper and called for beer. When he had drunk it he kicked over a chair and said he was just as good as Vanderbilt or any other man. When he had imbibed some more beer he kicked over the bar and broke the bottles, and when his wife began to talk politics he blacked her eye and went in to clean out the place. When the neighbors finally got the man quieted down things were endwise and crosswise all over the house, while half of the neighborhood were hunting for a fire-alarm, and the other half for the police. When the hystericky wife had finally explained her plan to the mob filling the parlor, her husband sat up on end amidst the wreck and waved his fists about and shouted:

"You bes you booa! Nicess s'loon in this town! Everybody come up'n driz my 'spense! Whereser man wants to run out nights?"

A Lover of the Antique.

Mrs. Limoges is very bric-à-brac in her tastes, but is not very ready to pay her bills. The other day the groceryman called.

"Can I see Mrs. L.?" he said to the servant.

"What do you want?"

"I've got a bill here for some groceries she bought last month."

"Only a month old?" asked the girl in surprise.

"Ain't that old enough?"

"No, sir, it is not. Mrs. Limoges, I'd have you know, is a lover of the antique, and should she see a bill only a month old she would have a fit of nervous prostration."

"Well, that beats the deuce. When shall I come?"

"O, some time in the future. The older the bill gets the better; but don't you ever dare to come around with any of those vulgar new bills that the stains of time have never touched," and she slammed the door in his face.

Disillusioned.

A Cincinnati girl who married a poor young man and who has in consequence been practicing domestic duties has lost faith in the entire social system. The other evening her husband came in at 6 o'clock to supper and handed her a paper folded and sealed.

"What is it, dear?" she said tenderly.

"An insurance policy on my life, darling, for $10,000."

"Why, love, you already have one. What did you want with another?"

"Angel mine, I ate two pieces of that pie you made for dinner."

A True Wife.

Mr. Finks—May the stars help us! We are ruined!

Mrs. Finks—Ruined?

Mr. Finks—Yes; I indorsed a note for a friend, and all we have is lost.

Mrs. Finks—Not all, dear. You know you told me when we were married that if I made my own bonnets I could keep the difference in the expense for myself.

Mr. Finks—Don't trifle, dear. My liabilities are $50,000, and your little savings on bonnets would only be a drop in the bucket.

Mrs. Finks—Guess you don't know much about bonnets.

Mr. Finks—Well, no. How much have you saved?

Mrs. Finks—Six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

Zephyr Cloth.

Mrs. Blank—"Well, my dear, I have bought the material for another new spring dress."

Mr. Blank—"Humph! Had to have another new dress, did you?"

Mrs. Blank—"Of course. I only have seventeen that are fit to be seen."

Mr. Blank—"Well, I hope you didn't buy anything very expensive."

Mrs. Blank—"I bought zephyr cloth."

Mr. Blank—"Zephyr cloth! What is it called that for?"

Mrs. Blank—"I don't know unless it is because it is pretty sure to raise a breeze when the bill comes in."

Tiring Him Out.

Mamma—"I met young Mr. Nicefellow on the street today and told him frankly that although he was welcome to come to see you he should remember that you were young and needed plenty of sleep, and he therefore ought not to stay so late."

Nellie—"And what did he say?"

Mamma—"He shocked me awfully by insisting that you kept him from going."

Nellie—"O, the great, big story-teller! I tried my best to tire him out so that he would go home."

Mamma—"Tried to tire him out! Why, how?"

Nellie—"By sitting on his lap."

The History of a Kiss.

"Johnnie," said a girl to her bashful company, as they occupied remote ends of the sofa the other night, "I see that a lady in New Jersey, 104 years old, boasts of having been kissed by Washington."

"Yes," said Johnnie, "I saw it, too."

"Suppose you were to become a great man like Washington?"

"Well?" said Johnnie.

"And I were to live to be 104 years old?"

"Well?" said Johnnie.

"I couldn't say of you what the old lady said of Washington, could I?"

Then he kissed her.

The Only Incumbrance.

"I hear that you are to marry a wealthy American girl," said one British nobleman to another.

"Ya'as," replied his Ludship.

"You must allow me to congratulate you. Are there any incumbrances on her property?"

"Ya'as—the lady."

Current Poetry.

SNOW-TRACK.

It seems tonight as though I walked
The olden, snowclad way with you;
It seemed this hour as though I talked
Of what the stars withheld from view.

I feel again the white flakes crisp
And yield beneath our loitering feet;
I hear the winter's sere leaves lisp
Suggestions of a spring complete.

Your clinging pressure binds my arm;
Your blonde hair blows across my face;
Around me lingers all your charm,
My soul responds to all your grace.

And then, lost love, the lights burn low,
The chill is here, my pulses slack;
The way we two no more may know
Has lost all memory of our track.

WHICH WILL IT BE?

One of us, love, must stand
Where the waves are breaking on death's dark strand,
And watch the boat from the silent land
Bear the other away.
Which will it be?

One of us, love, must bear
The heavy burden that none may share;
And stand, all lone and desolate, where
We stood in life's fair day,
Joyous and free.

One—either you or I—
Must hear the mandate, "Thy friend must die!"
And bend with agonizing cry
That only God can hear.
Which will it be?

And one must close the eyes
Of the other—the tender, loving eyes—
And kiss the dead face that before us lies
The face so calm, so dear—
Oh! agony!

One, when the other is gone,
Will lean on the cold memorial stone,
And brokenly sob, "Alone—alone!
And the winds will sigh
Over you or me.

And one—grown old and gray,
Perchance—will walk still earth's toilsome way,
And dream of the love that lives for aye,
As the years roll by.
Which will it be?

THE DOLL'S WEDDING.

I'm 'vited to the wedding,
And have to make a dress;
I want a lot of 'lusion,
A hundred yards, I guess—
I think I'll make it "Princess,"
I couldn't wear it plain—
It's very fashionable
To have a pleated train.

It's Rosa Burdock's wedding
Tomorrow, just at three,
In Mamie Turnbull's garden,
Under the apple-tree.
The bridegroom's Col. Bracebridge,
He wears a sword and plume
To show that he's a soldier—
It's stylish, I presume.

We made some sugar-water,
And Mamie's got a cake;
I never saw such good ones
As her mamma can make,
She puts on plenty frosting
And lots of sugar plums.
I guess we'll have the 'freshments
Before the min'ster comes.

We've got to pick some dandelines,
To make a chain and ring—
Louise will play the jews-harp,
And May'm and I will sing;
We'll have to say the 'sponses—
They couldn't if they tried—
But Rosa is so el'gant,
She'll make a lovely bride.

We'll have to stand the Colonel
Against a piece of board,
Or maybe he can stand up
By leaning on his sword.
Come, now, this is tomorrow,
Let's get our hats and shawls,
Bring June and little Zephyrina,
And all the other dolls.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

SHE.

What's the latest new fancy
That reigns in your heart?
Is it Alice or Lily,
Or Fanny or Milly,
Or can it be Tilly—
O why do you start?

In your wandering fancy
Who rules now supreme?
I remember when Lu
Sweetly cast upon you,
From soft eyes deeply blue,
A radiant gleam.

But on your straying fancy
There dawned a new light,
When Hattie, the tall one,
Or was she the small one?
No matter, 'tis all one—
Appeared in your sight.

Now, do tell me the latest
New goddess, I pray!
Is she light, dark, or brown?
Lives she up street or down?
In the country or town?
The real truth say!

HE.

You ask the last fancy
That glows in my heart.
If I give you true answer,
Are you sure you'll not start,
And blush and look shy?
Are you wondering why?

'Tis true that my fancy
Has had a wide range,
But at last it is captured
Too surely to change.
Not by Alice or Lily,
Or even sweet Milly.

This latest new fancy,
That brightens my life,
Is the one I am true to,
And mean to call wife.
Now Mollie—don't [illegible]
Let me tell you the [illegible]

My lifelong "last fancy"
Is sweetest and best.
She's so witching and winning
She gives life new zest.
She's brave and she's true,
She's—well, dear, she's you.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

HE.

I shall never know how it could have happened,
Or whether she gave some look or sign,
Or whether I leaned my face towards her,
Or whether she raised her face to mine.
I shall never know how it dared to happen,
But close and glad as the wild bee sips
From his honey-clover, I know I kissed her,
Full and square on her lovely lips!

She turned within. O, God, bless and keep her!
The door closed softly, and all was still.
I walked in a dream through the [illegible]
splendor,
The crisp snow crackled—the air blew chill.
How will she meet me again? How greet me?
With lofty anger or keen delight?
Have I opened the gate of her love forever,
Or closed myself into darkest night?

SHE.

He held my hand—the quiet moon was shining,
The street lay half in shadow, half in light,
As on the doorstep for one little minute
We stood to see the beauty of the night.

He, just to say good-by, my hand had taken.
I could not snatch it rudely from his grasp,
And so, the while we talked, he held it [illegible]
The kind, friendly shelter of his clasp.
And [illegible] though, we praised the night's rare
beauty;
I think we looked more at each other's eyes,
His, flashing dark and warm, had all the brightness,
And, more than all, the softness of the skies.

I don't know how it happened—I shall never
Know how it could have happened—yet 'tis
true,
That, as we said good-night, we kissed each other,
Just as acknowledged, promised lovers do.

My cheeks are burning, and my heart is beating
I ought to feel displeased, of course, for he—
It must have been his fault—yet I can't blame him;
I only wonder—what he thinks of me!

THE LITTLE MISSIONARY.

I have met her many mornings
With her basket on her arm,
And a certain subtle charm,
Coming not from her adornings,
But the modest light that lies
Deep within her shaded eyes.

And she carries naught but blessing
As she journeys up and down
Through the never-heeding town;
With her looks the ground caressing.
Yet I know her steps are bent
On some task of good intent.

Maiden, though you do ask it,
And your modest eyes may wink,
I will tell you what I think:
Queens might gladly bear your basket,
If they could appear as true
And as good and sweet as you.

Humors of the Day.

A fellow screws his courage to the sticking place when he puts a postage-stamp on a written proposal of marriage.

"I thought you were a flame of Miss [illegible], Mr. Dood," said Slim. "I thought so too," said the other, "until the old man put me out one night."

A belle, who six months ago was so languid that she could scarcely support herself at the altar, now throws a flat-iron fifty-six feet, and hits her husband every time.

The young woman who bites her finger-nails and kisses her pug dog on the nose would fall in a stony faint at seeing her father nip a piece off the butter lump with his own knife.

When a lady, in answer to an importunate alms-taker, answered that she never gave anything at the door, the beggar said [illegible] that she had no scruples to going to the parlor.

Secrets of the confessional: "Is it a sin," asks a fashionable lady of her spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when a gentleman says I am handsome?" "It is, my daughter," he replies gravely; "we should never take delight in falsehood!"

A worthy old lady offers the following advice to girls: "Whenever a fellow pops the question, don't blush and stare at your feet. Just throw your arms around his neck, look him full in the face, and commence to talk about the furniture."

"Well, Jakey, I hear you are going to be married. Is it so?" "Yes." "Who are you going to marry?" "Jane Meters." "Why, she's old, Jakey, and also homely." "That's just the kind I want. I want 'em old, so they'll know something, and homely, so they'll stay at home."

"It's a shame," said Mrs. Parvenu at Newport the other day, "that they do not elect my son one of the stockholders in that there Casino. He's offered 'em $500, has a dog-cart, plays tennis, and talks just as silly as any of them men what go round with other men's wives. And we move in sleet circles, too."

At a school examination a clergyman was descanting on the necessity of growing up loyal and useful citizens. In order to give emphasis to his remarks he pointed to a large flag hanging on one side of the school-room and said: "Boys, what is that flag for?" An urchin who understood the condition of the room better than the speaker's rhetoric, exclaimed, "To hide the dirt, sir."

At a dinner party the little son of the host and hostess was allowed to come down to dessert. Having had what his mother considered a sufficiency of fruit, he was told he must not have any more, when, to the surprise of every one of the guests, he exclaimed, "If you don't give me some more I'll tell!" whereupon he was suddenly and swiftly removed from the room, but he had just time to convulse the company by exclaiming, "My new [illegible] are made out of ma's old bedroom curtains!"

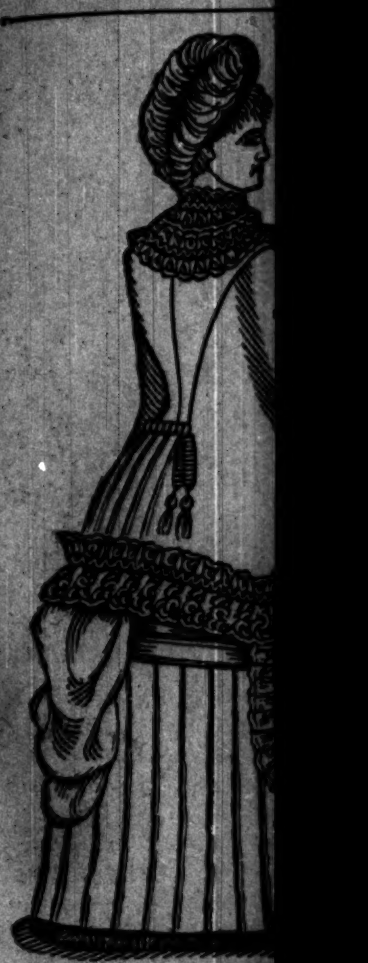
By way of confession: Miss Edith—"And are you really an American, Mr. Fitzmaurice?" Fitzmaurice (delighted)—"Aw, yes, I assure you." Miss Edith—"Then you are not an Englishman just arrived?" Fitzmaurice (more delighted)—"Pon honah, no. I am a New Yokah. But—aw—why did you think I was aw—from deah old England, y'know?" Miss Edith—"Well, to be frank, I thought you must be. You seemed so green about everything in this country."

Chop! chop! chop!
With cleaver and hatchet of steel,
On the softest part of the window-sill,
For the boarders to have a meal.
Scrape! chop! cut!
And a couple of auburn hairs
Tied round the end of a splintered bone
Will waken the boarders' prayers.

The crossings yesterday were most awful. Tawmus stood in a doorway contemplating the weather and wishing he were dead or it would clear off, when he saw a very pretty young lady about to attempt to cross the [illegible] flooded street. His natural gallantry prompted him to tender his assistance, and stepping forward he said: "Madam, will you permit me to observe——" "Observe if you like," she interrupted him; "I've got rubber boots on."

Old lady (who has met with an accident, but is "coming out all right"): "Josh, ye didn't beller none when ye thought I was a-dyin'. I don't b'lieve ye care no gret fur me." "[illegible] ain't no sigh's I know on," says Josh. "I was too busy over ye ter beller. I hadn't no time." "Wa'al, ye mought a' bellered a little fur looks sake. I weren't so fur gone but what I'd a' known't." "I mought beller a little now ef 'twould mend matters any"—this with a twinkle in his eye. The old lady seemed to think there was more to this than appeared at first, and after studying the matter a little time said: "'Pears ter me 'twould look a leetle as though ye was sorry I come out o't."

VOLUME XI



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